"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday, rising temperature; light to moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,151. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SAYS GERMANY CAN REACH US

England Permits Her to Communicate with Us in Our Ambassador's Cipher.

JUSTIFIES CABLE CONTROL

Official Points Out Germany Herself Signed Convention Which Authorizes It.

CAUSTIC LONDON COMMENT

London Times Sees in Berlin Plaint Such an Opiate as Lulled Belgium —Others See Teuton Anxiety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The wireless message sent by Garet Garrett to THE NEW YORK TIMES conveying the German contention that Germany is hampered in any confidential communication with this Government was picked up by Marconi's Wireless Press Agency in transmission from Berlin to New York, and appears today as the chief news feature of the London evening papers, which comment extensively on it.

A high British authority, in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent last night, replied to the plaint of the German Government that the Germans were at a disadvantage in that their cable communication with America had been cut off by Great Britain. While conceding that Germany naturally found herself inconvenienced by this fact, he cited international law to show that Great Britain was acting entirely within her rights and in accordance with a convention signed by Germany, England, and, in fact, nearly all the world powers long before the war.

That all cable messages to America from Germany were censored by the British was freely admitted by this authority. While newspaper cables and occasional personal messages are allowed to pass through London to America after being censored, the British Government has absolutely shut down on official messages from Berlin. But this does not prevent Germany from communicating by cable either with the American Government or her own Ambassador in Washington or other representatives of Germany in America. Since the war Germany has received the privilege of sending such messages through Ambassador Gerard, in the latter's cipher, directly to Washington, without any effort at censorship in London. Ambassador Gerard is privileged to send any message Germany wishes to have transmitted to the American Government or to her own representatives, if he uses his own code and not Germany's. This, it is argued, has given Berlin all the opportunity it needs to talk directly with Washington on any war emergency arising, without letting Great Britain into her secrets.

Germany all along has been able to take up the Lusitania or other war issues just as she saw fit. There is absolutely nothing to prevent her cabling fully and quickly anything she desires to put before the American Government or her own representatives.

Cites International Conventions.

That Germany was unable to utilize the wireless because the whole world would be let into her secrets was simply commented on by this authority as the fortune of war. The international usage upon which Great Britain has acted in denying Germany the unrestrained use of the cable through England during the war has its basis in Articles 7 and 8 of the St. Petersburg International Convention of 1875, to which Germany, England, the United States, France, and nearly every other nation were signatories. Article 7 provides:

"The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of stopping the transmission of any private telegram that may appear dangerous to the security of the State or may be contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency."

Article 8 says:

"Each Government also reserves to itself the right of suspending international telegraph service for an indefinite period if it is deemed necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines and for certain kinds of correspondence, upon condition that it immediately advises each of the other contracting Governments."

In 1912, at the Radio-Telegraphic Convention in London, the two articles were made to apply to wireless.

When England declared war on Germany she immediately, as one of her first acts, notified all the signatories to the conventions of the cutting off of cable facilities.

It was pointed out that to allow Germany the unrestrained use of cables would be to give her the advantage of dealing secretly with private agents in outside countries, which was bound to work incalculable harm to the Allies. While the argument that by not restricting the use of cable communication England would be giving an admirable example of large-mindedness is appreciated here, it is the contention of the British Government that in this matter it is the guardian of other interests besides its own, which alone would be sufficient to preclude any relaxation of the existing regulations if it desired to relax them—which it does not.

Newspapers are Sarcastic.

In commenting on Mr. Garrett's message to THE TIMES, the Pall Mall Gazette, under the heading "Germany Courting America," says:

"An elaborate and highly significant attempt is being made to enlist the sympathies of the United States on behalf of Germany. It takes the form of a long message sent by a Mr. Garrett to THE NEW YORK TIMES and intercepted by the Wireless Press and circulated today. There is a touch of the pathetic in the complaint that the British control of the seas and of the cables prevents Berlin and Washington from holding free communication."

The Evening News says:

"The burden of the message is that, owing to British control of the cables, Germans are misunderstood in America and Americans are misunderstood in Germany. Germany wants a word in

Continued on Page 2.

SARAH BERNHARDT REPORTED DYING

Grave Report of the Actress's Condition Reaches London From Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The Daily Telegraph prints a report from Paris this morning that Sarah Bernhardt is dying.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been in physical adversity during the last two or three years, but the flame of her temperament has not been dimmed. Since the amputation of her right leg at the knee last February she has been as forceful as ever and instead of bemoaning her misfortune she was fitted with an artificial limb and made new plans for her dramatic art.

Mme. Bernhardt, according to the common belief, although the records of her birth were destroyed in the Commune, was born on Oct. 22, 1844, and is therefore beyond her seventieth year.

Her début as an actress was made in a minor part in the Comédie Française. Years of hard work at her profession followed. Her triumphs in England and in France, her conquest of the United States, and finally the rich fruition of her farewell tours are parts of her long theatrical career. In 1914 she received the cross of the Legion of Honor, after the matter of giving it to her had been discussed for thirty years.

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 2,287,083

German Lists of Dead, Wounded and Missing Would Fill 100 Books of 450 Pages Each.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—"According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, the Prussian lists of losses Nos. 390 to 399 contain 42,825 names, making the total Prussian losses 2,287,083," says the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. He continues:

"There are besides, 234 Saxonian, 315 Württembergian and 240 Bavarian lists, 50 from the navy and some lists of German officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish Army. The paper adds that the lists are published in the form of small newspapers and comprise 10,610 small printed pages. Printed as a book they would form 45,000 pages, or 100 volumes of 450 pages each.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said in the House of Commons today that the number of casualties published in the official lists for Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Württemberg up to Nov. 30 were 2,524,460. Of this number, Mr. Tennant added, 484,228 men were killed or died of their wounds, 354,158 were severely wounded, 27,674 died of disease, and 381,149 were missing. Naval casualties, he said, were not included in these figures.

ROBERTSON MADE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL STAFF

Head of the British General Staff in France Succeeds General Murray.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that Lieut. Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, had been recalled from France to become Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters in London in place of Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, who was about to receive an important command.

"Sir Ian Hamilton is not returning to the command in the Near East. If any other duties are assigned him, announcement will be made in due course."

This was the enigmatic reply of Premier Asquith in the House today to Sir Edwin Andrew Cornwall, who desired to learn what was to be the disposition made of the General who formerly was in command of the expeditionary force at the Dardanelles.

General Robertson has had a remarkable career, having enlisted in the army as a boy. He served nearly eleven years in the ranks, and at the beginning of the Boer War was still only a Captain. It is said of him that he confesses that his first-class certificate of education cost him many weary hours of study, and that he was 26 years old before he obtained his commission. He made his mark as a soldier in India, where he was wounded. A linguist of ability, General Robertson is especially proficient in Indian dialects. In the army he is very popular, and his name has become almost a legend for efficiency and sure judgment.

TISZA BLAMES FOES FOR CONTINUING WAR

Vanquished Must Bear Part of Winner's Losses, Says the Hungarian Premier.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 21, (via London.)—Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in the House of Magnates today said the length of the war depended on those who started it.

"We will continue to fight until they cease their attacks upon our security, independence, and national greatness," the Premier said. "We will continue the war until our enemies see that any further prolongation merely causes humanity useless suffering without bringing them a hair's breadth nearer their goal.

"The events of nearly a year and a half in the various arenas of the war have given the situation a definiteness. Already our enemies can know that they cannot accomplish the object of their attack, and that our victory will create a guarantee for our security, but by no means involve encroachments upon the existence of the other great powers of Europe as their victory over us would do. Today any further prolongation of the war by them means a perfectly useless bloodshed, while it means for us also the shedding of precious blood. Still, it cannot be doubted that it means far greater sacrifices for the losing side, for it must bear, at least, a part of the winner's losses.

"Every further drop of blood shed in this terrible struggle of nations will be shed in vain and the cry to heaven for the responsibility therefor must be borne by those who conjured up the war from selfish motives and lust of conquest concealed behind hypocritical phrases, and who now refuse to stop it."

BELLEAIR AND ST. PETERSBURG
2 hours quickest time. Only line with through Pullman service. Atlantic Coast Line. All Florida Resorts reached. Office, 1198 B'way. —Advt.

GIVE $1,000,000 FOR JEWS IN WAR

Great Meeting That Jams Carnegie Hall Pours Wealth Upon the Stage.

FOUR $100.000 DONATIONS

Women Tear Jewels from Fingers, Throats, and Ears Under Spell of Dr. Magnes.

MEN EMPTY THEIR POCKETS

One Turns In Last Dollar, Keeping Only Carfare — Bishop Greer Speaks for Christian Help.

The Jews of New York responded in a mighty body last night to the cry for help from the suffering Jews in the war zones. At a mass meeing that packed Carnegie Hall to the doors more than $1,000,000 was contributed in cash, jewels, checks, and pledges.

Enthusiasm and spontaneous generosity such as has probably never before swayed a crowd in that hall carried the 3,500 people off their feet, and they literally rushed to make their gifts of mercy.

While Dr. J. L. Magnes exhorted the assemblage for two hours and more, the gifts poured in. Some were for $100,000 and some were for $1. Money, jewelry, checks, and pledges were piled about the feet of the speaker, who announced the items as readily as he could amidst applause that almost drowned his voice.

The great collection was started when Dr. Magnes announced that the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War had undertaken a campaign to raise $5,000,000 within a year, and that four anonymous givers had pledged $100,000 apiece, provided $600,000 more was raised in New York at once. This news was received with such shouts and handclapping as are rarely heard from any crowd, no matter what the cause for enthusiasm.

The Four Big Gifts.

It was reported unofficially that those who offered the $100,000 subscriptions were Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and the Guggenheim Brothers.

Following the announcement by Dr. Magnes contributions of $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, and up to $50,000 were announced from citizens of New York and from residents of other cities. It was estimated after the meeting, before any exact compilation of figures could be made, that, including the original $400,000, more than $650,000 of the $1,000,000 asked from New York had been raised. More than enough from other cities to bring the amount raised last night to $1,000,000 was announced.

Among the largest contributors were $15,000 from the Independent Order of Abraham, through ex-Judge Leon Sanders; $5,000 from the order of Brith Abraham; $10,000 from Mrs. Jacob Wertheim; $10,000 from Samuel Untermyer; $10,000 from Louis Marshall; $5,000 from Justice Irving Lehman, and hundreds who gave $2,000, $1,000, $500, $250, and $100.

Some Turn Pockets Out.

While some were writing checks and filling in pledges, others were walking to the platform and depositing everything of value they had about them. The very first person to make a gift in the hall was a man—evidently a man of moderate means—who, moved by Dr. Magnes's words, strode down a long aisle to the stage, turned his trouser's pocket inside out and deposited several bills and some silver at the speaker's feet. He turned away, but in doing so put a hand into another pocket, and, finding money in it, turned back and emptied its contents upon the stage also. Without giving his name, without a word, he walked back up the aisle to his seat.

Then the checks and the pledges began to come in, but people in the audience lost interest in them when they saw a woman walk to the stage and drop a hand full of paper money and silver upon the floor. Another woman followed with her jewelry, rings, and earrings, which she left at Dr. Magnes's feet. One man sent a dollar bill, with a note saying that he had with him only $1.05, and needed the 5 cents for carfare home. Others brought jewelry and money, the ushers passed around baskets for the collection, and some, too enthusiastic to wait, for the ushers, passed or carried their checks and pledges to the stage. Never was such a scene witnessed in Carnegie Hall.

The meeting went with a rush of enthusiasm from the start. Carnegie Hall was just a third as large as it ought to have been. Applications for seats made to the committee before the meeting were three times as many as the number of seats in the auditorium.

Fire Law Keeps Out Many Givers.

Many who were unable to obtain tickets of admission went to the hall anyhow, hoping to get in, and the reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station were summoned to handle the immense throng that massed about the doors before they opened. After as many persons had been put into the hall as the Fire Department would permit, more than 3,000 were left outside. The police were forced to turn them away. Among them were many wealthy persons who sought opportunity to contribute.

The Chairman of the meeting was Louis Marshall, the Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee. He opened with a stirring address, in which he said that one-half of the Jewry of the world was suffering in the war zone, and that the only country from which help could come was the United States.

Continued on Page 3.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

Col. House Sent to Advise Ambassadors; Perhaps in Lusitania Case, for One Thing

Colonel E. M. House, confidential adviser to President Wilson, said late yesterday that he soon would sail for Europe at the request of the President. He denied emphatically that his trip would be in any way a peace mission. The Colonel said he expected to sail from here within the next two weeks and that he probably would be in Europe for six or eight weeks.

"I am going to Europe at the request of the President and the Secretary of State, for the purpose of taking information to some of our Ambassadors," he said, "in order that they may have a more intimate knowledge of this Government's attitude regarding certain phases of international questions now pending and in order to obtain from them their point of view on these matters.

"It is not advisable to bring home at this time any of our Ambassadors from the belligerent countries. It has been found impossible to convey or obtain by cable or correspondence quite the correct atmosphere."

Besides the Ancona case, the two chief subjects of dispute between the United States and foreign powers are the destruction of the Lusitania by a German submarine and the British navy's interferences with American commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In spite of the statement made by Colonel House in New York that he was going to Europe to get reports from Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States in regard to conditions there, it is believed here that his main object will be to sound out peace sentiment for President Wilson.

It has never been acknowledge that on his visit to Europe last Winter Colonel House was engaged in finding out whether there was any prospect for peace, but no doubt is felt in Washington that his reports to the President dealt mainly with the feeling in the chancellories of the belligerent powers as to the chances of an amicable settlement of the war.

When word came to Washington today that Colonel House was to go to Europe, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, said that he had no information as to Colonel House's plans, and did not believe that he was going to Europe on a mission for President Wilson.

Secretary Lansing declined to add anything to the announcement by Colonel House that he was going to Europe at the request of the President and the Secretary of State.

From other official sources came the intimation that the international questions which Colonel House was to take up with American Ambassadors at the capitals of belligerent powers were of such an extremely delicate nature that they could not be discussed. It was suggested that his statement should be taken at its face value, and questions as to whether he would make informal inquiries concerning the prospects of peace elicited no response.

On his previous tour Colonel House talked with Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, and Lord Kitchener, in London; President Poincaré and Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcasse, in Paris, and Foreign Minister von Jagow, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, and Under Secretary of State Zimmermann in Berlin.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 21.—Members of President Wilson's party declined to disturb him tonight with questions about the plan for sending Colonel House to Europe.

STEEL AND OIL TAX IN GARY DINNER TALK

Col. Roosevelt Was Invited to Give His Views on President's Message.

TWO INDUSTRIES HARD HIT

Possibility of Defeating Wilson with the Colonel Does Not Alarm Washington Democrats.

One of the most important topics discussed at the now famous dinner given by ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary last Friday night to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and eighteen leading financiers of the country was the special tax of $20,000,000 annually which President Wilson in his message of Dec. 7 proposed to levy on the steel industry.

Mr. Wilson also proposed a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline and naphtha which would take $10,000,000 each year from the Standard Oil and other corporations represented at the Gary-Roosevelt dinner. It was said that this, too, was a subject of earnest conversation.

Several of the financiers, it was said, wanted to hear Colonel Roosevelt's views, and George W. Perkins, Director of the Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, placed the matter before the Colonel, who consented to attend the gathering. As one result of the dinner and the published reports concerning it came the latest Roosevelt boom for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Just what was said at the dinner about the situation in the steel industry or with other corporate interests which might be hit by the proposals made by Mr. Wilson was a topic which all the diners refused to discuss when further information was sought by the newspaper men. But the impression grew throughout the day that one dominant thought in the minds of several at the dinner was that the best cure for a situation which they disliked was the defeat of President Wilson for re-election and the elevation to the Presidency of a candidate favoring a revision of the protective tariff upward which would, perhaps, make unnecessary the special taxes in the future.

President's Tax Proposals.

The section of President Wilson's address to Congress of Dec. 7 which it was said formed so important a part of the table talk follows:

> And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A tax of 1 per cent. per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, $10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably $18,000,000; tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, $10,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000.

It was pointed out that the United States Steel Corporation, of which ex-Judge Gary is the head and Mr. Perkins a Director, controlled at least 49 per cent. of the output of the steel industry of the country and would, therefore, be subject to approximately $10,000,000 of the special tax which Mr. Wilson suggested. The steel industry would be affected equally by the proposed tax on pig iron and on fabricated iron and steel, each of which, as Mr. Wilson pointed out, would bring an annual revenue of $10,000,000.

In connection with the reported discussion at the Gary-Roosevelt dinner attention was called to the interviews published when the message became public, as most significant and bearing on the reasons which prompted the dinner. Here is a sample:

"Iron and steel taxes," said the head of a leading company, "are the only features of the message that I feel doubtful about. This is not because I am opposed to a special tax on the steel industry for the furtherance of the plans for preparedness, but because of the specific measures outlined in the message. It looks like double taxation. However, it must be remembered that Congress will take up the proposals in detail and that debate will probably produce a number of changes."

Steel and Oil Represented.

While the United States Steel Corporation was more largely represented at the dinner, the Standard Oil interests had among the diners Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and George B. Cortelyou, who was one of the men closest to Colonel Roosevelt while the Colonel was President.

Whether the holding of such a dinner might be expected to have any effect on Congress and embarrass President Wilson was a question many asked, but none was willing to answer. There was no suggestion of any attempt to embarrass the President in carrying out

Continued on Page 7.

DEWEY'S CHOICE HOLIDAY WINES.
Assorted cases. Warranted pure. $4.25 up. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3001 Cort. —Advt.

SECOND ANCONA NOTE COURTEOUS IN TONE

Takes Nothing Back, but Is Calculated to Smooth Austria's Ruffled Feelings.

ZWIEDINEK AS NEGOTIATOR

Charge Apparently Seeking to Play Role von Bernstorff Played in the Arabic Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It is the understanding here that the second American note to the Austro-Hungarian Government on the sinking of the Ancona, while firm and direct in tone, taking back nothing that was said in the first communication, is phrased in courteous terms, which cannot be construed as offensive.

The explanation was made today that it was well to show some consideration for the feeling caused by the note in Austrian official quarters. Furthermore, it was pointed out, this Government desires no break with Austria-Hungary until every effort has been made to convince the Government at Vienna of the justice of the American case.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Pending receipt of Austria-Hungary's reply to the second American note regarding the sinking of the Ancona, Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Chargé of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, is seeking a basis to conduct informal negotiations with Secretary Lansing looking toward an amicable settlement. An intimation to that effect was received at the State Department today after the Chargé had conferred at some length with the Secretary.

It is understood that Baron Zwiedinek is attempting negotiations similar to those conducted by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, following the sinking of the Arabic. It is considered improbable, however, that such negotiations can develop to an important stage until after the receipt of the next formal communication from Austria-Hungary, which is expected some time within the next week. Just what authority Baron Zwiedinek has received from his Government has not been made known.

It was recalled today that relations between the United States and Germany were seriously strained when the German Ambassador received virtually a free hand to conduct the negotiations. In some official quarters the belief prevails that it was the negotiations conducted by Count von Bernstorff which prevented the situation from becoming more serious.

Baron Zwiedinek is now in virtually the same position as the German Ambassador then found himself. It is considered that, with a knowledge of American views and the advantages of personal contact with United States officials, the Baron might be able to accomplish more than could result from exchange of formal diplomatic communications. The Chargé is known to have word of some sort from his Home Government. It also is known that his attention was called to the reply which was made to the first American note.

Neither Secretary Lansing nor Baron Zwiedinek would discuss their conference today, it having been agreed that, beyond allowing it to be known that the Ancona case was under discussion, the matter should be regarded as confidential.

It was authoritatively stated today that Baron Zwiedinek intimated last week to Secretary Lansing that should the second note be less severe than the first his Government might see fit to make a reply which would satisfy the United States.

Word of the receipt in Vienna of the second American note had not been received at the State Department tonight. Ambassador Penfield should have received the note some time today, and it should reach the Minister of Foreign Affairs tomorrow.

LUSITANIA CASE DELAYED.

Because Germany Is Irritated Over Her Attaches' Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Irritation in Berlin over the dismissal from this country of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen of the German Embassy staff is responsible for the failure of the United States Government to obtain the promised satisfactory settlement of the Lusitania case, according to information of a reliable character. It is not doubted, however, by those in a position to

Continued on Page 3.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Ent. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte —Advt.

REPORT RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF VARNA; ASQUITH GETS 1,000,000 MORE TROOPS; GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT ON PEACE

Austro-Bulgar Drive in Albania Menaces Italy; Attempts to Round Up Serbs and Cut Off Italians

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The latest news from the Balkans leaves many things uncertain, but it throws a clear light upon one fact. This is the threatening character of the advance of the enemy toward the Albanian coast.

British and French observers necessarily have had their attention chiefly centred on the Greek frontier and the arrest of the enemy on both sides of the Vardar Valley. The latter, however, have not been idle, nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered how serious a matter the reconstitution of the Serbian Army would be for them.

Austrians on the north and Bulgarians on the south are now engaged in a desperate effort to prevent this consummation. The Austrians seem to be striking southward along two lines, the first across Montenegro and the second by the coast from Cattaro and neighboring ports, where expeditionary forces are reported to be gathered for a landing in Northern Albania near Scutari. The Bulgarians are moving due westward from Uskub and Veles through Dibra toward Central Albania, and from the Monastir region through Ochrida toward Elbasan, where they would be only fifty miles from the coast. They thus threaten to cut through between the Serbians and Italians.

They are hoping to enroll the chiefs of the Albanian mountain clans, and to this end will use money and religion with equal unscrupulousness. A certain effervescence, indeed, has already been signaled among the Mussulman communities and bands have appeared near the coast. It is to be noted that the Prince of Wied has been reported at Prisrend.

To most British readers the Adriatic is a distant sea, complacently regarded as safe in the custody of the Italian fleet, and Albania has seemed a troublesome no man's land, best left to stew in its own tribal juices. The fate of Serbia's interests and the gallant efforts of Italy forbid any such indifference today.

The Central Powers have three strong motives in pursuing this incendiary adventure; the second is the general incendiary motive Germany already has shown in her efforts to foment insurrection, especially a Mohammedan insurrection; the third lies in the fact, peculiarly menacing to the Italians, that any considerable success of this enemy enterprise would gravely compromise the future status of the Adriatic.

Now that it is clear that not only are the remains of the Serbian and Montenegrin forces in jeopardy, but that the future of Italy on the Adriatic is directly menaced, events in this new theatre will be followed with greatly increased interest.

DIVIDE ON PEACE IN REICHSTAG VOTE

Socialist Rift Marked In Ballot on Ten Billion Marks Credit, Which Passes.

FIGHT AGAINST CONQUEST

Minority Says Annexation Talk Prolongs War—Leader of Faction Resigns.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (via London.)—The Reichstag today passed the second and third readings of the war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks which the Government had requested. Only nineteen Socialists voted in the negative.

The Socialist delegation in the Reichstag apparently has split with regard to the attitude of the Socialists on the war. Dissension was manifest not only in the separate vote of the majority and minority factions on the war credits in the Reichstag this afternoon, but in the resignation of Deputy Hugo Haase as President of the peace faction.

The resignation of Herr Haase followed the announcement in several of the Socialist newspapers that an appeal to the radical minority not to break up the party on the peace question had been drafted and sent out without consulting Herr Haase and one or two others of the Executive Committee who were known to take another view of the situation.

The members of the minority met this afternoon to discuss the situation caused by the schism on the credit vote, but whether they are to take any disciplinary measures against the twenty insurgents or endeavor to patch up the peace is not yet known.

Withdrew During Vote.

The out-and-out insurgents on the war credits vote were less numerous than had been anticipated, since forty-three of them are known to belong to the radical wing. But the others manifested their attitude by withdrawing from the hall during the vote instead of committing the overt breach of party discipline involved in a separate vote.

Answering a question of Major Ernst Bussermann, National Liberal, Dr. Solf, the Colonial Secretary, denied that Germany ever intended to attack Cape Colony from Southwest Africa, as had been asserted by the Cape Government. Dr. Solf said this was proved by the fact that Germany had reduced her military forces in the southwest from 10,000 in 1905 to 2,000.

Dr. Solf added that when he saw General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, in London in 1912, General Botha himself advised strongly against the further reduction of the forces, owing to danger from the natives. The Colonial Minister said that the fighting in South Africa was begun by the British and not the Germans. He said it was proved in the Cape Parliament that the British Government had falsified the map in order to make it appear that the first fight was on British territory, whereas it was on German soil.

A similar statement was made by Friedrich Ebert, on behalf of the Socialist majority, who said:

"Since the outbreak of the world war the Socialist Party has staked its will and strength in order to safeguard Germany in this terrible fight against a gigantic coalition of her enemies, and at the same time endeavor to give back to Europe a peace so eagerly desired. It has repeatedly offered its hand to the working classes of other countries, but it is to be regretted that these efforts have failed to bring the desired result.

Peace Demand Growing.

"It must be said that the voices in France and England who are opposed to

Continued on Page 2.

ENGLAND VOTES MILLION MORE MEN

Commons Told War's Needs Call for the 'Recruitable Maximum' of the Empire.

DILLON'S VOICE DISSENTS

Objects to Present Military Leadership and Methods—Irish Against Conscription.

Commons Votes Addition to the Army at 5:30 A. M.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 5:45 A. M.—The debate in the House of Commons on the supplementary estimate of the Government, providing for the raising of 1,000,000 extra men for the army, continued until 5:30 o'clock this morning, at which hour the vote for the additional men was agreed to and the House adjourned.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Premier Asquith made a demand for 1,000,000 more men for the army when the session of the House of Commons opened yesterday afternoon, and this precipitated a debate which was still in progress late this morning.

Many members protested against the House being kept in session so late, and attempted to get the debate adjourned, but the Ministers insisted that the vote for the increase must be passed.

The house was crowded at the opening and the Premier's speech, made in connection with the introduction of a "supplementary estimate," providing for the raising of the strength of the army from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 men, was listened to earnestly and silently. In the Peers' Gallery Lord Fisher, the former First Sea Lord, and Lord Derby, director of recruiting, occupied the most prominent place above the clock.

The Prime Minister, as usual, got to the heart of his subject in his opening sentences and declared that, although the British fighting forces in the various theatres now amounted to more than 1,250,000 men, the war's demands were such as made necessary the calling out of the empire's "recruitable maximum."

Although Mr. Asquith did not put himself on record as either for or against conscription, John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, at the close of the Premier's speech, flung a bombshell by declaring that the Nationalists would oppose conscription by every means in their power, and John Dillon followed with a severe arraignment of the British war leadership, which he hinted was leading the nation to defeat and financial ruin, inquiring:

"What is the use of sending out more troops to be led by men like those responsible for the Suvla Bay and Anzac failures?"

Army's Need of "Every Fit Man."

The Premier's statement of the need of the army of "every fit man" included a warm tribute to the overseas soldiers, and he took pains to mention particularly "the men eager to be attested who have made application from far-distant places—Hongkong, Rhodesia, California," adding:

"This has been a commentary on the lethargy of some of those here at home. No more splendid exhibition of patriotism and self-denial could be conceived

Continued on Page 2.

BULGAR GUNS SILENCED

Varna in Ruins by Shells Which Caused Havoc Among the Garrison.

NO LOSSES BY INVADERS

Infantry and Artillery Landed in Force Sufficient to Repel Counterattacks.

ARRIVED IN 16 TRANSPORTS

News of Disembarkation of Expedition Wired to Athens by a Neutral Consul.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 21, Noon, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News has just reached here from a reliable source that the Russian expedition destined for Bulgaria landed yesterday at Varna.

The port was subjected to a severe bombardment by the Russian fleet, the town being laid in ruins and the Bulgarian artillery silenced. The losses of the garrison were heavy.

Resistance being at an end, Russian transports, under cover of their naval guns, entered the harbor, disembarking infantry and artillery without loss, according to information telegraphed by a neutral Consul at Varna.

The Russians are now in sufficient force to hold the town against any possibility of a successful Bulgarian counterattack.

Confirmation of this first news of the landing is expected today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The Times and Morning Post publish special dispatches dated Athens, Dec. 20, stating that three Russian warships, accompanied by sixteen transports filled with troops, are bombarding Varna.

The dispatch to The Daily Chronicle announcing the Russian capture of Varna is dated Athens, Dec. 21, noon, one day later than the dispatches to The London Times and The London Morning Post.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The arrival of a Russian expedition off the Bulgarian coast is reported by the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who, wiring yesterday, says:

"A Russian cruiser and two destroyers, which are convoying sixteen transports filled with troops, have arrived off the Bulgarian coast and are bombarding Varna vigorously."

Bulgaria's two chief ports on the Black Sea, Varna and Burgas, form, with the capital, Sofia, a triangle. From Varna south to Burgas is fifty miles. To Sofia from either Varna or Burgas is 300 miles. Both ports are connected with the capital by railways. Between them runs, east and west, the range of the Karaja Dagh, which is traversed north and south by numerous highways, but no railways. About 100 miles from the coast the Burgas line separates at Nova Zagora, its two branches forming a junction with the Orient Express or main line from Sofia to Constantinople, at Siemen and Papasli.

The Varna line is linked up with the Rumanian system at Shumla, at a point north of Trnova, and at the famous fortress of Plevna, where in 1878 the Rumanians rescued the Russians, who were about to retreat from the siege of this then Turkish intrenched camp. In that war Varna formed a member of the famous Turkish quadrilateral, the other angles being at Rustchuk, Silistria, and Shumla.

Although chosen as the Franco-British depot in the Crimean war, Varna is by no means an ideal harbor. It offers no shelter from the north and northeast winds, the anchorage is only 3 to 5 fathoms, and all loading and unloading must be done by lighters.

The town, which has a population of about 40,000, is covered by Lake Devna and commanded by heights—since 1900 included in an elaborately planned system of fortifications which, however, have never been completed—on both sides of the Pravadi Valley, in which it lies, and near the head of which stands Shumla, another uncompleted zone of works.

Obviously the possession by an enemy of Varna or Burgas turns the east end of the range, as the possession of Sofia turns the west end. But the decreasing heights coastward give the advantage to the invaders, particularly as nearly all the cross roads lie on western slopes, at least, at their junctions with the railways.

THREE BRITISH WOUNDED IN LEAVING GALLIPOLI

But Constantinople Sends Out Reports That Foe Suffered "Enormous Losses."

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The only additional details of the withdrawal of British forces from the Gallipoli Peninsula

revealed from British sources today were those gleaned from Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons, in which he stated that the British losses were confined to three men wounded, a few guns abandoned after being rendered useless, and an insignificant amount of stores which were left behind.

The Constantinople official communication giving the Turkish side of the withdrawal asserts, however, that the British losses were "enormous" and an immeasurable amount of booty was taken. From the Turkish account it appears that the retirement was aided by a heavy fog, while terrific British attacks from the Seddel-Bahr position—which has not been abandoned—provided a diversion.

The Constantinople report says:

The enemy saw that success for our attack against the north was unavoidable, and embarked the night of Dec. 19-20 with all haste a part of his forces. Nevertheless, despite the thick fog, the enemy could not hinder pursuit by our troops during the retirement.

The latest reports today say that our troops so thoroughly cleared Anafarta and Ari Burnu of the enemy that not a single soldier remained behind there. Our troops advanced to the coast and captured great quantities of booty, including munitions, tents, and cannon.

The hostile attack on Sedd-el-Bahr Dec. 19 took the following course: The enemy maintained for a time a vigorous fire from his land guns of all calibres and from monitors and cruisers against our positions. Then he attacked with all his forces our right wing and the centre of the left wing successively, but our troops checked the attack and drove back the attackers with enormous losses to their positions.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The Turkish Headquarters report of yesterday, received today from Constantinople, says:

Turkish troops, during the night of Dec. 18-19, after heavy artillery preparation, began an attack against the enemy's positions near Anafarta and Ari Burnu. The enemy, in order to check this attack, made a general attack along the whole Sedd-el-Behr front, which completely failed, with enormous losses.

In view of the certainty of Turkish successes in advances toward the north, the enemy during the night of Dec. 19-20 hastily withdrew part of his troops. The enemy was unable to impede the pursuit by the Turkish troops, so that no enemy troops now remain at Anafarta or Ari Burnu.

Enormous quantities of ammunition, cannon, and tents were taken.

An enemy hydroplane was shot down and the occupants made prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (via London.)—Dr. Johannes Kaempf, President of the Reichstag, today made the following announcement in the Reichstag:

"We learn that the Gallipoli Peninsula has been cleared of the English, which means not alone a military and moral defeat of England but also a triumph of the Turkish arms."

MORE MONTENEGRINS TAKEN.

Austrians Report Capture of Positions North of Berane.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Berlin yesterday issued the following official communication concerning the operations on the Montenegrin front:

In the Balkan theatre one more Montenegrin position north of Berane has been stormed by the Austro-Hungarian troops. During the past two days we have taken 600 prisoners.

Following is the bulletin issued by the Vienna War Office:

In pursuing the battles against the Montenegrins yesterday we stormed hostile positions north of Corona. In the last two days our troops have brought in about 600 prisoners.

GREEKS FIRE ON FRENCH?

German Story That Fort Fired on Patrol Which Ignored Sentry.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following item:

"According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Greeks, while withdrawing a majority of their troops from Saloniki, kept Fort Karaburna, which dominates the town, in spite of repeated French requests that they hand the fort over. Last Friday a strong French patrol approached the fort and did not halt at the sentry's call, whereupon the Greeks opened fire and the French fled."

USE GALLIPOLI AS LEVER.

Berlin Again Seeks to Win Over Greece and Rumania.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The withdrawal of British forces from the Gallipoli Peninsula, which evoked great enthusiasm in Berlin, is being used as a lever to force both Greece and Rumania to join the Central Powers, according to the Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph.

Berlin's seizure of this opportunity to influence the neutral Balkan States is indicated, says the correspondent, by a semi-official German agency statement which announces that the victory of the Turkish forces made a colossal impression in Greece and Rumania, and the immediate clearing of the Balkan situation is to be expected.

"All doubtless have been converted," the statement says, "and have reached the conviction that to join the central powers can only be to their advantage. At Berlin it is looked upon as certain that after the fiasco of the Entente Powers and after the victory of Gounaris in the Greek elections, the Greek military power will not suffer any longer a foreign policy of adventure with Greek territory at Greece's cost."

ROME SERBS' NEW CAPITAL.

Reorganization of Army to be Directed from There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The arrival of King Peter with high officials of the Serbian Government and the General Staff of the army will mark a new period in the struggle of the Serbian nation.

From Italy, from Albania, and from whatever may remain of Montenegro King Peter, his advisers, and his officers are determined to reconstruct the Serbian Army and rally their people in preparation for a vigorous offensive in which the Serbians will be the advance guard of the allied armies.

This work of reorganization is viewed with general sympathy here, everybody contributing to help the unfortunate refugees.

DISCUSS SALONIKI ATTACK.

German Critics Regard the Defeat of Allies as Assured.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—German military critics strongly hint at a near resumption of the Bulgar-German offensive against Saloniki. Major Moraht, in the Tageblatt, writes:

"When you consider the preparations for the forthcoming fight for Saloniki and the defensive possibilities of this port against an encircling attack one must marvel at the confidence of our enemies in their own strength. They have not understood the rather pressing demand made upon them to leave the hot ground of Macedonia as soon as possible. They did not have enough of damage on the Vardar and at Doiran. Their transports are constantly landing new troops and enthusiastic Italian reporters trumpet abroad that their army will soon be 200,000 strong.

"It ought, however, to be difficult to hold rear-guard positions between the Greek border and Saloniki against serious attacks with a beaten army. We have not learned much about the discipline of this mixed aggregation, but what has been blabbed by talkative Italians should not permit the Allies' leadership to indulge in overconfidence. The fortifications of Saloniki are worthless against modern offensive artillery.

"According to the maps, the terrain favors attack and defense equally, but we must not forget that our experience so far has taught that it is quite sufficient to pierce at a single point the enemy's line about a fortress in order to make the whole defense collapse.

"Both sides are now preparing to seek a decision far from the main theatres of war, for the Quadruple Entente is still of the opinion that on its initiative in the Saloniki zone depends the fate of the Balkans and particularly Serbia. We can wait calmly to see where our allied commands after systematic preparation will let the advance begin and do not need to worry over the thought that the enemy may have landed excessively strong forces by that time."

Count von Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung also deals with an invasion of Greek territory in the near future, and looks for fighting along both sides of the railway to Saloniki. From Greece's military measures he defines the extent of the new theatre of war, and concludes that Saloniki will be the objective of the fight, adding:

"Only when Saloniki has been cleaned of the enemy can one consider the Balkan campaign as finished."

GREEK ELECTION A FARCE.

Only One-third of 700,000 Voters Cast Ballots at Election.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—One-third of the 700,000 Greek voters cast ballots in the Parliamentary elections, says a Havas dispatch from Athens filed by the correspondent there today. Out of 38,263 voters in Saloniki, 4,050 voted.

The partisans of ex-Premier Venizelos considered the result a personal triumph for him, the dispatch says, because he asked his supporters not to vote.

Americans in Monastir Safe.

SALONIKI, Dec. 20, (via Paris, Dec. 21.)—Dr. Henry Forbes of Boston, Mrs. Walter Farwell, a Chicago newspaper correspondent, and Miss Mitchell are safe and well at Monastir.

TEUTON CHECK IN GALICIA.

Russian Fire Frustrates an Attack Near Novo Alexiniec.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 21, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Our aviators successfully bombarded the rear approaches to the enemy's positions in the Godutzychki-Komag region east of Svientziany, causing a panic among the convoys.

On the Galician front at Novo Alexiniec-Buczacz and southeast of Zallechtchiki the enemy attempted to pass to the offensive with small detachments, but all his attempts were frustrated by our fire.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

In the course of the night of Dec. 19 and 20 an advanced Russian division occupied the village of Dekschi, southeast of Vidsydey, which is located near our front. Yesterday the Russians were driven out. South of Lake Vigonowlkoji and near Coscnichnowka, northwest of Czartorysk, enemy reconnoitring divisions were repulsed.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN PERSIA.

Czar's Forces Occupy Kum, Completely Defeating the Enemy.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—It is announced from Teheran, according to a dispatch received here from the Petrograd Semi-Official News Agency, that the Russians have occupied the town of Kum, eighty miles southwest of Teheran, after a great battle, in which the opposing forces were completely defeated.

RUSSIANS KEEN FOR WAR.

Red Cross Work in Empire Engaged In on a Colossal Scale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Ian Malcolm, M. P. for Croydon, who has just returned to London after a tour of 12,000 miles in Russia as Commissioner for the Red Cross Society, said this evening that the spirit of the Russians was remarkable.

"From the Czar, by whom I was received, to the lowliest peasant woman," he said to an interviewer, "there was not one thought of peace until the Germans are beaten or the last Russian soldier has fallen.

"Altogether I visited 150 hospitals in Russia, and the Red Cross work being accomplished over there is quite wonderful. They seem to think in millions. I had inspected the work in France and Italy, but in magnitude it is not comparable to that in Russia. The stores alone are colossal, and you would see a room in a palace filled with perhaps a million pairs of boots and a huge concert hall crammed literally to the ceiling with warm clothing.

"One figure alone will serve to indicate how immense is the Red Cross activity over there. They have dealt with over 100,000 enemy wounded besides their own casualties."

GERMANS RESIGNED TO INCREASED TAXES

Three Berlin Newspapers Comment in Varied Ways on Helfferich's Announcement.

ONE WELCOMES STATEMENT

Tageblatt Says Nation Might as Well Begin to Pay Now—Socialist Organ Warns.

BERLIN, Dec. 21, (via London.)—The morning newspapers today generally refrain from commenting on the announcement of Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, in the Reichstag yesterday that taxes must be increased. The exceptions are the Täglische Rundschau, the Tageblatt, and the Vorwärts.

The Täglische Rundschau welcomes Dr. Helfferich's frank statement. It says the patriotism of the German people, which already has stood great sacrifices, will bear the unavoidable future burden in the first years of peace. The newspaper adds that it is plain that an increase in indirect taxes must come which will affect a wide circle of the people, but that the necessaries of life will be exempted "so far as is possible."

The Tageblatt, which is less pleased with the prospect, says its conclusion was justified, from the former speeches of Dr. Helfferich, that while new tax laws might come, the collection of taxes under them would be postponed until after the war.

"Now it is announced that the new taxes will be leviable next year," says the Tageblatt. "However, if heavy taxation must eventually come it might as well begin now. The German nation will have to pay in any event."

Urges Careful Consideration.

The Tageblatt points to the statement in Dr. Helfferich's speech that necessaries of life would not be affected "during the war," and says the quoted words somewhat limit the statement. Dr. Helfferich's speech, the paper concludes, was lacking in the necessary details to make criticism of it possible, but the coming taxation should be most carefully considered.

The Vorwärts in its comment gives the title, "A Christmas Message," to the Imperial Treasurer's statement, and says a warning cry was never more needed or those who light-heartedly thought the war would relieve the empire of financial care for the future. The newspaper wonders whether if a Socialist had given a similar perspective ten days ago he would not have been charged with treason.

The Vorwärts adds that Dr. Helfferich could not be induced to give details concerning the taxes, because the measure had not yet been submitted to the Federal Council, "and he has let himself be guided strictly by the Constitution."

"Whether the Constitution forbids that a Minister who places new taxes in prospect shall enter into a discussion with the nation's representatives over the form of these taxes," the Vorwärts continues, "may be the more doubted from the fact that Dr. Helfferich himself, and certainly not without first having asked the Federal Council, gave the assurance that the necessaries of life would not be affected. But the Federal Council is in all circumstances a welcome curtain when a State Secretary has to do with projects which he knows must evoke little friendly feeling among the broad masses of the people."

Cause of Great Unrest.

The Vorwärts considers the words "necessaries of life" elastic, and says that taxes which are not derived from property and income must cause great unrest among the people.

"And Dr. Helfferich's effort to charge the growing dissatisfaction to the account of some Socialist's agitation," the newspaper adds, "is doomed to failure. That which has been said in the Reichstag by the representative of the Government and representatives of the non-Socialist parties clarifies the situation more than the Socialists' speech and pamphlets. A good part of our work has been taken over. The mass of our party comrades, indeed, did not need to be told this, and will therefore greet with little enthusiasm an announcement of a known fact."

READY TO TAKE SECURITIES.

Call Issued by Britain Fixes Rules for Our Stocks and Bonds.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The London Gazette publishes today a Government invitation to holders of American and Canadian dollar securities to place them at the disposal of the Treasury, either by sale or loan. The accompanying memorandum says that no purely sterling securities will be accepted, and that it is essential that all securities tendered be expressed in United States or Canadian currency, or if expressed in sterling that they shall be convertible at the holder's option into dollar securities.

No bonds will be accepted on which dividend or interest has not been regularly paid since the date of issue, and no stock will be accepted unless a dividend of 3 per cent. or over has been regularly paid on it since Jan. 1, 1913.

Bonds and stocks of industrial corporations, it is stated in the invitation, will not as a rule be acceptable, "except in the case of large corporations, such as the United States Steel Corporation," &c.

All lists totaling less than $25,000, except in the case of insurance and trust companies, must be submitted to a member of the Stock Exchange, whose commission will be paid by the Treasury. As it will be impossible for the Treasury to accept more than a limited amount of securities under this scheme for the present, it is announced that the invitation may be temporarily withdrawn at any time.

Holders of American securities are reminded that if they do not avail themselves of the invitation they can still contribute materially to the object sought by selling their securities in the open market and reinvesting the proceeds in British Government securities.

MAILS FOR AMERICA TAKEN OFF LINERS

Steamships Stockholm and United States Allowed to Proceed After Examination by British.

LONDON, Dec. 21. — The Swedish steamship Stockholm, formerly the Holland-America liner Potsdam, which recently was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities while bound from Gothenburg for New York, was released after some of her mails had been removed. This is the first case of the removal of mails from a vessel en route from Sweden to the United States, although some time ago the Swedish Government complained that American-bound mails from Sweden consigned by way of England had been opened in the latter country.

Official circles here have no information with regard to the announcement that the American Secretary of State has asked the British Government for an explanation of the charges contained in a protest by Sweden to the State Department against British interference with Swedish-American mails.

The Danish liner United States, from which it is reported mails were also taken, has been allowed to proceed on her voyage from Glasgow to New York.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says:

"The Foreign Ministry announces that the Netherlands Government has sent a protest to the British Government against the seizure of Dutch mail bags on the steamers Noordam, Frisia, and Rotterdam, and demands the immediate return of the mail. The hope was expressed in the protest that the incidents would not be repeated."

ITALIANS RETAKE A POST.

Drive Austrians Out of Plezzo Trenches by a Night Attack.

ROME, Dec. 21, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Plezzo Basin the enemy, with the help of the fog, occupied one of our advanced positions in the direction of the Kovitinca Torrent and protected it by a barrier of mines. On the night of Sunday one of our infantry detachments, by a surprise attack, reoccupied the position before the enemy was able to explode any of his mines.

On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged.

VIENNA, Dec. 21, (via London.)—The following report of conditions on the Italian front was issued here today:

The artillery fighting on the Tyrolean southern front continues. Two Italian companies attempting an advance during the night against Mount San Michele were annihilated.

TURKISH KRUPPS BLOWN UP?

Dane in Constantinople Says British Air Raid Wrecked It.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Dec. 22, (via London.) — The National Tidende prints a statement of a Dane from Constantinople that the Krupps Armament Works outside Constantinople have been destroyed by bombs dropped by British airmen.

ASQUITH DEMANDS MILLION MORE MEN

Continued from Page 1.

or one more calculated to carry conviction to the hearts of all our gallant allies."

Referring to the recruiting scheme, Mr. Asquith said the report from Lord Derby had been sent to him only Monday evening, and was now being considered by the members of the Cabinet. Therefore any statement regarding the Government policy on this subject must be deferred. He indicated, however, that another chance would be given to those who had not yet responded, saying:

"Those who have been disposed to hold back may now seize the opportunity set them by the mass of their fellow-countrymen."

Turning to the military situation, the Premier said that the retirement from the Dardanelles positions—with the notable exception of the position at the tip of the peninsula—had been taken on the advice of General Monro and Lord Kitchener.

"The retirement," he continued, "was an operation of peculiar hazard, for the least misjudgment might have led to serious loss. It was carried out by the navy and army combined in a manner for which no praise could be too high and which will give the services enduring fame in the annals of warfare.

"With the exception of a relatively small proportion of the stores and a very few guns, which had to be left behind and which were destroyed, the whole force at both places was removed with perfect serenity. The total casualties—it seems almost incredible—in the whole operation were two military and one naval, wounded.

"I am sure that the House will take the earliest opportunity to express its admiration and gratitude to General Monro for carrying out these difficult operations, while other officers deserving special praise are General Birdwood and Admiral Wemyss, the latter supervising the naval operations.

"It is most gratifying to know that these splendid troops were embarked to a new destination, without the loss of a single life, and after a short and much-needed rest, they will be ready—and, I am sure, also eager—to resume their gallant career."

Summing up the Government's war policy, Mr. Asquith said:

"In order to win the war we want an adequate supply of trained men to reinforce and augment the army in the field. We want next an ever-growing supply of munitions. We want further such a stewardship of the economic resources of the country as will enable us to lift and carry the financial burden which we are called upon to bear in behalf of ourselves and our allies.

"Finally, what perhaps is as important as anything, we want to counteract the advtange the enemy has over us in a single direction by greater unity and concerted strategic control among the Allies. The staff conferences inaugurated in Paris a fortnight ago will mean a greater concentration of purpose, co-ordination of plan, economy of energy, and effectiveness of action."

Referring to operations on the Franco-Belgian front, the Premier complimented Field Marshal Sir John French and his successor in command, Sir Douglas Haig. He continued:

"A fortnight ago a most important military conference was held in Paris, attended by representatives of the staffs of France, Russia, Italy, and the United Kingdom. The leading strategical problems were fully discussed and certain most important conclusions reached with absolute unanimity."

So far as the war as a whole went, Mr. Asquith said, it might be that at this or that moment what could be called superficial facts of the campaign seemed to be against the Allies.

"But the fundamental facts, the facts that in the long run matter, are steadily and growingly on our side," he continued. "There has been in this war an abundance of errors in calculation, but they have not been confined to our side.

"So far as we in this country are concerned—and I know all our allies are the same—our will has never wavered for a moment, while our fighting resources, both in men and in material, become every month more ample in quantity, and better mobilized and organized for the purposes of the campaign."

John Dillon in a fiery speech opposed the granting of Mr. Asquith's request for an additional 1,000,000 men. He said:

"The Premier's speech is deplorably lacking in any attempt to justify the adding of the fourth million. We place no reasonable limit on the size of the army. We are traveling the road that leads not to victory but to financial ruin and loss of the war.

"The whole principle on which Lord Derby's groups are arranged is absurd, unfeasible. So far as Ireland is concerned, the people are quite prepared to share the burden of the war, but they are free people, and conscription cannot be talked of. It would be an act of political insanity to embark on conscription during the war.

"Before we sanction the fourth million of men we ought to be told what is the basis of the Government's demand. In no case have the failures of the war been due to lack of men, and before the Government enforces conscription the men responsible for these failures must be removed.

"What is the use of sending more troops to be led by men like those responsible for the Suvla Bay and Anzac failures?"

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, who followed the Prime Minister, said that the House learned with the deepest thankfulness how magnificently the situation had been handled by General Monro and the Admiral in charge at the Dardanelles. He complained, however, that no details of the Gallipoli operations had yet been received from General Sir Ian Hamilton (formerly in command), and characterized it as a scandal."

He added that unfortunately he was in possession of information which pointed to the fact that the whole truth could not be advantageously published.

Mr. Asquith interjected: "The Government have only just received General Hamilton's dispatch."

Mr. Redmond, continuing, said he believed that the figures in connection with Lord Derby's recruiting scheme would show an extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm and determination on the part of practically the whole people of Great Britain, the moral effect of which must be felt throughout the world. This effect he believed to be due entirely to the voluntary character of the outburst of patriotism, and he declared that it would therefore be a pitiable result if that moral effect was destroyed by any form of compulsion.

"I will stick at nothing calculated to bring the war to a successful conclusion," he said, "and I am certain that that is the view of the Irish people. That view has been emphasized on the battlefield by her sons in every theatre of the war. But I am not convinced that compulsion is necessary or calculated to lead to that result, and if this is proposed, under the present conditions and circumstances I, for one, will oppose it by every means in my power. I am convinced that it would break up the unity of the country and that it would be fiercely resented and opposed, while in point of numbers its results would be ridiculously small."

Mr. Redmond, turning in the direction of Premier Asquith, served formal notice that the Irish Party, in the existing circumstances, was opposed to anything like compulsion, and said he sincerely hoped that in the interest of the speedy and successful termination of the war the Government would make no such proposal.

Sir Edward Carson said he feared that the vote asked for by the Premier was too late and not large enough. He said he believed that the country, Ireland included, was prepared to agree to any measures that would bring victory. If the Premier asked for conscription as a result of the Derby recruiting figures he would do so as a great patriotic duty.

Sir Edward also complained of the lack of news from Gallipoli and asked why, when the operations had failed in August, the men had been left until December "a kind of hell."

G. B. Stanton, the miners' leader, who succeeded to the late James Keir Hardie's seat for Merthyr Tydfil, introduced himself to the House in a breezy, unceremonious, but pointed speech, in which he referred to "the hypocritical nonsense" of saying that the people were afraid of conscription."

If the men would not volunteer, he continued, they must be fetched. If the country was good enough to live in it was good enough to fight for, and he added:

"We have so much more than any other people on earth to stand up for, and it is at a time like this that we must really find ourselves."

The liberties of the individual, he declared, must be controlled by what was best for all, and the press gang was at work in the best days of England's glory. The country was capable of doing infinitely more than it had done.

James Parker, a Labor member, speaking in behalf of the Laborites, declared: "We are prepared to fight against conscription as hard as we have fought to get men into the army under the voluntary system."

Several of the other members expressed themselves in favor of conscription.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson's complaint that the Government had failed to give out adequate news of the Gallipoli operations, and his remark that "now the Government hurls the withdrawal from two fronts at the nation as if it were a kind of victory," H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, said:

"General Ian Hamilton's dispatch reached the War Office yesterday. The General is a writer of distinction and has taken time to polish his periods."

Mr. Tennant deplored the language used by Sir Edward Carson and said that the latter's representation of the Government as dilly-dallying in Gallipoli was not a truthful representation of the facts. Continuing in reply to various members, who had expressed the fear that the Government, in asking for a larger army, was not taking into account the economic needs of the country, Mr. Tennant said:

"The reason the Government is asking for this additional million men is that they are necessary to fill the gaps and have a large enough army in the field to win the war. The Government is fully alive to the importance of maintaining our industries and safeguarding our financial position. The Premier has indicated, however, that if certain conditions are not fulfilled relative to recruiting, the Government might be forced to ask for additional powers."

In conclusion he appealed to the Irish and Labor members to join the Government in these efforts.

Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, also participated in the debate, endeavoring to show that, however the additional million men were raised, the important industries of the country would not suffer serious derangement, especially the export trade, which was vital to the maintenance of exchange with foreign countries.

GIFTS POST FREE TO FRENCH SOLDIERS

Unless Weight Exceeds Two Pounds—Christmas Presents Choke the Mails.

100,000 MEN TO GO HOME

Holiday Leave from the Trenches Generously Given—Paris Shops Are Crowded with Buyers.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Any one in France may send a Christmas parcel weighing up to two pounds to a soldier at the front without paying postage on the package. A bill conferring this privilege, which holds good from date until Jan. 6, was unanimously passed by Parliament today. Letters are always carried free.

The families of soldiers have not waited for the passage of this law, but have been overloading for some time past the means of transport to the front with Christmas packages. They have sent cold chickens, meat pies, hams, every variety of cake, sweetmeat, and preserved fruit, and every imaginable thing besides in the way of wearing apparel that would keep out wet and cold. Soldiers at the front are always supplied with plenty of tobacco and beverages of various sorts, and many have requested their families not to send drinkables in their packages. The Government, indeed, excludes anything put up in glass because of the danger of breakage and consequent damage to the presents of other senders.

Probably 100,000 men from the front will spend Christmas with their families. The military administration has been generous with leaves, and soldiers are now allowed six days at home, not counting the time of going and coming. Formerly the period was four days.

While Christmas in Paris will be less gay than usual, the mothers, as is indicated by the crowded shops, are buying freely for the children. The Government will not permit restaurants and cafes to remain open later than the usual closing hour of 10:30 o'clock, and there is no more reserving at high prices of tables in noted restaurants for midnight supper parties. Also there will be none of the one-time street frivolities. The church service will, according to present expectations, be unusually impressive.

MORSE A HERO OF ANZAC.

New Yorker's Brother Now In London Hospital with Arm Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—One of the heroes of Anzac was Isidore Morse, brother of Tyler Morse of New York. He is now in a London hospital with his right arm amputated close to the shoulder. He was twice wounded, a shrapnel and a rifle bullet striking him almost simultaneously, a few inches apart. Morse holds a commission in an English regiment.

Another wounded hero of Anzac says the bringing off of the guns must have been a wonderful achievement. Suvla was linked up with Anzac a few days after the great advance from Anzac, which came so near to brilliant victory.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE A VOSGES POSITION

Carry German Works on Hartmannsweilerkopf—Germans Capture a British Sap.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Slight successes for the French in Alsace and for the Germans in Artois are reported in today's official communications. The former captured part of the German defenses on Hartmannsweilerkopf, and the latter a British sap near Hulluch. The Belgians tell of violent artillery exchanges on the Yser front, in the course of which their guns destroyed a German blockhouse.

Following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

The bad weather has hampered the operations on the greater part of the front.

In Belgium and between Soissons and Rheims our artillery bombarded communicating passageways and dispersed revictualing convoys of the enemy.

In Champagne German works at the Butte du Mesnil were bombarded.

A destructive fire on an enemy salient on the Rioupt Height, to the north of Font-a-Mousson, gave good results.

In the Vosges, at Hartmannsweilerkopf, a strong attack by our troops, delivered after an artillery preparation, permitted us to occupy an important part of the enemy works and to make prisoners.

The French War Office gave out the following report this afternoon:

The cannonading diminished appreciably last night. In the Artois district, to the northwest of Hill 140, the Germans exploded in front of our trenches a mine which caused no damage. We occupied the edge of the crater thus made.

Between the Somme and the Aisne there were a number of engagements among patrols. In the region of Lihons an enemy patrol was caught by our fire and compelled to flee, leaving several wounded in our hands.

On the plateau of Ste. Leocade, south of Moulin-sus-Touvent, our trench guns demolished a German position.

In Lorraine our artillery carried on a well-directed fire toward Aboncourt and Blamont, where movements of troops were observed.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

There were bombing engagements Monday night about the quarries north of Loos and a considerable enemy rifle fire opposite Armentieres, where some mine craters are in dispute. There also was considerable hostile shelling north of Loos and about Ypres. We retaliated.

Today the enemy artillery has been active at the same places. Our artillery retaliated effectively. The enemy made determined efforts to occupy the craters opposite Armentieres, accompanying their attacks with an artillery barrage (curtain of fire.) After stubborn bombing contests both attacks were repulsed. The enemy exposed himself freely and lost heavily.

The Belgian official communication reads:

An artillery action on both sides of a somewhat violent character occurred on the Yser front. Our batteries bombarded all the German works to the north of Dixmude and the advance post at Derdulsen. A blockhouse erected on the dike of the Yser was completely destroyed by our projectiles. The enemy contonments at Essen and at Clercken were vigorously cannanaded.

The Berlin report says:

East of Hulluch a German division captured a British sap and repulsed counterattacks made during the night. There was lively artillery activity at various points along the front. Otherwise no events of importance occurred.

UPHOLDS DANISH COMPACT.

London Paper Holds That Trade Argument Is Misrepresented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—A strong defense of the Foreign Office in regard to the much debated Danish trading agreement is made by The Daily Chronicle this morning. The newspaper intimates that the version of the agreement which has been circulated by a Danish commercial paper, and to which various speakers in Parliament have referred, is a travesty of the real agreement and "evidently was published by the enemy to create a misunderstanding." The reason for its non-publication officially is to be found in Danish objections and not in the British Foreign Office's reluctance to allow a public examination of its policy.

The Chronicle says the Danish agreement does not impair British sea power, nor does the agreement with the Netherlands Overseas Trust. It expresses the wish that similar arrangements could be concluded with Sweden, which so far has declined to make one because of its hampering effect.

"Never in the history of war has sea power been exercised with more thoroughness than by us in this conflict with Germany," says The Daily Chronicle. "That this has been done without serious friction with neutrals is greatly to the credit of the Foreign Office. In this war there is no place for kid-glove methods. We must be ruthless and remorseless in striking at the enemy who has trampled under foot every precept and sanction of the law nations. But at the same time it behooves us to be careful in respecting the rights of neutral nations who are no parties to the quarrel and who have a right to free passage of the seas for purposes of their own lawful and normal domestic trade. England in this war is the upholder of the law of nations. She would only suffer loss in the long run if she practiced lawlessness on her own element, the seas."

A sensible solution of the Xmas gift question—an "Order on Young." Whatever *his* preference in a Hat, Cane, Gloves or Umbrella—it can be satisfied in any Young shop.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197 & 1361 B'way, 37 Nassau St., City. 371 Fulton St., B'klyn.

SAYS GERMANY CAN REACH US

Continued from Page 1.

America's private ear, so to speak. The author of this precious message does not say so, but one gathers that if, for instance, the British had not had the cables in their hands, the sinking of the Lusitania would have been shown to be a mission of mercy instead of a diabolical crime."

Under the heading "Germany Whines to United States — What Mr. Garrett Was Authorized to Tell THE NEW YORK TIMES," The Star says:

"The statement reveals a remarkable turnabout on the part of Germany in her attitude toward America. It disclaims any knowledge of organized German plots in the United States and tearfully pleads for a better understanding between Washington and Berlin," but it does not attempt to explain away the proved complicity of Boy-Ed and von Papen in these plots. Simultaneously with the issue of this hypocritical apology we are informed by the German wireless news that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, this morning sent for the United States Ambassador in Berlin to discuss German-American relations."

The Westminster Gazette considers the message "of some significance as indicating Berlin's anxiety regarding the attitude of America."

The Evening Standard speaks of "highly significant statements made in a long, curious article pleading for America's sympathy."

Calls Germany's Protest "An Opiate."

The Times has an editorial this morning on the dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which it describes as "another illustration of the unwearying efforts of Germany to carry on her propaganda against England in neutral countries."

"The present effort," says the editorial, "is of a type with which Europe has been long familiar. It is of the opiate kind—the kind with which von der Goltz used to dose the Tuileries while Bismarck was plotting the war of 1870; the kind which von Bethmann Hollweg administered to Belgium up to within a few hours of the invasion, and the kind with which German emissaries lulled the pacifists and pacifist newspapers here until the very outbreak of the war."

BRITISH PUBLIC STIRRED.

Talk of Upheaval Follows Lloyd George's "Too Late" Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Some political prophets are predicting that Lloyd George's "too late" speech will have "consequences."

Papers of all shades of opinion are [illegible] that the statement of the Minister of Munitions shows [illegible] whom criticism should be directed. One section [illegible] Cabinets responsible. The other says the blame chiefly on the Government's expert advisers and technical departments grouped under the term War Office.

Coinciding with the news of the evacuation of Anzac and Suvla Bay, Lloyd George's speech undoubtedly has strengthened popular discontent. Predictions of a political upheaval, however, are derided by persons in close touch with the Government. One important change is in preparation, but it is not exactly of a political character, nor will it be in any sense an outcome of Lloyd George's speech, having been decided upon some time ago.

Will Fight Conscription.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The members of the Irish Party held a meeting in the House of Commons today, John Redmond presiding, and affirmed their unshaken adherence to the resolution adopted June 7, opposing compulsory military service.

"All that has occurred since," the statement issued after the meeting said, "more than justifies the attitude then taken by the Irish Party, and the magnificent response of the British people to Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has proved that the patriotism of the country can be relied upon to supply by voluntary effort all the men necessary to carry the war to a victorious conclusion. We repeat our resolve to resist by every means in our power any attempt to bring into force a system of compulsory military service."

DERBY RECRUITING GOT 2,500,000 MEN

Enlistments Jumped from 127 in First Week to 1,539,000 in Last, Official Announces.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—James O'Grady, member of Parliament for East Leeds and a member of the Joint Recruiting Committee, contributes an article to The Daily Sketch, recording the progress of enlistment under Earl Derby's scheme. Mr. O'Grady says that the first week produced only 127 recruits. Matters slowly improved, but even up to the end of November the response was not satisfactory.

"We, therefore, resolved," says he, "to bring off a spanking rally, as the result of which the figures jumped from 74,000 on one day to 336,000 on another, and during the last strenuous week 1,539,000 men attested, while during the whole nine weeks of the campaign some 2,300,000 attested."

TECLA PEARLS

the Christmas Gift Imperial

In the diadems of old-world nobility, in the regalia of royalty, ancient and modern, in the fabulous ornaments of Oriental potentates, no jewel has ever disputed the magnificence of the imperial pearl.

What more fitting gift for an American woman than a necklace or a rope of Tecla Pearls, which simulate perfectly the serenity and iridescence of deep sea pearls, without their ruinous cost and risk?

True, Tecla Pearls are copies of real pearls, but they are perfect copies, so perfect, in fact, that jewellers in America and Europe have been known to mistake them for sea-borne specimens, even experts distinguish them with difficulty.

Let us show you some of our new creations just arrived from Paris

$75 to $350

Tecla

398 Fifth Avenue

DIVIDE ON PEACE IN REICHSTAG VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

a continuation of the war and who are demanding an honorable peace are growing in strength. In neutral countries suggestions for mediation with a view to peace are again being made. The Pope recently made public a declaration in this sense, which was gratifying to us, but in England, France, and Russia the Government parties won't believe that all of their alliances are unable to crush Germany and her allies. By new armies and the economic exhaustion of Germany they hope to give a new turn to the war.

"Leading statesmen and Generals until recently declared that they would refuse all idea of peace unless Germany was crushed. In view of this it is the indispensable duty of the German people to maintain firmly its defense in order to safeguard the house and home. The families of our soldiers must, moreover, be safeguarded, and a supply of provisions must be guaranteed to those of moderate means. Usury in provisions must be made impossible.

"We also renew our protest against plans of conquest. This would weaken the national power and unity of the German people, do lasting damage to the relations of Germany with other countries, and plant the germ for further wars.

"The German people and their allies have achieved incomparable results. They have succeeded in defending our country and allied lands, which already were threatened with destruction, against the overwhelming superiority in numbers and in rolling far back the enormous danger threatening Western European civilization from the East.

"None of our enemies, no coalition of foes, can venture after all this to subjugate the German Empire and obstruct its development. The Chancellor said in his speech Dec. 9 that he was ready at any time to discuss overtures for peace that harmonized with the dignity and security of Germany, and he declined responsibility for the continuance of the terrible sufferings that fill Europe and the world.

Urges a Bid for Peace.

"We wish most earnestly that the German Government would declare itself ready to seize any opportunity for peace negotiations. Germany is through her strength lifted above any misinterpretation of willingness to make peace. In thus serving the inalienable behests of humanity we also serve the future interests of the German people."

In his statement in behalf of the Socialist minority regarding the war credit vote, Friedrich August Karl Geyer said:

"Just as we fight against all plans of conquest drawn up by Government parties of other countries, we also fight against German politicians who are working for annexations and thereby are the greatest obstacles to peace negotiations. The Imperial Chancellor, in his speech of Dec 9, did not rebuke this dangerous policy, but even furthered it. In support of his speech, the middle classes expressly demanded expansion of territory.

"Peace negotiations are only possible if no violence is used toward any people and all plans of conquest are renounced. The frontiers of our country and its independence are secured. We are not threatened with invasion by enemy armies, but Europe is rushing into the danger of impoverishment and the destruction of its kultur.

"The German Government must take the first step to

METZLER LAYS BARE KOENIG'S ACTIVITIES

Reported He Told Grand Jury of Chief's Seeing Superiors in Washington.

READ MRS. KOENIG'S NOTES

Transcribers Busy on Stenographic Evidence in Plot to Blow Up Welland Canal.

Frederick Metzler, who was arrested with Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American "Police Chief," and Richard Emil Leyendecker, the dealer in antiques, charged with having plotted to destroy the Welland Canal, went before the Grand Jury yesterday and, it was said, laid bare the activities of his former chief Koenig. Metzler is understood to have testified in great detail and to have told of various trips that Koenig made to Washington, where he consulted with a man supposed to have been his superior.

Koenig sometimes took a trunk full of documents and papers which he is supposed to have turned over to another person in Washington. On the trips to the capital he never intrusted his baggage to transfer companies, but always took it to the station in New York on the taxicab with him and transported it similarly in Washington.

The authorities have the stenographic notebooks of Mrs. Paul Koenig, who acted as confidential secretary for her husband. The notes are now being transcribed, but nothing was said yesterday by any one in a position to disclose facts which would indicate whether any evidence of value had been brought to light in the books. The notebooks were found, it was said, in Koenig's home, and went back several years. Frederick Metzler is understood to have aided the transcribers in explaining what certain parts of the notes referred to.

Another batch of papers taken to Police Headquarters yesterday was found in a trunk belonging to Leyendecker, who accompanied Koenig to Niagara Falls to look over the Welland Canal. An inspection of the contents was begun, and it was said something regarding the search might be made public today.

That Koenig sent a spy into Canada several times was disclosed. George Fuchs, who, like Metzler, has confessed, was utilized for this purpose. He assumed the name Fox when in the Dominion.

Koenig is understood to have been a hard taskmaster and to have incurred the enmity of many of his subordinates. A man who figured in his arrest said yesterday that one of Koenig's subordinates had been overheard to remark that nothing would please him more than to see Koenig arrested. Some of the subordinates are said to have referred to the chief when he was not in hearing as "the Westphalian."

When the morning Grand Jury adjourned an Assistant District Attorney said that Metzler had not completed his story and that he would be called again this morning. It was admitted that the Grand Jury investigation might be finished today and that indictments might be returned before tomorrow night. Fuchs, who has told his story to the Grand Jury, and Metzler, are understood to have won immunity.

Labor's National Peace Council, which United States District Attorney Marshall has stated was financed by Franz von Rintelen, the German secret service official who is now in the Tower of London, was again before the afternoon Grand Jury. The witnesses included Samuel Gompers, President, and Frank Morrison, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labor. This investigation also is expected to be concluded today or tomorrow.

Mr. Gompers said he had told the jury that what he had discovered had constituted a moral and industrial wrong against the interests of the United States, and likely to lead the country into war rather than to aid in ending the war in Europe. He said he referred to the charge that von Rintelen, acting through David Lamar, had endeavored to instigate strikes in factories manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies.

District Attorney Marshall said the investigation of Labor's National Peace Council had proved conclusively that von Rintelen had miserably failed in his efforts to corrupt the higher officials of the labor unions in this country.

Another phase of the conspiracy investigation involves several men whose names have not been mentioned in the newspapers in connection with the plots. One of these men is widely known in detective circles, and another is a young man understood to have been employed by an attaché of the embassy of one of the Central Powers in Washington.

Argument will be made today by John B. Stanchfield on a motion asking that Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the United States District Court, grant a separate trial to Max Breitung, indicted with others in the Fay case.

Reports regarding an attempt to blow up power houses on the American and Canadian sides of Niagara Falls were not taken as authentic by the Government officials. They said they knew of no man who was being shadowed here. It was reported that a man was shadowed following his flight from Pittsburgh, where he was said to have gone after throwing a suitcase full of explosives into Lake Erie on the discovery that he was being followed.

Concerning the German plot to smuggle crude rubber into Germany as the baggage of women travelers, the details of which were printed in THE TIMES yesterday, District Attorney Marshall said he was not prepared to add anything to the published account. It was learned from another source that the scheme called for a constant procession of women travelers to the Netherlands, each of them agreeing to undertake to deliver as baggage from 2,000 to 3,500 pounds of crude rubber to designated German agents in Rotterdam.

VON PAPEN TO SAIL TODAY.

German Attache, with Safe Conduct, Books Passage on Noordam.

Captain Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché, recalled, with the Naval Attaché, Captain Boy-Ed, at the request of the United States Government, booked passage to Rotterdam yesterday afternoon on the Holland-America steamship Noordam, sailing at noon today from Hoboken. He produced a safe conduct issued by the State Department.

No one but passengers will be allowed on board the Noordam today, and for the first time in the history of the company all baggage will be examined on the pier—this, the agents explain, to prevent any smuggling of contraband, such as crude rubber, found in the baggage of Miss Anna Dekkers on Nov. 27. It has been the practice for some time to search the baggage on the American, British, French, and Italian Line piers for explosives.

One of Captain von Papen's last acts was to call at 10 o'clock last night on Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German fiscal agent. Dr. Albert lives at the Hotel Astor, and it was in his apartment at that hotel that the conference with the recalled Military Attaché took place. The conference lasted more than an hour.

LONDON EXPECTS AIR RAID.

Zeppelin Passes Over Holland—Scotland Yard Gives Warning.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The possibility of further Zeppelin activity is agitating London as the result of the receipt of a telegram from Ameland, Holland, that at noon today an airship passed over North Ameland Sound in a westerly direction.

Scotland Yard tonight issued a note of warning to worshippers that if they desired to hold watch-night services they must take care to observe the orders regarding the shading of lights in churches, as "the possibility of attacks by hostile aircraft at this time of the year cannot be disregarded."

GIVE $1,000,000 FOR JEWS IN WAR

Continued from Page 1.

He said that the committee had raised $1,500,000 since the beginning of the war, but that this had been only a drop in the bucket. He then announced the launching of the new campaign for $5,000,000.

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, was the next speaker. He said in part:

"I am here tonight to voice by my presence, for whatever my presence may be worth, and also by a spoken word my sympathy and to persuade others toward that sympathy for the suffering, starving Jewish people; men, women, and children on the other side of the seas. I am moved to do this, not merely by sentimental considerations, though such considerations are always legitimate, but as an act of justice.

Christian Debt to Jews.

"It is a debt, a debt in the first place which the Christian Church owes to the Jewish people; it is a reparation debt for its persecutions of them, and for the cruelties and the crimes which it has inflicted upon them. It is a catalogue of crime, and as a Christian man, with shame for the Christian Church, I confess and admit that the Church whose professed faith is charity and love for all, for the brotherhood of man, for the fatherhood of God; and notwithstanding that professed faith has inflicted such cruelty and injury upon the Jew. Not because he was a sinner above all other sinners, but because he was a Jew. And for this reason they made an outcast of him, unsheltered by the Christian State, unshielded by the Christian Church, and victimized by both.

"It is a fact imbedded in the history of the past and the right, the proper, the just, thing for the Christian Church to do is to try to pay—in full measure it never can—but to try to pay that reparation debt and now is the time.

"In this, his bitter hour, in his starving and suffering hour now is the time to pay it. The debt is due; it is overdue, and the payment now should be made and I appeal, not merely to the sons of Zion here, my Jewish fellow-citizens, but I appeal to my Christian fellow-citizens in this land to pay and discharge promptly and generously this reparation debt to the Jew."

Plea in Humanity's Name.

Bishop Greer said that civilization also owed a debt to the Jews and that humanity owed its debt, too. Concluding, he said:

"Therefore, say it is humanity's debt to the Jew and I appeal to that humanity of the American people which is the boast, the legitimate boast, the only worth while boast and glory of the American people, which never fails to respond to any human needs, no matter how remote, as it is responding now so liberally and so freely. I appeal to that humanity, that American humanity; to pay promptly, with free and open hand, its debt, its human debt, to the Jewish people in this their bitter hour, and so discharge its indebtedness to its own American human life. In the name of the Christian church, in the name of civilization, in the name of American humanity, I appeal in behalf of the Jew, who is suffering today—men, women, and children—tonight, on the other side of the seas."

John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, spoke next and won frequent outbursts from the great audience. Clearly the audience was catching the full spirit of the occasion. They were further aroused by Dr. William Rosenau of Baltimore, President of the Central Conference of Rabbis, one of the most eloquent speakers of the night. His oratory lifted sentiment to the high pitch, from which Dr. Magnes was to carry it on to the climax.

Dr. Magnes was the next speaker, and seldom has a man so swayed those to whom he spoke. Sincerity ringing in every tone, appeal in every word, by the time he began to ask for gifts the people were more than eager to give.

In opening his address Dr. Magnes said:

"We are here tonight not so much because you Jews are suffering along with others, terrible as that may be; we are here because you Jews are suffering in so far as they are Jews.

"What have we heard? Reports that we could not believe; rumors to which we could lend no credence. This meeting tonight is not a protest meeting, although there are those among us, most of those among us, who would lift our voices in protest against the indignities, the tragedy to which the Jews are being subjected.

The Protest in the Duma.

"This is a meeting for relief, for the assuagement of suffering, for binding wounds, for healing broken hearts. Yet even a Jewish relief meeting cannot pass by without your being told and without the great American people being told, some of the reasons why it is that millions of our brethren are suffering from starvation, from cold, from indignity. I held in my hand an account of addresses that were delivered in the Russian Duma during the month of August, 1915, four months ago.

"These addresses were delivered by representatives of the Russian people, in contradistinction to the Russian Government. These addresses were published in the Russian press and were let pass by the censorship. The Duma Deputy Tchgatza, in the course of his remarks, says to the Russian people and the Deputies of the Russian Duma:

"What kind of truth is this when lying communiques are being published in the official organ of the Government to the effect that Jews at Kusy have betrayed the Russian soldiers to the enemy? Why have the various periodicals been ordered to publish this communication under threat of penalties of the justice, that requires that a Jewish volunteer—and there are thousands of them in the Russian army—who has been several times embattled and is now crippled and mutilated, should be sent out within twenty-four hours from places in Russia where he was looking for some employment? What humanity is this which forbids the offering of food to hungry Jewish fugitives, kept in sealed wagons at the stations, as our authorities have done?

"What freedom is this? To have the whole Jewish press suppressed and destroyed by a single stroke of the pen? What fraternity is this, when a part of the army is set against the Jewish soldiers who are risking their lives in the same trenches with the others? What, gentlemen, in the name of what code of law are orders being issued to the Russian Army to drive out the Jews? The peaceful Jewish population in front of the fire of bullets? By virtue of what code are Jewish subjects of Russia being taken as hostages by the Russian Army and thrown into prison in order to subject them to torture and to have them shot? Shame, indeed—but this is a fact. Shame, indeed, for the civilization of our world.

"That was said four months ago in Russia by a Russian Deputy, not a Jew, in the face of the Russian Government and before the Russian people. Do you wonder why it is that we come for Jewish relief funds, when our men and our women and our children are forbidden to receive from the hands of official committees bread and water? When they are being driven from place to place, as cattle, in freight cars, held up along the road, and marked as "Goods in transit"? Do you wonder, then, at our pleas for relief, setting aside our problem of equal rights, of human dignity, of our demands upon the world for justice.

Treated as Criminals.

"I say, laying aside all of this, which is perhaps a higher thing in the long run than even relief, do you wonder why the bare necessities of life are required for thousands and tens of thousands, aye, millions of your flesh and my flesh, and the men of your faith and of my faith?

"Another Deputy of the Duma, Duworsky, as representative of the Fifth Siberian Division, wrote:

I have been at the front and can bear personal witness to the immeasurable brutality with which the Jews are expelled from the Province of Radom, for example. The whole population was driven out in the night time within the space of a few hours. At 11 o'clock they were informed that they must leave immediately and those found behind by daybreak would be hanged, and in the night the Jewish population started for the nearest town, flash, lying at a distance of thirty versts. The old, the sick, and the paralyzed, and the invalids, had to be carried in arms, as no means of conveyance was obtainable.

The number of those expelled is enormous. For instance, says the Deputy:

The expelled from the Province of Kovno alone, from one province that was a centre of Jewish life and of Jewish culture, of Jewish hope and of Jewish work, from one province alone there were expelled about 150,000 Jews. From the Province of Grodno about 60,000 in a night, given a few hours in which to leave, men, women, and children, the old, the maimed, the sick, packed into freight cars; when they were available, carrying them along in their arms, wending their weary way. From Poland and other provinces about another two hundred thousand; about a half million people condemned to suffering, placed on a footing with criminals because the police are treating the expelled Jews exactly as if they were criminals.

Not Permitted to Give Relief.

"At one of the stations, for instance, the Jewish committee of Hummell was not permitted to hand food or water or give any assistance whatever. That is its relation to this relief meeting.

"Along the whole line of battle, for example along the line from Lublan to Rovneh, along that whole line there was pogrom after pogrom, and the word pogrom has become part of the English language because of the excesses practiced upon the Jews. Countless pogroms have been practiced without our hearing a word of it, without the rumor having come to our ears, and along the line of battle in Lublan, and all the cities, the name of which I cannot recall now, but those of you who have come from there know what they are and where they are, of rabbis hanged to telegraph poles, men and women shot down, the wives and the mothers and the daughters of men in the army ravished, women running to the synagogues, taking hold of the horns of the altar for safety, and not being protected; synagogues shot through and burned down, the rolls of the Toman desecrated, every possible indignity, every possible brutality practiced, not upon one family but upon a whole people, upon thousands, upon millions of your brothers and mine.

Suffer as Jews.

"I could go through this book and read you passage after passage and page after page of this harrowing tale. It is not as though our men and women were suffering merely because they are in the battle zone or in the line of fire. They need relief because they are Jews; shame, be it said, because they are Jews. Now, what are we to do about them? Shall we merely sit complacently and listen to what is said so superbly, so generously out of the full heart by our Christian neighbors as to our virtues and as to our aristocracy, as to the nobility of our lineage? Is it only through Moses, through Isaiah, through David, through Moses Mendelsohn, through Spinoza, that we can show our manhood? Must we not now hear, as we have here tonight, and as we picture to ourselves the thousands of trembling arms stretched out to us; must we not say to ourselves, 'We will give. We will give. We will give with all our soul, with all our strength, with all our might?' We shall eat a bit less if necessary. We shall have a comfort less if necessary. We shall have one thing less than we might have had; but we shall give, we must help, we must come to their relief.

A Plea to the Comfortable.

"Can we sit here? What are we made of? What is this stuff that is in us if we do not respond with a full heart and a full hand? I see men and women before me who have everything that they need, everything that they can want—more than they need—more money than they know what to do with, men and women who do not know what it is to be without a meal—who do not know what it is to suffer a cold night.

"What will you do, my brothers and my sisters? What will you do in this hour of calamity—in this crisis that has come upon you and upon me and upon all the Jewish people?

"We have come here and we have said to you we want $5,000,000 during the year of 1916. Think! Think of what we are asking! Three million Jews in this blessed land—3,000,000 Jews enjoying liberty, prosperity, fatness, everything that they need, more than they can use, and we ask of 3,000,000 Jews $5,000,000. We come to the Jews of New York and we say to them, 'A million and a quarter we want from you right away. A million dollars in order that we can send this money off right away, tonight, tomorrow, when the impulse of this meeting is upon us.' Think of what we are asking! Are you not ashamed along with me that we must speak to you in terms so sordid, so cheap, bring to you the cries of our brethren for this comparatively insignificant sum from the Jews—the prosperous Jews of New York and America?

"My brothers and my sisters we must leave this meeting tonight knowing one thing, that out of this meeting the $1,000,000 of the Jews of New York has come. We have a beginning of that. We have four subscriptions toward this million dollars. The donors of these subscriptions do not wish their names known now. They prefer to be anonymous. These donors are giving tonight $100,000 apiece on condition that you and I and the rest of us here in New York City will raise the additional $600,000 at once.

Call for Jewels.

"I attended a meeting at the Grand Central Palace during the pogroms of 1906, conducted under the auspices of the Jewish Defense Association. At that meeting some of the poorest of the poor Jews of New York were present, and many of them tore the rings out of their ears and took the rings from their fingers and the watches from their pockets, and emptied their clothes of their material wealth and gave to the fund we were there collecting.

"Are there any Jews here tonight who will take the rings from their fingers, and the jewels from their ears, and the money from their pockets and give it to us now? Do you answer? Are there any here who will do that?

"And are there other Jews here who will sign these slips that have been presented to all of you? Those of you who can, sign in the thousands. Are there those of you here who will say this now, tonight, while those beyond the seas in Russia, in Galicia, in German Poland, in Serbia, throughout the Ottoman Empire, and in the cradle of our race, in Palestine, are waiting for our answer?"

Will Any One Give $10,000?

Dr. Magnes began then his call for contributions.

"Will any one of you give $10,000?" he shouted. "Will any one of you give $5,000, $1,000, $100?"

When the donations began to dwindle to $50, Dr. Magnes would not make that sum his aim.

"Come, people," he exclaimed. "Will any of you give $100? Will any of you give $1,000? Will any of you give $10,000? Will any of you give $20,000? There are rich people here whom we have not heard from. There are people here who can give $20,000 apiece and they have no right to refuse. Will any of you give $20,000?"

And so it went on. Dr. Magnes seemed always to have his finger on the pulse of the crowd. When the contributions were coming rapidly he announced them as they were handed in. Did the people lag, he told another story of an atrocity, or made another ringing appeal, and the gifts began to come in again. One noticeable feature of the enthusiasm was that a number of persons who responded with $100 and more on the first appeal doubled their contributions in later gifts.

One contribution that was as much applauded as any of the large ones announced was from a man who sent a note to the stage saying that he would give during the campaign $3.50 a week, "which," he explained, "is half of my weekly salary."

"Let this be a night when the Jews of the city will show themselves and the world what is in them," shouted Dr. Magnes when this gift was announced. "Let it never be said of the Jews that they can only make money. Let it be said that they are also generous in giving it."

It was after midnight when the meeting adjourned. No one had attempted, for it would have been vain, to make complete a tabulation of the contributions. Only an estimate was made by those in charge of the collections.

Following Dr. Magnes, addresses were made by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University; Congressman Meyer London, and Rabbi M. Z. Margolies.

Vice President Marshall was scheduled to attend the meeting, but, owing to the illness of his wife, was unable to do so. He sent a telegram, however, in which he joined in the appeal for the Jewish sufferers.

A Plea Not a Day Old.

This cablegram, received from Petrograd yesterday, was also read:

Berlin, via Sayville,
Dec. 21, 1915, 12:25 P. M.

Jewish Community of New York—The Jewish population of Bialystock in most critical situation. Factories destroyed, trade cut off, unemployment. For relief large sums necessary, which cannot be raised here. Well-to-do citizens have left city. We are compelled to ask American coreligionists for help. Communicate with Bialystock emigrants in America. Prompt help very necessary, if possible, telegraphic.

BIALYSTOCK JEWISH COMMUNITY,
Tyktin, Chairman,
Halpern, Rabbi,
Hirschberg, Secretary.

A letter of strong appeal from D. Feinberg, Secretary of the Jewish Colonization Association of Petrograd, was read next. Mayor Mitchel sent words of encouragement through his secretary, Theodore Rousseau.

"An Appeal to American Israel," written by the late Dr. Solomon Schechter last September, and never printed before, was distributed through the audience in pamphlet form.

The Vice Presidents.

The boxes of Carnegie Hall were occupied by many persons of prominence and wealth, and among those who acted as Vice Presidents of the meeting were:

Jacob H. Schiff,	Dr. Lee K. Frankel,
Isaac N. Seligman,	Samuel Dorf,
James Speyer,	Rev. J. S. Silverman,
Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo,	Rev. B. Brachman,
Dr. S. S. Goldwater,	Prof. I. Friedlander,
L. M. Wallstein,	Henry M. Goldfogle,
David Leventritt,	Julius Goldman,
Dr. Henry Moskowitz,	Dr. Paul Kaplan,
N. T. Phillips,	Judge S. D. Levy,
Justice M. W. Platzek,	E. J. Nathan,
Samuel M. Sachs,	Frederick Nathan,
Felix M. Warburg,	Mrs. A. Simon,
Jacob Wertheim,	Prof. Alexander Kohut,
Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein,	Joseph Marcus,
Joseph Barondess,	Nathan S. Jonas,
Adolph Lewisohn,	Leon Sanders,
	George Bernheim.

It was announced after the meeting that the campaign to raise the $5,000,000 fund would be pushed vigorously from this morning. The Treasurer of the fund is Felix M. Warburg.

The great crowd sang "America" with patriotic fervor as it poured out of the hall.

Partial List of Gifts.

Following is a partial list of the gifts announced last night. Many more, in sealed envelopes, were sent to the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to be opened this morning:

Jacob H. Schiff	$100,000
Nathan Straus	100,000
Julius Rosenwald	100,000
The Guggenheim Brothers	100,000
American Jewish Relief, (Philadelphia)	50,000
People's Relief Organization	32,000
Pittsburgh, Penn.	30,000
The City of Portland, by Wm. Selig	25,000
Anonymous	20,000
Portland, Ore.	21,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	15,000
Louisville, Ky.	15,000
Independent Order of Abraham	15,000
Business Men's League, New York City	
Cloth and Suit Manufacturers	13,000
Other trades under this league	5,000
Jacob Wertheim	10,000
Samuel Untermyer	10,000
Louis Marshall	10,000
William Solomon	6,000
Order of B'rith Abraham	5,000
Justice Irving Lehman	3,000
Samuel Saks	2,500
"Mother in Israel"	2,000
Mrs. Sophia Beer	1,500
Abraham Erlanger	1,500
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fischel	1,000
John Simon	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Israel Unterburg	1,000
Louis L. Flrusky	1,000
Mrs. Samuel Sachs	1,000
Ben Selig, Portland, Ore.	1,000
S. S. Rosenstein	1,000
Abraham Erlanger	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Seidenberg	1,000
Isaac N. Seligman	1,000
Mrs. Jacob Hartman	1,000
Ruben Sadowsky	1,000
Louis Cohen	1,000
Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer	1,000
Louis Napoleon Mizrache	1,000
Central Relief Com., Paterson, N. J.	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Presback	1,000
The Confectioners' Relief Fund of Hoboken	1,000
"The Forward," through Congressman London	1,000
T. L. Silver & Co.	600
Alice Biercahn	500
William Lichtman	500
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays	500
M. R. Silverman	500
Levy & Friedberg	500
Isaac Bernheim	500
Day Publishing Co.	500
Warhelts	500
George B. Bernheim	500
Willis Spollberg	500
E. J. Wood	400
E. J. Wolf	400
Dayton, Ohio	400
S. Bernstein & Co.	300
Shalimar Brothers	250
Jacob Solomon	250
J. L. Geldstone	250
Mr. Schaff, of Schaff & Mandel	250
Joseph Loewenstein	250
Nathan Shews & Co.	250
Julius Blener	250
Waterbury, Conn.	250
E. Dolinsky	250
Mary M. Bernheim	250
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Nathan	250
Leo Carmichis	250
Judge Sanders	250
H. H. Nathan	240
Mrs. Edward Hendricks	240
I. M. Godowsky	200
Graffel & Rosen	200
Louis Burgmeyer	200
R. Lamport	200
Mr. and Mrs. Leo K. Frankel	200
Judge Otto A. Rosalsky	200
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Simons	200
Dol Lamport	200
N. Y. Linen Supply Co.	150
Mr. Schneider, Davis & Co.	150
S. Elnhorn & Sons	150
Henry J. Bernheim, (additional)	150
Industrial Removal Office employes	100
Isaac Pfeiffer	100
Solomon Loewenstein, Supt. Hebrew Orphan Asylum	100
Mrs. Leopold Plotz	100
Ida M. Seaburger	100
Mrs. Louis Seaburger	100
Angelica Wertheim Bijur	100
Abe Bijur	100
Marcus A. Frank	100
George A. Cohoot	100
H. M. Kaufan	100
Hebrew Deaf Mutes	100
Julius Bernstein	100
Dr. S. S. Goldwater	100
Arthur K. Kuhn	100
Bernard Zemlit	100
Dr. Joseph Silverman	100
Mrs. Alexander Cohoot	100
Mrs. Fred E. Goldsmith	100
M. Dyckman	100
Congressman Meyer London	100
Arthur A. Kahn	100
Rose Heller	100
The Rev. and Mrs. Maury H. Harris	100
Council of Jewish Women, New York Section	100
Council Jewish Women, (another group,) monthly	$25
H. N. Weinberg	100
F. A. Carrolson	100
H. Karnish	100
Mrs. Henry Sternbeck	100
Marcus M. Marks	100
Joseph Specter	100
Joseph J., Jr., and Elizabeth Korn	100
Albert Behren	100
Mary M. Bernheim	100
Samuel Heller	100
Carrie W. Stetenheimer	75
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Employes	50
Jewish Physicians' League	50
B. Rosenfield	50
Mrs. Carrol J. Ullmon	50
Albert Behrent, Brooklyn	50
Dr. Bernard Drachman	50
Nathan Lerbe	50
Nathan F. Finkelstein	50
Gentleman of Petrograd	50
G. Lubarsky, second gift	50
Charles C. Victorious	50
Rabbi Margolies	50
Mary Lamport	50
Mrs. David Pinsky	50
Abner B. Rosenfield	50
J. H. Mittleman	25
Maurice D. Waldman	25
Nathan S. Jonas, Brooklyn	25
Anonymous	20
Knox H. Winkler	15
Henry S. Morez	10
S. Oleichem	10
Harry Kesselman	4
Anonymous	2.50
Anonymous	1.05
Michael E. Busser	1
Sarah Lamoort	1
Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger	$50 monthly
Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger	$50 monthly
A. A. Heller	$50 monthly
League of Foreign Born Citizens	$10 monthly
Mrs. Isaac Siegel	$10 monthly
Albert J. Arrito	$5 monthly
Samuel J. Peristein	$5 monthly
Mrs. Nolan Celterdt	$1 monthly

AGAIN PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

State Department Objects to Cruisers Lying Close to Our Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Another protest against the presence of British cruisers close off New York and other American ports has been made to Great Britain by the State Department.

The explanation by the British Government of the chase of the Wagner liner Vineland, while on her way from New York to Newport News, has been accepted as satisfactory, but the incident has been made the basis of the new protest against maintenance of British cruisers just outside the three-mile limit and in the neighborhood of American ports as an annoying and unwarrantable interference with American commerce.

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DEMAND FORD EXPEL MME. SCHWIMMER

Norwegian Peace Party Ignores Ford Aggregation Because She Is a Member.

MOVIE MEN UNDER CENSOR

Films Showing Clergymen at Leapfrog and a Mock Initiation Are Discoveries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Christiania says:

"All hope of interesting Norway officially or unofficially in the Henry Ford peace mission has been abandoned. Today the managers announced the pilgrims would leave here for Stockholm on Thursday.

"A final blow to fond dreams of trapping Norwegians into the German-American stop-the-war plot was suffered when members of the Christiania peace party and others declined to have anything further to do with the expedition, let alone go to The Hague, so long as Mme. Roszicka Schwimmer was connected with Mr. Ford's scheme. Norwegians say it is impossible to give the peace party an appearance of being disinterestedly neutral with a Hungarian woman directing operations.

"It became known today that Mme. Schwimmer had sent out at least 100 invitations to prominent business men, bankers, and others in Christiania to attend receptions and other functions at the Grand Hotel. This attempt to stir up a semblance of interest in the Americans' visit met with no success. The only thing people in Christiania want is an opportunity to see the American who is willing to spend $20,000,000 to end the war. But Mr. Ford remains in hiding. It even is doubted whether he is still in the Grand Hotel. Louis P. Lochner, his secretary, reports Mr. Ford as seriously indisposed.

"Mr. Ford's censorship has extended to three cinema operators who are following the expedition. Mr. Lochner and Mme. Schwimmer motored today that films taken on board ship that are hardly calculated to lend dignity to this highly ridiculous trip are on their way to New York. One shows the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked playing leapfrog with the patriarchal Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, and another exhibits the Rev. T. Montgomery, who was made a member of a mock Masonic lodge of Vacillating Sons of St. Vitus going through all the antics of a raving lunatic, including rolling of his eyes, putting out his tongue, and running along deck on all fours. The management now wants to censor all films.

"Fifteen members of Mr. Ford's traveling office staff are to be sent back to the United States tomorrow."

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The Norwegian peace party declines to have anything to do with the the Ford peace expedition, according to dispatches to the London morning papers, as long as Mme. Roszika Schwimmer is connected with the movement. Some of the dispatches state that a demand has been made for her expulsion on the ground that it is impossible to give the movement a neutral appearance while a Hungarian woman is an active member and directing operations.

The Christiania correspondent of The Times says that the main impression on the Norwegian public is that Ford is an idealist dreamer, a sort of Tolstoy, whose honesty and unselfishness are beyond a question, while some of his followers certainly fail to give that attractive impression.

Ford Gives Students $10,000.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 21.—The Students' Society dinner for the Ford peace party was given tonight, but Mr. Ford, though reported improved in health, was absent. Louis Lochner announced that Mr. Ford had given $10,000 to society for the erection of a gymnasium and social building. This and Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Simons' gift are the only organizations which have thus far come to the support of the pilgrims. Popular interest in them is dying down on account of their leader's non-appearance.

No information has been given as to how the Norwegian conferees are to be selected.

The press, which evinces no more warmth than before, suggests that the illness of Mme. Roszika Schwimmer is merely a prudent withdrawal from the limelight.

"If golden phrases could stop the war," says the Tidens Tegn, "it would be stoped within a few days."

The peace pilgrims last night held a massmeeting at which Mr. Morgensterne, who presided, said: "Maybe the time is not yet ripe for the peace longed for."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Governor L. B. Hanna, and Senator Helen Ring Robinson spoke. Louis Lochner, disclaiming an intention to embarrass the Governments or seek peace according to temporary military advantage, explained the plan for an unofficial conference of European delegates to be chosen by a method not yet decided. The Rev. Eugen Hanson, a prominent pacifist, said:

"Blessings on the expedition. Mr. Ford has turned word into action."

There was much enthusiasm despite Mr. Ford's absence, but the hall, with capacity for 2,500 persons, was not full. No famous persons were in the audience, which comprised pacifists and religious enthusiasts. The admission fee was seven cents.

The business staff of the peace party has been reduced. Eight will be sent back by the next boat.

Today the pilgrims went sightseeing and called on the American Minister and attended the American Club dance.

Lloyd Bingham is in the Red Cross Hospital near death from pleuro-pneumonia.

The liner Frederick VIII. arrived today.

LOOKS TO GERMANY TO SET TURKEY FREE

Dr. Nazim Bey Says that Teuton Success Means Ottoman Independence.

BERLIN, Dec. 21. (via London.)—"Turkey has an abundance of foods and other material of all kinds which she can supply to Germany if Germany needs them," said Dr. Nazim Bey, Secretary of the Young Turks' Committee and one of Turkey's most prominent men, in a statement to The Associated Press on his arrival in Berlin today. "It is only a question of transportation, which seems to be in a fair way to solution.

"There is no lack of anything in Turkey. For example, we have 30,000,000 kilograms of cotton which Germany can have the moment she solves the transportation problem, not to speak of 10,000,000 kilograms of reserve supply in the shape of mattresses and other articles in Turkish homes. The same is true of copper. Of this we have at least 40,000,000 kilograms (88,184,000 pounds) which Germany can have at any time."

Because of this abundance of necessaries and of the progress of military affairs to this time, Dr. Nazim Bey predicts eventual victory for the central powers. He is certain Germany will find a way to effect transportation communications with Turkey in a short time.

"Such a success will mean independence for Turkey for the first time," he continued. "There is immeasurably less of peace propaganda in Turkey today than anywhere else. You must remember that for decades there has hardly been peace for ten consecutive years with us, and accordingly we are accustomed to conflicts. We reckon that the present conflict will last one to two years more, but we are really indifferent as to the duration of the war. In any event Turkey will be the last to call a halt.

"Turkey is enthusiastic for a number of reasons. First, she had never fought previously under such favorable conditions. Second, the thought of eventual independence stimulates the troops tremendously. Third, the soldiers are spurred on by hatred of their enemies. This hatred is engendered by illegal acts. The Turks regard the Allies as real barbarians, and when captured in a wounded condition frequently refuse food or drink from their captors, though when conditions are reversed the Turks give their prisoners freely of their food."

Dr. Nazim Bey spoke calmly except when the subject of the world's impressions of Turkish-Armenian relations was brought up. Of this he talked in bitter words. America in particular, he said, had gained a false impression in two ways. First, investigators of conditions had not been neutral or unbiased. Second, investigators went to the wrong sources for their information—to Greeks, Jews, and Armenians who are Turkish subjects and have grudges to air.

"Every time a Turk does something praiseworthy in this world he is hailed as an Armenian," he continued. "But every time he commits a crime or acts basely he is a Turk—or something else."

Expressing himself as an ardent admirer of America and most things American and admitting that Turkey needed the trade of the United States even more than of Germany, Dr. Nazim Bey nevertheless asserted that the delivery of ammunition by Americans to the Allies had served greatly to estrange his people from the United States. He thought it would be some time after the war before this feeling would die down sufficiently to make Turkey a field for American business. He said the breach had been widened by the "injustice of the American press toward Turkey."

Thanks to Germany, Dr. Nazim Bey continued, Turkey had gradually been lifting herself from a sort of financial slough of despond, so that for the last three months the Government had been able to pay for all its purchases out of money loaned. He summed up the financial position of the Turkish empire as follows:

"One cannot say that the situation is good, for our export trade has been stopped and consequently our income is reduced. But it is not serious."

Dr. Nazim Bey takes issue with those who have said the British could have broken through the Dardanelles in March if they had been willing to make a little greater sacrifice. He says that the principal forts were not damaged, and that they had plenty of ammunition to repel any attack.

DELAYS SETTLEMENT OF LUSITANIA CASE

Continued from Page 1.

speak authoritatively that the matter will be adjusted within the next month.

Reports that the German Government is irritated also over the demands made by the United States upon Austria-Hungary on account of the sinking of the Ancona are not discredited in Washington, but it is said that this irritation will not affect Germany's course in the Lusitania case.

The German position in the Lusitania negotiations is well understood here. For a time a settlement was delayed because any yielding on the German Government's part would have aroused a state of feeling among the German people that might have had serious effects for the Government. Later, when the differences with the United States were almost forgotten in the jubilation of the Germans over their victories on land, the Lusitania negotiations were renewed, the Imperial Government believing that the people would be willing to tolerate concessions to the United States on account of their satisfaction in the prowess of the German arms.

The Lusitania negotiations were in progress when this Government made public the text of its long note to Great Britain renewing its protests against the detention of American ships and cargoes destined to neutral ports of Northern Europe. The satisfaction felt in Germany over the attitude of the United States toward Great Britain gave promise of concessions by the Berlin Government on all the requirements of the United States on account

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AND NOT LATER THAN 1925

Daniels Gives Out Recommendation Sent to the President Last July.

DRAWS LESSONS FROM WAR

Naval Experts Hold That Sea Force Not Only Must Prevent Invasion, but Protect Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The United States Navy should be made the equal of any in the world by 1925—or within the next ten years—in the opinion of the General Board of the Navy. The fact that the members of the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President, lays down this as the axiom which should govern the size and strength of the American fleet was disclosed tonight for the first time when Secretary Daniels made public the text of the annual report of the board as an appendix to his own annual report.

The United States Navy is now about half the size of that of Great Britain. If the recommendations are followed, the United States, by 1925, will have a fleet as large as that of Great Britain. The rule governing the naval programs year after year in England has been that the British fleet should at all times be the equivalent of the fleets of the two nations next in rank in sea power. In other words, a fleet equal to any other two fleets in the world.

The proposed rule for the United States Navy is set forth in the report of the General Board as follows:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attainedt not later than 1925."

The members of the General Board are Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College; Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, former Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations; Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Captain H. S. Knight, Captain W. L. Rodgers, Captain James H. Oliver, Captain Spencer S. Wood, Captain Lloyd H. Chandler, and Captain C. F. Hughes.

Called for by Wilson.

The recommendation of the General Board that the American Fleet be second to none in the world by 1925 was made on July 30 in a confidential report made in response to a request from President Wilson to express its opinion "as to what the navy must be in the future to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and practically servicable," and to submit a program formulated in the most definite terms "planned for consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation."

At the same time the General Board submitted a building program for the fiscal year 1917 only, which, in its opinion, would be adequate to the requirements of the nation if continued in subsequent years on a similar scale. What this recommendation was is not disclosed, probably for the reason that on Oct. 7 Secretary Daniels directed the General Board to prepare a building program for the navy that would "continue over a period of five years, with an expenditure of about $100,000,000 each year for five years, on new construction only." The report made public tonight states that the General Board did this under date of Oct. 15, 1915, "with special consideration as to the first year's schedule."

The report of the General Board bears date of Nov. 9. Since that date the Administration has adopted a five-year building program for the navy, but it is vitally different from that which was recommended by the General Board. The recommendation of the General Board was for the authorization of new construction which would cost the navy $499,876,000 in five years, exclusive of expenditures on construction already authorized.

Discrepancy in Programs.

The report of Secretary Daniels stated that the Administration had adopted a five-year program, based on the General Board's report, and that the program adopted by the Administration would cost $502,482,214 for new construction in five years. But included in this figure is $48,518,127 for ships previously authorized, while the total of $499,876,000, recommended by the General Board, was for new ships not yet authorized.

Excluding the $48,518,127, which will have to be spent in any event for constructing ships authorized but not yet built, the amount recommended by the Administration for new construction not yet authorized is $453,964,087, or $45,911,913 less than what the General Board recommends to be spent on a five-year program.

Another difference between what the Secretary and the General Board recommend is that the General Board recommends a larger immediate appropriation for new warships than the Administration is willing to urge Congress to adopt. The totals, with the exception of the difference of $45,911,913, pointed out above, are about the same for the five-year program in both the Administration and the General Board's plans, the program of the General Board would seek to strengthen the navy at an earlier date in the five-year period, spending more money in the earlier years, while the five-year program, as approved by the President and Secretary Daniels, would spend less money in the beginning and more in the later years of the five-year period.

Detailed Difference in Plans.

The difference between what the Administration and the General Board would spend during the successive years of the five-year period is shown by the following table, one taken from Secretary Daniels' report, the other from the General Board's report.

	Daniels's Program.	Board's Program.
1917	$67,003,000	$96,792,500
1918	90,273,750	98,702,500
1919	96,767,500	103,230,000
1920	95,133,087	100,099,500
1921	104,786,750	73,177,500
1922	.....	27,874,000
Total	$453,964,087	$499,876,000

The General Board recommended the construction of ten new battleships and six new battle cruisers in the next five years. The Administration recommends also ten battleships and six battle cruisers in that period. But the General Board recommended four dreadnoughts and three battle cruisers be begun in 1917, while the program, as adopted by the Administration, contemplates starting only two battleships and two battle cruisers in 1917. In other words, the General Board's recommendation that seven capital ships, or dreadnoughts, be authorized the first year of the program, has been cut by the Administration to a recommendation for only four dreadnoughts being begun in 1917.

Reports Long Kept Secret.

Secretary Daniels also made public tonight a specially prepared statement, included in his report under the designation of Appendix C, dealing with recommendations by the General Board and his predecessors and the secrecy maintained as to the General Board's reports prior to his administration. This statement shows the number of vessels authorized by the General Board each year since 1903, the number recommended annually by each Secretary of the Navy since that time, and the numbers authorized by the various Naval Appropriation acts.

Mr. Daniels is the first Secretary of the Navy that has made public the text of the annual reports of the General Board. Commenting on this, he says:

"It is quite possible that the misunderstanding and misconstruction of the General Board's recommendations may have been due to the fact that its reports and the varying influences which prompted their recommendations were understood by few and, seen in their entirety, by a still much lesser number." Mr. Daniels says that until the Fall of 1913, when, for the first time, "I published in full the recommendations of the General Board, their views were regarded as strictly confidential, and withheld even from the committees in Congress which were designated to draft naval legislation."

Mr. Daniels points out that the board as long ago as 1903 recommended that by 1919 the fleet should consist of forty-eight battleships and he says that the reports of the General Board, as published during the past two years, have "developed that if their recommendations, (those of the General Board,) had from the beginning been observed, the construction of two battleships per year would have accomplished their program."

Careful study of this part of the report discloses the fact that the blame for not completing the fleet of forty-eight battleships desired by the General Board by 1919 rests upon Congress rather than on Secretaries of the Navy. The matter made public by Mr. Daniels shows that each Secretary of the Navy recommended at least two battleships annually since 1903, with one exception, and that was in 1906 when Secretary Bonaparte recommended "one battleship and, with hesitation, two," but by Congress since 1903 the number of battleships is thus recorded:

Act of 1904, one battleship; 1905, two battleships; 1906, one battleship; 1907, one battleship; 1908, two battleships; 1909, two battleships; 1910, two battleships; 1911, two battleships; 1912, one battleship; 1913, one battleship; 1914, three battleships; 1915, two battleships.

Text of the Report.

Department of the Navy, General Board,
Washington, Nov. 9, 1915.

To Secretary of the Navy:

In accordance with Navy Regulations, Article 167R, Paragraph 3, the General Board submits the following report. It does not include in this report a building program for the fiscal year of 1917 for reasons that appear in succeeding paragraphs.

2. In July last the General Board was called upon to express its opinion to the department "as to what the navy must be in the future in order to stand upon an equality with the most efficient and most practically serviceable"; and to submit "a program * * * formulated in the most definite terms * * * planned for a consistent and progressive development of this great defensive arm of the nation."

3. Accordingly, under date of July 30 the General Board reported as follows:

"In compliance with the oral order of the Secretary of the Navy to express its opinion at the earliest practicable date as to a policy which should govern the development of the navy and a building program, the General Board reports as follows:

"The Navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

At the same time the General Board submitted a building program for the fiscal year 1917 only, which in its opinion would be adequate to the requirements of the nation if continued in subsequent years on a similar scale.

4. In a letter dated Oct. 7, 1915, the Secretary of the Navy directed the General Board to prepare "a building program for the navy that will continue over a period of five years, with an expenditure of about $100,000,000 each year for five years, on new construction only." This the General Board did under date of Oct. 12, 1915, with special consideration as to the first year's schedule.

5. The General Board is convinced of the great advantages, both military and economic, which will follow upon the acceptance of the general principle of a building program extending over a period of years. This is the first time that any Administration has decided to present to Congress a continuing shipbuilding program. On one hand, a continuing program enables the Navy Department to plan with greater foresight than is possible with an annual noncontinuing program. The military end to be reached at the close of such a period is thus made clearly evident by the Navy Department to Congress and to the country. On the other hand, a degree of financial security is offered the industries of the country by the foreknowledge which they thus obtain as to probable naval expenditures. This will encourage them to invest money in enlarging their plants for naval shipbuilding and all its allied industries. At the same time, the strong probability of continued work throughout the period of the program will tend to reduce contract prices.

6. The General Board believes that the course of the present war in Europe affords convincing reasons for modifying the opinion which it has expressed for the past eleven years as to the proper size of the navy. A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States, bordering upon two great oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice. Defense from invasion is not the only function of the navy. It must protect our sea-borne commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea. The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defeat the hostile fleet or any of its detachments at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life. The current war has shown that a navy of the size recommended by this board in previous years can no longer be considered as adequate to the defensive needs of the United States. Our present navy is not sufficient to give due weight to the diplomatic remonstrances of the United States in peace nor to enforce its policies in war.

Lessons of Current War.

7. Considering a building program for the Navy Department, the General Board has noted the progress of the war abroad, in order to profit by its lessons in making recommendations to the department as to the type and relative numbers of ships to be laid down.

8. The superiority of the naval forces of the Entente Allies has been so great as to remain without serious challenge. By this great superiority they have securely held the objective of all naval effort, namely, the control and utilization of ocean communication on behalf of their own trade and commerce and military transportation, while denying such utilization to their enemies.

9. Owing to the disparity of the opposing naval forces, the main naval strength of the central powers has not yet undertaken the task of meeting that of the enemy, and the naval events of the war have been confined to a double series of minor incidents. In the first series fall the world-wide attacks upon the commerce of the Entente Allies by a small number of hostile raiders, which have finally been destroyed or driven from the seas by systematic pursuit.

10. In the second series falls the work of the submarines. The deeds of the submarines have been so spectacular that in default of engagements between the main fleets undue weight has been attached to them. It is desirable to arrive at a true estimate of their importance, which, although undeniable, is less than the public believes. The North Sea, across which the combatants face each other, is not of great extent, and its comparatively limited area offers a field not too large for the submarine to manoeuvre in any part of it.

11. Consequently, at the beginning of the war, in the North Sea and elsewhere about Great Britain, and later in the Mediterranean, where conditions were not entirely dissimilar, the German submarines obtained some striking successes against the Allies before the latter, who held the general control of the sea, discovered the proper method of guarding against attack by their invisible enemy. Both in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean the submarine upon its first appearance scored heavily. Its high score was obtained by surprise; it was not due to inherent combatant superiority.

12. After six months of war the submarine form of attack drew renewed attention by its direction against hostile commerce. American public attention was redoubled toward this side of the war owing to the humanitarian interests involved, and to the diplomatic questions which were raised thereby. To hastily formed public opinion, it seemed that submarines were accomplishing great military results because little else of importance occurred in the maritime war to attract public attention. Yet at the present time, when the Allies have learned in great measure how to protect their commerce, as they learned a few months previously to protect their navies from the submarine menace, it is apparent that the submarine is not an instrument fitted to dominate naval warfare. It appears from British returns that the first eight months of this submarine warfare against British commerce resulted in the loss of 183 merchant vessels and 175 trawlers. The total British merchant tonnage lost was not greatly in excess of one-half a million; the total loss under all flags was about 650,000 tons. In the same time the total arrivals and departures in British ports averaged from 1,350 to 1,400 per week, or nearly 50,000 in all. Allied commerce is continuing under a loss in no way vital. The submarine in its most useful auxiliary, whose importance will no doubt increase, but at present there is no evidence that it will become supreme.

13. As to types of ships, the conclusion to be drawn so far from the history of the current war is that the battleship is still the principal reliance of navies, as it has been in the past.

Need of Fast Ships.

14. The United States Navy has hitherto been somewhat ill-balanced as to the different types of ships represented in it, as battleships need auxiliaries of every sort, both combatant and administrative, for their support in battle and in being. These auxiliaries have not been authorized in proper proportion.

15. With its two extensive coast lines the United States offers great opportunities to an enemy to descend by surprise upon its shores. To meet such attack the tendency of the country is to place too much reliance upon localized defenses, such as fortifications, mines, and submarines. These are essential, but these alone cannot accomplish the desired purpose. The aim should be to meet the enemy at a distance that defeat him before he reaches the neighborhood of the coasts. For this purpose the country must rely upon the seagoing fleet. To forestall the attack of the enemy our main fighting force must be concentrated at a strategic centre, ready to move and defeat the hostile main body before it has entered an area where its presence is seriously dangerous to this country's interests. When concentrated the main fleet can expect to move in time to forestall the enemy's intentions only if it has an adequate information service to provide early and continuous intelligence of the enemy's movements. An efficient scouting force composed of battle cruisers and scouts must be thrown far beyond the main body to assure this indispensable service of information, which cannot otherwise be secured. In default of information the main fleet can only act blindly.

Use to be Made of Scouts.

16. In the general development of our naval strength the time has now come to provide for battle cruisers and scouts. The main duty of both types is to get information. For this purpose numbers are necessary, and to provide these numbers without undue cost we have recourse to the scout type, wherein the size is as small as will afford adequate speed and radius for the accomplishment of the work. A scout in the pursuance of her duties should rather avoid than seek battle. Yet she must seek and maintain contact with the enemy, and, therefore, cannot dispense with a small armament for her protection when unavoidably forced into an engagement by ships which she cannot evade.

Use of Battle Cruisers.

17. The battle cruiser, also chiefly meant to secure information, nevertheless has a somewhat different rôle from that of the scout. In addition to high speed and endurance the battle cruiser has high offensive powers, so that if necessary she may fight for information and break through a hostile screen. Another important duty of the battle cruiser is to support the protective screen of lighter craft about her own fleet, which is formed to detect the approach of the enemy and guard the main body from surprise.

18.—The battle cruiser can do all that the scout can do and more, but her greater powers entail greater cost. If the financial question were not involved, all ships built to seek information would be of the battle cruiser type.

19.—By her size, speed, and armament the battle cruiser is well able to perform other combatant services than her primary one of offering security and information to the main body of battleships. She may be used to protect national sea routes, both military and commercial, and attack those of the enemy. As high speed is particularly important in torpedo warfare, she may aid the battleships in a general action by taking up a favorable torpedo position where her own heavy guns will also be effective.

20. Precedent to a general naval action we may normally expect the seas to be swept by the lighter and faster craft of both belligerents seeking to damage hostile trade, to discover the intentions of the enemy, and to draw him into ex-centric and unwise movements. Such has been the principal employment of battle cruisers in the present war. They have been in contact with the enemy, and their performances have attracted much public attention, but as yet the main forces of battleships have not been engaged, and the control of the sea remains in the hands of the powers having the superior battle fleet.

21. As in the case of submarines, so in the case of battle cruisers, the particular course of the present war does not justify the prevalent exaggerated idea of their importance.

Fleet Auxiliaries and Personnel.

22. The General Board has little to add to its report of last year concerning other types of ships recommended. The General Board has thought necessary to recommend a reasonable increase of fleet auxiliaries which are necessary to the movements and maintenance of the fleet.

23. The General Board recommends that legislation be sought for the fiscal year 1917 which will authorize an active personnel, officers, and enlisted force, capable of

(a) Keeping in full commission all battleships under fifteen years of age from date of authorization, all destroyers and submarines under twelve years from date of authorization, half of the cruisers, all gunboats, and all necessary auxiliaries that go with the active fleet.

(b) Providing partial complements for all other ships in the navy that would be placed in active use in time of war.

(c) Providing the necessary personnel for training and for shore stations.

Enlisted Men.

24. The partial crews mentioned under (b) should be 50 per cent. of the full complement for battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. They should be permanent in order that they may be kept thoroughly trained and the ships maintained as efficient units of the fleet, ready for immediate service in case of emergency by simply filling the complements. For other ships the partial crews should be adequate for their upkeep.

25. This does not provide sufficient personnel for war. With full war complements for all ships of the navy ready for service in 1917 and a minimum number required at shore stations 74,700 men will be needed. In addition, upon the outbreak of war the personnel of the navy must be greatly expanded to provide for aviation, coast-defense districts, patrol craft, and other auxiliary duties of every sort, as well as for a reserve of men under training to replace casualties. The Coast Guard, Naval Militia, and Naval Reserve will be far from sufficient to meet these demands. The navy is the first line of defense of the country. For peace requirements in the fiscal year 1917 the General Board regards as inadequate any smaller force than 67,000 men in the regular navy.

26. The Marine Corps should also be increased. There are now new demands from many points to provide guards at magazines, powder factories, and other important property. To meet them it has been necessary to interfere seriously with the maintenance of detachments of proper strength on board ship and with the continuance of the training of the advance base force. These new demands would be accentuated if the United States were itself at war. The Navy Department has approved the recommendation of the General Board that the strength of the Marine Corps should be 20 per cent. of that of the navy. The General Board recommends that the authorized strength of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps for the fiscal year 1917 be 18,400 men.

Officers.

27. At the present time the expansion of the navy calls for an increase in the number of officers and revision of their distribution in the various grades.

28. In recommending an increase in the number of officers of the navy the General Board has had in view:

(a) Adequate complements for all ships included under Paragraph 23.

(b) A sufficient number to fill the necessary stations on shore.

To accomplish this the General Board finds that the total number of commissioned line officers, exclusive of flag officers, should number 2,700 for the fiscal year 1917. The General Board recommends that Congress be requested to authorize this number, to be reached through the Naval Academy, as speedily as possible.

29. In every grade the numbers in the grade should correspond with the number of positions to be filled whose responsibilities are in accordance with the rank. A very considerable increase is needed in the number of Lieutenants and Lieutenant Commanders; less proportional increase is needed in the higher grades. As the navy increases, the duties appropriate to each grade will increase in about the same ratio as the whole strength of the navy.

30. The various ranks of the navy are established to correspond broadly to various classes of duty whose importance and responsibilities vary. Increased responsibilities are assigned to increased rank. At present the numbers in all the grades except those of Ensign and Lieutenant (Junior Grade) are fixed by law. The present increase in numbers in the body of officers is entirely in those two grades.

31. The General Board invites particular attention to the serious congestion in the grade of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) which demands a remedy at the earliest practicable moment. The present condition is a serious detriment to the efficiency of the service, and it is rapidly growing worse.

32. The General Board limits the part of its report regarding the numbers in grade to an earnest recommendation that those numbers be established by Congress as a percentage of the entire number of officers. At the present time the grades have a strength established by fixed numbers (except as noted in the grades of Ensign and Lieutenant, Junior Grade) without reference to the total number of officers. This method has no flexibility; in order to keep the numbers in grades properly proportioned to the needs of the service, it is necessary to revise them periodically. This readjustment, while it is made from time to time by Congress, has not been done frequently enough to meet the needs of the service. The establishment of fixed percentages in grades would automatically provide for readjustment, while at the same time Congress would keep the whole matter under its control by establishing the total number of officers instead of the numbers in each of the several grades.

33. The officers of the Marine Corps, line and staff, should number 4 per cent. of the total number of enlisted men of that corps. They should be recruited from the graduates of the Naval Academy.

34. The numbers of officers of the Medical and Pay Corps should be increased in accordance with the requirements of the service, as stated in Paragraph 28; those of the other staff corps should be increased in accordance with the requirements of their special duties. Entries to the Pay Corps should be from graduates of the Naval Academy.

35. The laws of promotion should be so adjusted as to provide that officers of the rank of Ensign in the line and those of corresponding rank in the Marine Corps, Pay Corps, and Civil Engineer Corps, shall have promotion to the next higher grade after the same length of service in the lower grade, and the General Board so recommends.

36. In concluding its remarks upon personnel, the General Board invites attention to the fact that the repeal of the feature of the law of 1899 providing for the forced retirement of line officers operates to cause a stagnation in promotion. It recommends that the department seek from Congress remedial measures to insure a proper flow of promotion in line, staff, and Marine Corps, as otherwise the service will suffer grave loss of efficiency.

GEORGE DEWEY.

Proposed Building Program.

The General Board's report with regard to a building program for the next five years says:

"In accordance with the directions contained in the Secretary's letter of Oct. 7, 1915, the General Board has drawn up a program which 'will continue over a period of five years, with an expenditure of about $100,000,000 each year for five years on new construction only': the program to 'be so arranged as to provide the fleet with the necessary fighting units and auxiliaries as will make it as powerful and well balanced as possible at the end of this period.'

"Omitting certain ships now nearing the end of their usefulness, the General Board estimates that at the end of the fiscal year 1921 the effective strength of the present navy, including all ships now authorized, will be as follows:

Dreadnoughts, first line	17
Predreadnoughts, second line	13
Superannuated predreadnoughts, third line	9
Scouts	21
Destroyers	58
Fleet submarines	3
Coast submarines	72
Fuel ships, coal	10
Fuel ships, oil	3
Repair ships	2
Supply ships	4
Transports	4
Hospital ship	1
Mine ships	2
Destroyer tenders	2
Fleet submarine tender	1
Harbor defense monitors	8
Harbor defense battleships	8
Gunboats	2
River gunboats	2

"The General Board is of the opinion that the $500,000,000 mentioned in the above reference should be so expended that at the end of the quinquennial period a well-balanced fleet will have been authorized in which the ships of the several types will exist in the proportions suited to the geographic and strategic situation of the United States.

"To accomplish this and the General Board recommends the authorization within the next five fiscal years, 1917-1921, of ships as given in the following table. To this table of ships has been added the sum of $7,000,000 for aircraft service and $11,000,000 for a reserve of ammunition. The last item is to establish a sufficient reserve for ships now in service or authorized. The necessity for it exists now without any reference to future shipbuilding.

New Construction, with Estimated Cost.

Number and Class.	Each.	Total.
10 dreadnoughts	$18,800,000	$188,000,000
6 battle cruisers	17,500,000	105,000,000
10 scouts	5,000,000	50,000,000
50 destroyers	1,800,000	88,000,000
9 fleet submarines	1,500,000	13,500,000
58 coast submarines	650,000	37,700,000
3 fuel ships, oil	1,355,000	4,065,000
1 repair ship	2,051,000	2,051,000
1 transport	2,000,000	2,000,000
1 hospital ship	2,450,000	2,450,000
2 destroyer tenders	2,000,000	4,000,000
1 fleet submar. tender	1,510,000	1,510,000
2 ammunition ships	1,500,000	3,000,000
2 river gunboats	300,000	600,000
		$481,876,000
Aircraft service		7,000,000
Reserve ammunition		11,000,000
Grand total		$499,876,000

"In order to admit of the expenditure of the sum of $500,000,000 upon the most favorable terms the General Board suggests that the appropriation for "new construction only" should be for $100,000,000 each year as a continuing appropriation. The General Board further recommends that the appropriation acts should authorize new construction each year during the quinquennial period about in accordance with the following table, but for the first year, 1917, it definitely recommends the items as given.

Building Program, 1917 to 1922.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921
Dreadnoughts	4	2	2	2	..
Battle cruisers	3	..	1	2	..
Scouts	4	2	1	3	..
Destroyers	10	10	10	14	6
Fleet submarines	2	2	2	2	1
Coast submarines	20	10	10	10	8
Fuel ships, oil	1	..	..	2	..
Repair ship	.	..	..	1	..
Transports	.	..	..	1	..
Hospital ship	1	..	..	..	..
Destroyer tender	1	..	..	1	..
Fleet subm. tender	1	..	..	1	..
Ammunition ship	1	..	1	1	..
River gunboat	2	..	..	..	..

Aircraft service—1917, $3,000,000; 1918, $1,000,000; 1919, $1,000,000; 1920, $1,000,000; 1921, $1,000,000.

Reserve ammunition—1917, $11,000,000.

"The General Board believes that this schedule provides the most needed ships at the earliest dates. Under such an arrangement the annual expenditures for new construction only would run in detail approximately as shown in Appendix B.

"The expenditures and the unit prices are in accordance with estimates made by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, based upon current prices of labor and material. They are subject to change before the expiration of the quinquennial period. The board believes that prices of material are not unlikely to diminish in the future, particularly upon the conclusion of the present European war.

"With a view of obtaining as large an addition to the navy as possible from the total appropriation, the above building program should be revised and, if necessary, modified from year to year not only to take advantage of further developments of the present war and its professional lessons, but also to profit by the probable fall in prices."

NATION'S MORTALITY DROPS.

Lowest Death Rate, 13.6 to 1,000 Population—Is Recorded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There has never been a lower death rate in the United States than now exists, according to the Census Bureau. The rate is now 13.6 to 1,000 of estimated population within the continental bounds of the country. This result is derived from statistics gathered in registration districts, but not all communities register vital statistics accurately. Only twenty-five States and the District of Columbia are comprised in the returns and, in addition, thirty-two cities in States that do not require vital statistics.

Thus, it is estimated that the returns comprise practically 66.8 per cent. of the population of the United States and are trustworthy. In 1900 it was possible to get these statistics from only about 40.5 per cent. of the country's population.

The rate now established is for the year 1914, and it is 16 per cent. lower than it was for the period of 1901 to 1905, inclusive. With allowance for the addition of many States to the registration area since 1905 it is estimated that the present rate is 9.4 less than it was for 1901-1905.

Some surprising reductions of the death rate are shown. The rate of the City of New York is now 25.8 less than for 1901-1905. Jersey City's rate has decreased 28.5 per cent. Newark records a reduction of 22.5 per cent., Paterson 20.1, San Francisco 23.6, Denver 23.3, and Pittsburgh 21.8.

Among the States that show a reduction New York has 14 per cent., New Jersey 11.8, Massachusetts 11.4, Connecticut 3.8, Rhode Island 17.4, Vermont 7.4, and Maine 1.9. Michigan alone shows an increase, eight-tenths of 1 per cent.

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Writing Portfolios	Puff Jars	Holiday Boxes of	Salts Bottles
Book Covers	Children's Books	Writing Paper	Carving Sets
Dressing Cases	Toys	Telephone Registers	Cheese Dishes
Hand Bags	Gilt Frames	Pencil Cases	Relish Dishes
Fitted Bags	Sterling Frames	Desk Sets	Sandwich Trays
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GIFT TO MRS. J. L. LAIDLAW.

Suffragists Honor Her on Her Retirement as President.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who has been President of the Woman Suffrage Party of the Borough of Manhattan for six years, resigned last night, and at the conclusion of the meeting the party headquarters at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, her co-workers gave her a silver flower basket filled with yellow roses and lilies of the valley. The basket was bought with money contributed by the members of the party, and was engraved with Mrs. Laidlaw's initials and a tribute to her service.

Mrs. Fredericks Nathan presented the basket for the workers, speaking of the loyal service of the retiring President. When Mrs. Laidlaw spoke many of the workers were moved to tears.

NEW YORK MAN WEDS AT 78.

James Livingston Takes Bride Half His Age in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—James Livingston, 78 years old, giving his address as 811 Broadway, New York, went to the Marriage License Bureau at 1 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Miss Blanche Simcox, 37 years old, of Loch Haven, Penn., and obtained a license for their marriage.

Livingston described himself as a widower. From the Court House the couple proceeded in an automobile to the residence of the Rev. William T. Gray, a Baptist, who married them. They are supposed to have left for New York tonight. They volunteered no information to either the license clerk or the minister other than that required to obtain the certificate and enable the minister to make his report.

NATION LIABLE TO ATTACK.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Says There Is Always Danger.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told 600 guests of the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, L. I., last night that other nations' jealousy of the territorial acquisitions, the trade, and wealth of the United States make this country liable to attack at any time.

"At the bottom," he said, "this question of preparedness is a question of national existence. We must decide whether we believe in resistance or nonresistance to an invader. There are some who believe if we are attacked we should use only moral suasion. But if you believe as I do, and as the majority of us do, if we have studied history and know the geographical and racial characteristics of the world, you will believe that there is always the possibility of an attack by some foreign country. If you could take a poll of all of the people of this country you would find only a handful who are opposed to adequate national defense."

On the night of Jan. 2 Oswald Garrison Villard will speak against the program of preparedness.

SMITH MEETS CREDITORS.

Committee of Five Will Run Ex-Senator's Leather Business.

Creditors of T. P. Howell & Co., one of the leather concerns owned by ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., who recently retired as President of the Federal Trust Company of Newark because of financial difficulties, met yesterday in the offices of the Fidelity Trust Company, assignee of Mr. Smith, and decided to run the leather business by a committee of five creditors. It was also decided to pay all claims of less than $400.

Louis Hood, general counsel for the Fidelity, presided, and explained the claims of the leather company and the assets that may be available. Mr. Smith declared that the company was fully solvent and that in time all claims could be liquidated. He urged that the claims less than $400 could easily be paid out of the company's present bank balance of $82,000. The claims amount to $4,000.

Mr. Smith predicted that in the last analysis of the company's condition the assets would exceed the liabilities by more than $250,000. The liabilities were scheduled at $310,000. Mr. Smith said that this figure was based on the assumption that if the plant were sold it would bring that amount.

The creditors were in entire accord with the manner in which the Fidelity Trust Company was handling Mr. Smith's affairs.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT
Treat yourself and your friends to a serviceable and useful gift of the best pair of high-quality bench-made shoes in New York. The finest present you can give.
BENCH MADE SHOES
$5.00
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64 NASSAU ST.

Gifts WORTH GIVING
DIAMONDS WATCHES
EVERY THING IN JEWELRY
AMAZING ASSORTMENT
EASY TO BUY
$25 $1 Weekly
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3 DOORS FROM 7TH AVE.
OPEN EVENINGS
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ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
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Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

U. OF P. REFORMS ITS FACULTY RULES

Trustees Adopt New Regulations, Following Attacks of Scott Nearing's Friends.

A CHECK ON DISMISSALS

Teachers to be Dropped Also to Have Warning—To Consult Faculty About Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—An amendment to the regulations governing the institution, adopted by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania and made public today, will, it is asserted here, make a repetition of what is known as the "Scott Nearing affair" impossible. The Trustees met many of the objections made by Dr. Nearing's adherents, following the action of the Trustees in dropping him as Assistant Professor of Economics in the Wharton School, by providing that a professor or assistant professor hereafter can be removed by the Trustees only after consultation with the Faculty.

The amendment also provides that if it is the intention of the institution to reengage a member of the Faculty, whose term of appointment is expiring, formal notice must be given at a certain specified time. The time varies with the grade of the teacher. The instructor who does not receive such notice will thus have knowledge of the fact that he is to be dropped.

After Dr. Nearing was dropped it was contended that he should have had notice that the Trustees did not intend to reappoint him and that the Faculty should have been consulted. The Faculty several months ago appointed a committee to investigate "academic tenure of office" in other institutions.

Provost Edgar Fahs Smith in a formal statement regarding the Trustees' action, said:

"The action clarifies the atmosphere upon a question which has been long under discussion, not only here, but throughout the educational world. Further, it is a step in the right direction and will be contributory to the happiness and welfare of all who take up an academic career."

The amendment covers the entire field of appointment, reappointment, promotion, tenure of office, and removal of members of the university's teaching staff. It provides at the outset that there shall be four grades in the Faculty—professor, assistant professor, instructor, and assistant. Professors are to be appointed for an indefinite term. An assistant professor will receive a first appointment for five years and a reappointment also will be for five years. Instructors and assistants will be appointed for one year.

The amendment provides that before any reappointments or promotions are made, the Trustees must request a recommendation from the group of instruction of which the individual concerned is a member. This is to be considered carefully by the trustees and followed, if approved, by the Provost and the Trustees, should the recommendation fail of approval by the governing body of the university, or should none be made, the Provost and the Trustees are empowered to proceed "to make such reappointments or promotions as their judgment approves."

"In all cases in which the Board of Trustees shall feel it to the interest of the university," the amendment continues, "they shall in a like manner request the advice of the proper group of instructors in reference to original appointments."

In exceptional cases where delay in appointment might result in loss to the university of the services of a man of recognized ability the Provost and the Trustees are empowered to make an appointment without consultation with the group of teachers of which the appointee would become a member.

With regard to the matter of notice the amendment provides that appointments shall cease unless "notice of renewal shall have been given in writing by the Provost in case of instructors and assistants not later than the first day of April preceding the expiration of the academic year for which the appointment has been made, and in the case of an assistant professor at least one academic year before the expiration of the academic year for which the appointment or reappointment was made."

The amendment also says that in case the Trustees decide not to continue an appointment or reappointment of a professor or an assistant professor or decide to remove a professor or assistant professor, leave of absence may be given to the teacher concerned for one year with full salary.

All appointees also are subject to the regulations covering the retiring age.

The section dealing with the removal of a professor or assistant professor, is as follows:

"A professor or an assistant professor shall be removed by the Board of Trustees, only after a conference between a committee, consisting of one representative from each of the Faculties in the university (such representative being chosen by the Faculty of which the representative is a member) and a committee of equal number from the Board of Trustees, at which conference the Provost shall preside, and upon a report from such conference to the Board of Trustees for consideration and action by them."

J. H. PARKER LEFT $1,149,460

Trust Company President Held 23 H. B. Claflin Company Notes.

James H. Parker, who was President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and once a President of the Southern Society, left a net estate of $1,149,460 when he died, on Jan. 27, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Compton. The widow, Mrs. Julia A. Parker, was the sole beneficiary.

The assets included the residence at 18 East Sixty-ninth Street, appraised at $60,000; Rockow Pond realty at Eastport, L. I., appraised at $2,500; cash in his pocketbook, $137; deposits in the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $508,-567; cash deposited with Springs & Co., $251,125; notes, mortgages, and personalty, appraised at $159,560, and stocks and bonds of the appraised aggregate valuation of $211,447.

The report shows that the personal property at Pool Rock, Vance County, N. C., is not appraised for the purposes of taxation here, but includes the following items: Six dogs, $400; six guns, $300; poultry, $100; hogs, $75. Mr. Parker's kennels at Eastport, L. I., are valued at $25, and his furniture at the Eastport Club at $200, in the report.

The report shows further that Mr. Parker held notes executed by twenty-three corporations and dry goods concerns, upon which the H. B. Claflin Company was the indorser, with a face valuation of $332,989, but appraised at $144,295.

The larger holdings of stocks and bonds included preferred stock in the United States Steel Corporation, $102,-500; 67 shares, Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $7,045; 100 shares, National Bank of Commerce, $16,500; 600 shares, Laclede Gas Company, $57,000; 10 shares, National Coal and Iron Bank, $14,500. His membership in the New York Cotton Exchange was appraised at $10,000.

JOSEPH FAHYS'S WILL.

Stock of Watch Case Company Divided Among Children.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 21.—The will of Joseph Fahys of Sag Harbor, watch case manufacturer, who died last week at his home in Sag Harbor, has been filed for probate. Mr. Fahys is said to have been a millionaire. The petition simply states that the real estate exceeds $10,000 and personal property $10,000. The will divides the stock of the Joseph Fahys Company among the children, George E. Fahys, Mrs. Lena M. Cook, Mrs. Marie Louise Patterson, Mrs. Bertha Fahys Bartlett, and Mrs. Marie Fahys Hadenpyl.

The use of the homestead at Sag Harbor is given the widow for life. The residue of the estate, except for $1,000 given to the Presbyterian Church of Sag Harbor in a codicil, is to be a trust fund, managed by the son and sons-in-law. Out of the proceeds the widow will receive $10,000 a year and two sisters-in-law $500 each. The remainder of the income is to be divided among the children and upon the death of Mrs. Fahys the estate is to be divided among them.

E. S. Draper Left $6,926,730.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21.—An inventory of the estate left by ex-Governor Eben S. Draper was filed here today, showing property valued at $6,-926,730.

Woman Hurt in Auto Truck Crash.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Dec. 21.—Mrs. George Friedhofer of Germania suffered a fractured skull today when an automobile delivery truck in which she was riding with her husband skidded because of a faulty steering gear and threw her from the car. The accident occurred on the outskirts of the city, and the woman was hurried unconscious to the office of Dr. Boyson. Her condition is regarded as serious.

TO WEAN BABY 1916 AFTER A BRIEF HOUR

That's the Plea of Many Clergymen, Who Want Saloons Shut at 1 A. M. as Usual.

OPPOSE ALL-NIGHT LICENSES

One Pastor Tells of a Sheep in His Flock Who Gets Drunk on Each Year's First Day.

Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods, and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen conferred yesterday on the proposal to grant all-night licenses to café owners for New Year's Eve. The Mayor has more than 200 applications for licenses already, but wanted to confer with the Police Commissioner before acting on them. The Mayor has had many letters from clergymen and others asking that no such licenses be granted. One of these letters came from the Rev. Dr. William M. Carr of the Beekman Hill Methodist Church. He wrote:

The harmfulness of drink is being more and more realized by the peoples of the earth and most emphatically by Americans. We believe that the drinking places of New York City have more license than they should by Sunday selling, contrary to law, and we believe that it does not comport with the fitness of things to begin the new year with a carousal, but rather with serious thought. We believe all can drink enough during the usual drinking hours of the day without using the night.

The Rev. Robert Watson of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, wrote:

There are still many people who believe that a good time can only be had by lawlessness and dissipation, but surely there are enough good people in New York City to back your Honor up in an effort to lead all of the people into a better understanding of what life really means. I trust you may be able to take such action at this time as shall convince all the people that you are on the side of righteousness, and to assure them that your sanction can never be given to anything that would work for the injury of even a small portion of the population of our great city. By doing this you will have the approval of all the Christian people as well as that of your own conscience and of God.

"I have men in my church who can keep sober throughout the rest of the year, but who are drunk every New Year's Day, and frequently for a while after," wrote the Rev. Victor G. Flinn, pastor of the Third Moravian Church, 224 West Sixty-third Street.

Norman M. Thomas, Chairman of the American Parish Federation of Presbyterian Agencies of 220 East 116th Street, wrote:

From personal knowledge the riotous conduct in all-night drinking places along Broadway on New Year's Eve exerts a most harmful influence on districts such as this where I live.

The Rev. William Pierson Merrill, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, wrote:

Anyone who is on the streets late that evening will show abundant reason why the privilege of selling intoxicants should not be extended.

The Rev. Albert Dale Gantz of the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsbridge said in his letter:

Many of the churches of our city hold watch night services on the last day of the old year. I sincerely hope that you will not lend any executive sanction to the efforts of the lawless and the boisterous elements that are in every city to desecrate the season with unrestrained drinking. Please do not extend the closing hour.

The Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury of the West Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, wrote in protesting against the all-night license that "this whole matter has become a disgrace to the city. A large number of our citizens will support you in an attempt to control this wisely."

Other letters of protest were received from the Rev. Frederick David Niedermeyer of the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church of 307 East Thirtieth Street; the Rev. Egbert O. Macklin of 600 West 122d Street, and the Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees of the Mott Haven Reformed Church.

The Broadway Association, through its Secretary, David Robinson, sent a request to the Mayor last night on behalf of the members interested in Broadway cafés, to grant the same number of all-night licenses as he did last year. Mr. Robinson said there was little complaint last year and he felt sure the police could maintain proper order this year.

ALLOW HORSE MEAT FOR FOOD IN CITY

Board of Health Members Amend Sanitary Code Forbidding Its Sale.

NO OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT

Worn-Out Animals Only Likely to Find Their Way Into City's Food Supply.

No longer will the worn-out horse wend his way to the boneyard; instead he will be fattened up in order to give the thrifty another source of food supply. This new meat is to be put upon the city's platter under the protection and encouragement of the Board of Health. The Board at its meeting yesterday made several radical changes in the Sanitary Code, and one of them was to revoke the present section that forbids the sale in this city of horse-flesh as food.

When there was a threatened shortage of food supply at the beginning of the war, and it was expected that prices here, under the spur of the foreign demand, would soar, there was some talk of horse food as an emergency supply, but it did not get beyond the talking stage. The Committee on Food Supply, appointed by the Mayor, and of which George W. Perkins was Chairman, sent out many pamphlets to public school children for their guidance in instructing their elders how to buy, but it did not give official indorsement to horse meat. The Health Department, however, has been seriously considering the subject and yesterday the opinion of the board found expression in the placing of horse meat upon the city's food list.

Young horses are desirable, but as they are too valuable to be served on the table it is the animals whose days of usefulness in the traces are over that will find their way to the butcher's shop. Health Commissioner Haven Emerson pointed out after the meeting that old horses were perfectly willing to submit to the fattening process, and that their flesh was of much more value than their bones. Besides the bones can be used anyhow.

Commissioner Emerson's Views.

Speaking of the provision of the code permitting the sale of horse flesh as food, Commissioner Emerson said that the Health Board desired to open the way for the placing on the market of an inexpensive and healthy food supply.

"Horse food can be obtained by the thrifty here as well as abroad," he said. "Hereafter, instead of being sold for their bones, which are worth little or nothing, old horses can be fattened up and disposed of as meat."

The Commissioner hastened to say that while the Health Department does not exactly recommend the eating of horse meat it does wish to assure those whose tastes incline that way that there is no harm in eating it. From the point of view of health, the new food has its advantages over some of the meats now consumed. For instance, the Commissioner says, the horse has never suffered with tuberculosis and practically never communicates a malignant disease to human beings. For this reason Dr. Emerson does not believe the sale of horse flesh would have to be placed under the same rigid restrictions that now hedge about the sale of sheep, cows, and poultry.

"There is no medical or sanitary reason to prevent equine flesh from being edible," continued the Commissioner. The relative value of horse meat abroad is shown by the experience of our veterinarian, Dr. Ackerman, who found that in Brussels horse meat from England was bringing higher prices than Argentine beef."

The butcher who attempts to palm off horse meat upon the unlearned consumer as veal or beef had bettter look out, for Dr. Emerson promises the Health Department will get him if he does not look out. It is also the expressed intention of the Commissioner to see that houses that slaughter horses for food receive the same inspection as is now given to slaughter houses.

Other Changes in Code.

Other changes in the code requfre all private schools in the city to operate under a permit from the Board of Health after Sept. 1, 1916; prohibit persons suffering from typhoid fever to engage in the handling of food; exempt retail milk stores from the present requirement of obtaining permits from the Department of Health; forbid the manufacture and sale of toilet preparations which contain lead, mercury, arsenic, or other substances detrimental to health; establish a standard of purity for water in bathing pools; compel the covering of all water tanks, to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, and allow hotels to use wooden containers for garbage and refuse, in order to avoid the noise caused by the handling of the metal cans now required.

The belief that the present rigid control of the wholesale milk supply and imperative pasteurization were sufficient safeguards for the city's milk was stated by Commissioner Emerson as the reason for exempting some 14,000 retail milk dealers in the city from the necessity of obtaining a permit every year. The regulation requiring schools to operate under a permit was declared by Dr. Emerson to be leveled principally at certain schools on the east side, many of which, he said, he had found from personal investigation to be badly ventilated and unsanitary.

BILLINGS WINS BANK SUIT.

Not Responsible as Director in the Defunct Chicago National.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Stockholders of the defunct Chicago National Bank of which John R. Walsh was President and which suspended business in December, 1905, met a second reverse today in their effort to hold C. K. G. Billings of New York, a Director of the institution, responsible for losses of $2,000,000 resulting from the failure.

The Appellate Court of Illinois decided that the Circuit Court of Cook County was correct when it dismissed the bill for want of equity.

The bill alleged that from 1900 on the Directors exercised no influence over the affairs of the bank and that as a consequence Walsh diverted its funds.

DISMISSES CLEARY CASE.

Justice Tompkins Quashes the Grand Larceny Indictment.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Justice Tompkins at New City today dismissed the indictment for grand larceny in the second degree upon which William V. Cleary was brought to trial yesterday. Cleary was recently found guilty of second degree forgery. He was acquitted some time ago of killing his son-in-law, Eugene Newman.

In dismissing the indictment the court held that the prosecution had failed to make out a case.

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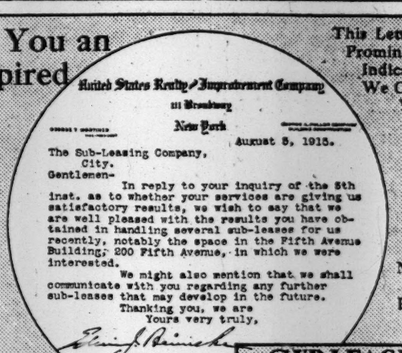

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We might also mention that we shall communicate with you regarding any further sub-leases that may develop in the future.
Thanking you, we are
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Solid Gold Pendants and Chains, $5
Set with sapphires, reconstructed rubies, pink cameos, real pearls, enamel and pearl combinations in most beautiful designs.

Solid Gold Brooches, $3.50
Smartly designed circles, wreaths, sunbursts, jeweled with real baroque pearls, amethysts, sapphires, cameos, and black enamel and pearl combinations.

Solid Gold Bar Pins, $3.75
A number of dainty designs, in lattice and open work, set with coral rosebud, cameos, black enamel, sapphire, amethyst, and pearls.

Solid Gold Scarf Pins, $1.50
In a diversity of attractive designs, set with amethyst, sapphires, pearls, reconstructed rubies, black enamel and pearl combinations.

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FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
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advantageously priced, will be on special sale to-day and Thursday.

Four-in-hand Scarfs, in an extensive assortment of novel designs and colors . 80c.
Six for $4.50

Four-in-hand Scarfs of rich silks, in a large variety of designs and color effects, $1.10
Six for $6.25

Four-in-hand Scarfs of unusually rich silk, in a diversity of effective designs and color combinations $1.55
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These Scarfs are in the open end style.

MEN'S KNITTED SILK DRESS SCARFS
(Imported)
in white or gray, all silk and elastic knit, double but light in weight, will be exceptionally priced . . . . . at $5.75

ALSO MEN'S BLANKET BATH ROBES
in coat style, with cord trimming, at $5.00

Men's Balta House Slippers
The distinctive lasts characteristic of the Balta quality of footwear are particularly noticeable in the Faust and Cavalier styles developed in kidskin, and the Opera style developed in buckskin, models which have received special attention as to detail, and which may be obtained in the following range of prices: per pair $3.00 to 6.50

Men's Dress Shoes and Pumps
of the Balta quality, are in the regular stock at per pair . . . . $7.00 to 10.50

Men's Silk Hats
in the correct shapes for the opera and all occasions of fashionable dress, are in stock at . . . . . $6.00 to 10.00

Derbies and Soft Hats
may be obtained at prices that are very reasonable.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street
Store Open From 8:30 A. M. Until 7 P. M.

Unprecedented!!!
30,000 *Perfect* Pairs
Women's Silk Stockings

At $1.19
Regularly $1.50 to $1.75

At $1.39
Regularly $2 to $3

¶ The first opportunity of its kind to get for Her the Silk Stockings that she really wants—and of a quality that she knows.

¶ And you can get them—in face of the rising silk market—at much less than regular prices. And what is of more importance to the givers—

Every Woman Knows the Famous Name That Is Stamped on Every Pair

¶ The majority of these Thread Silk Stockings are plain, but a large number of them have embroidered and openwork clocks, others are in the charming Richelieu ribbed openwork design, and there are fancy stockings that are copies of fine imported models.

Every Stocking Has Reinforced Heels, Toes and Tops

¶ They are in every desirable weight—from those of gauze-like texture to very heavy silk. Sizes are complete.

Black *Pastel and Street Colors* *White*

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Selected Christmas Cards and Calendars; 50 Personal Greeting Cards with envelopes, $1.50; Children's Prayer Rugs, $1.50; Bibles, $1.00 to $65.00; Altar Sets for memorials or gifts to Churches, $5.00 to $40.00; Prayer Books and Hymnals, $2.00 to $10.00 per set; Single Prayer Books, $.75 up.

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CIVIL SERVICE.

Alienist Needed
Salary $1,320
(With Maintenance)

Applications will be received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building, New York City, up till 4 P. M., January 7. Subjects and weights are: Experience, 5; Technical, 5. A physical qualifying examination will be given, but candidates will not be assembled for the written examination. They must be citizens and residents of the State of New York, must be qualified examiners in lunacy of the State of New York, and must have had experience in the care and treatment of the insane. Minimum age not less than 25 years on January 7. There is a vacancy in Department of Charities, where residence at the institution will be required. Requests for applications by mail must be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope (9½ x4¼ inches) bearing four cents in stamps. Applications returned by mail must be fully prepaid. Commission will not be responsible for non-delivery.

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WITNESS SAYS WOOD DID AS B.R.T. WANTED

W. C. Banks Testifies the Commissioner So Explained His Vote on Signal Contract.

McCALL'S NAME MENTIONED

Cade Quoted as Saying a Supreme Court Justice Used His Influence with P. S. Board.

William C. Banks, former business partner and intimate friend of Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood, told on the witness stand before the Thompson Investigating Committee yesterday all about his dealings with Commissioner Wood at the time the Federal Signal Company was trying to obtain the $1,500,000 signal contract for the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Subway. Banks denied that he ever told John T. Cade, Vice President of the company, that he could get Wood to use his influence to give the contract to the Federal Company for "compensation."

Banks did testify, however, that Cade told him "he'd get a piece of change" if the Federal Company got the Fourth Avenue work. Under severe prodding Banks admitted that if it was proved that Wood had solicited a bribe he ought to go to jail. Another statement of Banks that interested the committee was that Commissioner Wood told him that he had to do "what the B. R. T. wanted us to do." At another point Banks testified that he "went after" Commissioner Wood, but couldn't "get him" because no sum had been named, and therefore he couldn't make Wood a proposition.

Banks's testimony in many ways was a surprise to the committee, as he was expected to corroborate the statement of President Renshaw concerning what Mr. Cade had told the latter. Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, called Mr. Cade to the stand, but when he refused to waive immunity the Chairman would not examine him. He said he would wait until Mr. Cade had told his story to the Grand Jury. Both Banks and Cade will go before that body today.

The Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday and examined several witnesses. No indictments will be returned, it was said, until District Attorney-elect Swann takes office, Jan. 1.

Inquiry to Go On.

There are many important lines of testimony which the committee has not been able to connect up, and Senator Thompson declared yesterday he intended to investigate the matter to the bottom, even if it took months.

"These people needn't think," he said, "that this investigation is going to end just because the Legislature meets the first of the year. We are going to keep right after them until we get the information we want."

Banks was an all too-willing witness yesterday, and insisted upon giving answers to questions at times the committee didn't want. Once he was accused of trying to protect Commissioner Wood, but he stated he was no longer friendly with Wood and had told everything he knew about him. Senator Thompson frankly told him he was trying to conceal something and advised the witness to think the matter over tonight and return this morning.

At the beginning of his testimony Banks said he had been on friendly terms with Wood for sixteen years, that he often met him at the baseball grounds in the Bronx, where Wood played ball, and that they had often called each other on their private telephones.

"Did you ever send for John T. Cade?" asked Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee.

"Yes," replied Banks. "Right after Cade got the Centre Street loop contract for the Federal Company I met him at 1 Dey Street. I congratulated him on getting the contract, and said if he could use some of my material I could supply it. He said there was no chance as the people who helped him on the bid would supply it. Cade said to me: 'Do you know that fellow Wood? Is he hail fellow, well met?' I said I did. He said: 'I wish you'd arrange for me to meet him.' I said: 'There's no need for that. Any one can meet Mr. Wood. Go and see him yourself.'

"Am I In On It?"

"Some evenings later I met Cade at 1 Dey Street. I had read in the papers that the Federal Signal Company were low bidders on the Fourth Avenue subway contract. I said to Cade: 'Am I in on it?' meaning would I get some business out of the work. He said to wait until he got his contract. He said: 'By the way, you know Wood. Put in a good word for me.' I met Wood every Sunday morning playing baseball, but I didn't ask him to do anything. Wood told me the Federal was the low bidder and would get the contract. I was surprised when the General Company got it. When I saw Cade again, he said to me: 'Banks, if I had proper help I could land that contract.' I told him he ought to get legal advice. I said: 'Your fight is against the B. R. T.' Cade said: 'No, Renshaw and some of his friends up-State are handling it. If I could get the contract I'd see that you got in on it and see that you got a piece of change. But Renshaw and his friends are doing it all.'"

"Did Wood tell you he would vote for the Federal Company or against it?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"He didn't say."

Banks here admitted that his right name is Benke, and that he had changed it twenty-five years ago. He said he did not know Wood very intimately.

"But you called each other on your private telephone wires?"

"Yes."

"And you called each other on these wires when the contract was pending?"

At first the witness said he didn't and then admitted he did.

Lots of Baseball Cooversation.

"What did you talk about on the private 'phone?"

"Oh, I must have talked about baseball games."

"Wood was for the Federal Company first, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"And he shifted after you gave him the dope?"

"Well, yes. The record says so, yes."

"Were you ever down at Wood's office at 43 Exchange Place?"

"Yes."

"What did you talk about?"

"Oh, mostly baseball."

"Didn't you go down there and talk about the Simmen patent?"

"I might have done so once. No, Senator, I want to change that. I did not talk patents to him at his office. I did talk to him about it at the Columbia Oval on the Sunday before the contract las let. He asked me what I knew about the Simmen patent. I told him I didn't think it was a success. He had been talking with those people, and I hadn't. He told me the General Railway Signal Company people had bought the Simmen patent, which was a great improvement over what the Federal people had. Wood told me the B. R. T. engineers—W. K. Howe and W. S. Mendham—wanted the Simmen patent."

"Did Wood tell you he was going to vote for it?"

"No; I inferred from his remark that he would vote for it."

"You wanted the Federal Company to get the job?"

"Yes."

"Did you warn Cade?"

"No."

"Didn't you get aboard when Wood took the other train?" asked Senator Thompson.

"I wish I had," laughed Banks. "I might have got a piece of change."

The witness said he felt put out when the General Company finally got the contract. He said Wood told him that the matter was then out of the commission's hands.

Said He Did Bidding of B. R. T.

"Wood said to me," went on Banks, "'We had to do what the B. R. T. wanted us to do. I voted as the B. R. T. wanted us to vote on the Fourth Avenue award. The company wanted the new signal system offered by the General Company and they got it.'"

Banks here said that Cade wouldn't ride up in the same elevator with him yesterday morning at 165 Broadway, where the committee meets. He said he saw Wood last Friday night, but did not talk with him. Asked why, he said:

"Because he kept that $1,500 he got from the Union Switch & Signal Company. He gave $500 to Sidney Johnson that I ought to have had."

There was a big laugh when Banks said he gave Wood a parting shot about the "raw deal over the $1,500" when he met him on Park Avenue some time ago.

"Wood threw up his hands," said Banks, "and said 'I'm sorry, but I forgot about you.'"

"Did you ask Wood about the thousands that he had?" inquired Senator Thompson.

"Not then," replied Banks, "but I will before I get through."

In reply to a question by Senator Lawson, Banks said:

"I understood that some Supreme Court Justice called upon Judge McCall for the Federal Company. Mr. Cade, I believe, said certain people 'way up in the judicial end were in on it. Cade told me that McCall was with the Federal Company and delivered the goods in the Centre Street loop contract. I've known Cade for years. He has quite a reputation. When he goes after something he usually gets it, does Jack Cade."

"Did Wood ever ask you why you were pressing him so hard on the Federal business?" asked Assemblyman Burr.

"No, I suppose he knew," replied Banks.

"A Piece of Change in It."

"You were sent to get Wood and there was a piece of change in it for you?"

"Yes," replied Banks.

"And you went after him and you didn't get him?"

"Yes, I couldn't get him because no sum had been named and I couldn't make him a proposition."

Banks volunteered the remark that Cade didn't get the contract because he didn't go after it right.

"You want to send the right kind of a man to see the right people," he remarked.

"And what do you call that sort of business?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Oh, well, bribery," said Banks with a laugh.

"Do you think Wood ought to go to jail?" suddenly asked Senator Lawson.

The witness blinked a moment, and replied:

"I wouldn't like to see any one go to jail, but if he committed a crime such as this I think he ought to be there, that is, if he is found guilty."

The witness said that Wood was very close to Andrew Freedman before the latter's death, and was also an intimate friend of Judge Tierney of the Bronx.

"Now, as a matter of fact," said Senator Lawson, "you were playing the game to get the money for yourself, weren't you?"

"I was only trying to get the business," replied Banks.

Said He Wouldn't Divide.

"But if you got the money, would you have divided it with Wood?"

"No, why should I?" was the answer.

"Wasn't Wood entitled to get a piece of it?"

"If he was he wouldn't have got it," replied Banks. "I was out for myself."

"If Wood helped you to get it wouldn't you have declared him in?"

"No," replied Banks, with a show of indignation. "Why should I, if I went after the business? I never knew how his vote stood on the matter. If I had known I probably would have gone after it stronger than I did."

"Why didn't you go after Commissioner Maltbie?" Senator Lawson wanted to know.

"I didn't know any one on the commission but Wood," replied Banks. "I always heard that the Public Service people were very hard to get to."

"What do you think of a man who would trade on his friendship with another?"

"It is all right if he did it with a clear conscience. In the case of the Federal Company they got the hinky dink. And sometimes you politicians get the same thing."

"Are you sore against Wood?" Assemblyman Burr wanted to know.

"Yes, I feel pretty sore over that $1,500 matter," the witness admitted.

"And yet you have tried to cover him up here pretty well?"

"Not at all," replied Banks. "What would I get by trying to cover him up?"

The witness again stated that the only influence he brought to bear on Wood was to try and get some of the signal equipment business. He said Wood was a very peculiar man to deal with.

Banks said he never heard that the appointment to the Public Service Commission had been peddled around the Bronx.

"Now, you go home," admonished Senator Thompson, "and talk it all over with your wife, and come back here in the morning and tell us everything you have forgotten to tell us."

President Alfred H. Renshaw of the Federal Signal Company went on the stand a few moments. He said he had never known Banks, and did not know what company he was connected with.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ease for Christmas Shoppers

If you want lasting comfort while doing Christmas shopping, shake into your shoes one of the ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE antiseptic powders for tired, aching, swollen, tender feet. ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE gives constant comfort, takes the sting out of corns and bunions and makes walking a delight. It makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. Just the thing for Patent Leather shoes, Dancing Parties or Breaking in new shoes. Used by the German and Allied troops at the front. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age and so easy to use. Try it to-day. Sold by druggists everywhere. Don't accept any substitute.

SANTA CLAUS'S PACK FULL OF NOVELTIES

Reminders of Panama Canal, War, and the Skating Vogue in the Stores.

LOVE BIRDS ARE IN FAVOR

A Musical Ash Tray for Smokers and Life-Size Dolls Among New Christmas Offerings.

Many Christmas novelties in the stores this year have origins directly traceable to recent happenings—the war, the Panama Canal, the skating fad, and the like. But other Christmas offerings are based upon ideas and concepts as old as the world itself, for instance, the love birds in one of the leading Fifth Avenue department stores.

These small parrots of gaudy plumage are called love birds because of their characteristics. They must be kept in pairs. If mates are separated in different cages they will droop, pine, and finally die. But though they cannot live apart they will fight, and when food or water is put into their cage they often fly at what is set before them, and then fiercely at each other.

In the line of toys, the wireless pup is new. This is a miniature, movable dog. He stays in his kennel and does nothing, until some one whistles or claps the hands outside. Then the canine comes bouncing out, summoned by the signal. The device, which contains no wires or springs, embodies the principles of sound vibration. There is a sounding board or diaphragm behind the dog, which vibrates when the whistling or clapping sound is made, and propels the imitation animal out of the kennel.

Many Toys Run by Gravity.

Most of the mechanical toys of a generation ago were operated by springs that were always breaking, but many of the mechanical toys of today do things by the law of gravity. Shoppers who have been purchasing things for children this season have seen derricks, sand shovels, piledrivers, and many other devices that run by application of the law of gravity. They are more durable than the old-style mechanical toys.

Of war toys there are countless numbers and kinds. One unique this season is a monoplane that really flies, propelled by compressed air. The boy pumps air with a bicycle pump into a tank on the monoplane, and the air when released drives a propeller that carries the machine through space. Then there are submarines that travel under water, propelled by strong springs and modeled after the actual submersibles used by the nations at war.

One big department store has made a specialty of miniature figures of all of the leading men of the belligerent nations. General Joffre, von Mackensen, von Hindenburg, King Albert, King George, the Kaiser, Sir John French, and all of the others so well known are exactly reproduced in little papier-mâché figures. The types of all of the soldiers of the armies at war are also represented. The house selling these figures imported them from abroad, and to insure their safe arrival each figure was shipped separately by parcel post.

What is described as the "first new thing in dolls for twenty-five years" is on sale at a Broadway store. The dolls represent children and are of life size, so that a child from 3 to 6 years old may play with them as inanimate, but interesting, and sometimes comical, companions. The bodies of the dolls are made of decorated heavy cardboard, and the legs, which move, are of painted wood.

Many Skating Novelties.

The skating vogue this Winter has brought many novelties to the stores. The aluminium skate has a steel runner, but its body is of aluminium. Lightness and strength are the chief features. They have been named "automobile skates" by one house retailing them. All-leather skating costumes for women and petticoats with leather trimmings are shown. Leather hats and stoles of leather to be flung carelessly over the shoulder of the skater are also on sale. One Fifth Avenue house has made a "pearl, elfskin skating shoe" popular. Another house has put on sale a skating blouse, with pockets in the sleeves.

A Fifth Avenue department store has a novel Palm Beach beach set. It consists of a hat, sewing bag and cushion in bright coloring, intended for use when sitting on the sand.

Colored scents in transparent jars that fill a woman's boudoir or bedroom with a pleasing scent and harmonize in hue with the surrounding interior decorations have made their appearance. The scents come in every shade from pale gray to bright blue and fill a six-inch jar to be placed on a table or dresser.

A Broadway house is selling a woman's automobile veil that has a centre of isinglass, which permits clear vision but breaks the wind and so protects the face from cold.

A musical ash tray is a novelty for smokers. When one places a cigar or cigarette in the rest provided a mechanism in the tray plays "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" on tin disks and tubes.

Steamer Kroonland Safe.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 21.—The steamer Kroonland of the Panama-Pacific Line, which sailed from San Francisco on Nov. 10 for London, and touched at Coronel, has arrived here undamaged after having grounded.

It's the Rub of the Tub That Tells!

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Will wear longer, wash nicer and fit you better than any other undergarment made—one perfect fitting garment which keeps its fit. They give you the most for your money any way you figure—fit, finish, wear and comfort.

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MEDICAL DECISION HELD UP.

Officers of Association Deny Reports of a Forced Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Reports that the Supreme Court of Illinois had decided against the American Medical Association in the suit for reorganization brought by Dr. G. Frank Lydston, were denied today by members of the association now in this city. Dr. Frederick R. Green, Secretary of the Council on Health and Public Instruction, gave out the following statement:

"The American Medical Association is incorporated in Illinois not for profit, and there is nothing in the act which states where the election of its officers must be held. Dr. Lydston contends that the officers must be elected in Illinois, and that they, therefore, are holding office illegally. We have the opinion of the best legal talent obtainable that we can elect officers at our annual convention no matter where it is held.

"The State's Attorney of Cook County refused to start quo warranto proceedings against officers of the association, so Dr. Lydston filed a petition in the Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Prosecutor to act. The State's Attorney filed a demurrer on the ground that the petition was faulty. The Supreme Court upheld the demurrer. Dr. Lydston's counsel filed another petition, and the Supreme Court also held it faulty.

"A third petition was filed, and then Mr. Hoyne filed a demurrer. The Supreme Court Monday ruled against the demurrer, which means that the State's Attorney must now go into the Circuit Court and argue with Dr. Lydston's counsel over the quo warranto proceedings. If the Circuit Court holds that the State's Attorney must proceed against the association we will then, for the first time, be directly involved in the litigation.

"If the proceedings are started against us by the State's Attorney we will of course carry the case to the Supreme Court. That court has never passed on the question whether corporations not for profit must elect their officers in Illinois. A great many lodges, insurance, and benevolent associations, national in scope hold their elections wherever they choose, just as we do.

"Dr. Lydston's attorney seems to think if the Supreme Court rules against us we will take out a national charter. We will not. We will incorporate in another State, where there are no requirements regarding the State in which elections shall be held. In 1904 we tried to get a national charter. The matter came before the Judiciary Committee of the House, and its members held that a charter would be unconstitutional."

Despite this statement, however, it was said by several persons well acquainted with the case that the decision of the Supreme Court would probably bring about the reorganization of the Medical Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Dr. William L. Rodman, President of the American Medical Association, when asked about the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court, said this evening that the only information that has come to him for months on the subject appeared in the papers this afternoon. For that reason, Dr. Rodman said, he did not care to discuss the question at this time.

He explained, however, that if a reorganization was to be effected that he, as President, would have nothing to do with the planning for the new charter, as such a matter would be entirely in the hands of the nine Trustees. He said the next meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for Chicago on Feb. 7.

METZ HELPED DIVORCE CASE

Ex-Controller Says No Attempt Was Made to Keep Reno Suit a Secret.

Mrs. Herman A. Metz, wife of the former Controller of this city, who, it was learned yesterday had obtained a divorce at Reno, Nev., on Nov. 19 on the grounds of desertion, was back in town yesterday occupying the handsome home of her former husband at 253 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Metz has seen her and talked with her since the divorce, but he denied that both were still living under one roof. He is making his home, he said, at the National Democratic Club in Manhattan.

While the divorce was obtained six weeks ago no news of it had reached this city until late Monday night, and friends who had seen Mrs. Metz at the home in Brooklyn were greatly surprised. Mr. Metz, when seen at his office, 122 Hudson Street, Manhattan, yesterday afternoon, said that there had been no attempt to keep the divorce a secret. He added that it was brought about by a friendly agreement and that he and Mrs. Metz were on the best of terms.

"It was just a thing that had to be done for the happiness of all concerned, but do not believe that Mrs. Metz and I are bitter enemies," he said with a smile. "Yes, she has been back here ten days or more since the Reno decree and we have had more than one talk. On one occasion when I visited her I had to go to the house because there had been a fire which did some damage that had to be repaired.

Bronx Y. M. H. A. Gets $25,200.

The $25,000 mark was passed yesterday in the two weeks' campaign of the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association, which wants $85,000 for a new clubhouse. The exact amount raised thus far is $25,200. Borough President Marcus M. Marks spoke at the luncheon of the campaign teams at the Union Square Hotel yesterday.

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SELECTED IN PREFERENCE WHEN HEARD IN COMPARISON

POLICE LABORATORY TO FIND DEFECTIVES

It Is Planned to Give Mentally Undeveloped Lawbreakers Scientific Treatment.

DR. L. E. BISCH AIDS WORK

Commissioner Woods Thinks 5 Per Cent. of Those Arrested by Police Are Really Asylum Cases.

After experimental work covering two months, Commissioner Woods announced yesterday, the Police Department has established a laboratory for the purpose of discovering among the prisoners those who are mentally defective.

The experimental work, the Commissioner said, has been done by Louis E. Bisch, M. D., Ph. D., associate in psychology at Columbia University, without compensation, and by Inspector Faurot, and the results obtained showed so clearly the need for the continuance of the work that he has arranged with Dr. Bisch to carry it on regularly hereafter. Dr. Bisch will continue his lectures at Columbia, but otherwise will give his whole time to the work, and will have whatever assistance is necessary.

The laboratory will be at Police Headquarters, and will contain the necessary scientific equipment and appliances for sorting out the feeble-minded, insane, and other defectives from among the prisoners brought in.

Chief City Magistrate McAdoo has been consulted and is working in this matter in co-operation with the department. When a feeble-minded prisoner is discovered a report on the case will be sent to court, so that the Magistrate may take proper action. If there has not been enough time to make a satisfactory examination, the prisoner would be remanded for twenty-four hours so that a careful diagnosis could be made.

"There is a lack of institutions at present to care for criminal defectives," said Commissioner Woods. "The Department of Correction will arrange, however, to segregate and give special care to feeble-minded prisoners sent to institutions under their charge. And the operations of the new parole law should make it possible to treat those cases in the correctional institutions in such a way that the menace to the public shall be largely reduced.

"Up to the present these cases have been badly handled. They have simply been treated as ordinary criminals, whereas they are properly not subjects for prisons at all, but should be either treated in hospitals or should be permanently segregated in asylums or institutions for the feeble-minded.

"The results for the last two months indicate that about 5 per cent. of the prisoners brought into the Detective Bureau line-up are of abnormal mentality. It is not unreasonable to infer from this that approximately 5 per cent. of the total daily arrests would also be abnormal.

"In order to establish the Police Department Laboratory upon the soundest possible basis, consultations have been had with Professor E. L. Thorndyke, head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia University, and Dr. Bisch and Inspector Faurot made a trip to Chicago and thoroughly examined the psychopathic laboratories there."

ASSAIL TAX VALUATIONS.

Utility Corporations Oppose Total Increase of $62,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Utility corporations of New York City today filed with the State Tax Commission objections to the special franchise valuations fixed by the commission. The present valuations are tentative, and after the commission has reviewed them in the light of the objections filed, the final valuations will be made. This will be in about a month. In many cases tentative valuations were increased largely over last year, the aggregate of the increase being $62,000,000.

Protests were filed today for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the New York Railway Company, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the Brooklyn Edison Company, and the Consolidated Gas Company.

The commission, President Saxe said this evening, would examine the officers of these corporations, beginning on Thursday of this week. There was, he said, a wide difference in the value of the tangible property of these corporations as the commission appraised it and as the companies reported it, and for that reason the commission would examine the officers of the corporations.

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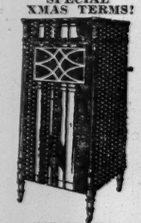

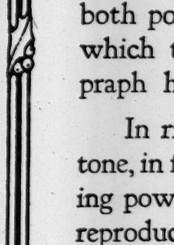

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In richness, depth and beauty of tone, in fullness and volume, in carrying power for dancing, in ability to reproduce the subtle qualities that distinguish different instruments and voices, and in freedom from phonograph stridency, these new models of the Aeolian-Vocalion establish an entirely new standard for phonographs of moderate price.

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RUSSIA RESTRICTS BUSINESS CABLES

American Concerns Unable to Get in Touch with Their Agents in the Empire.

RUMORS OF REVOLUTION

Russians Here, Scouting Idea of Revolt, Think Silence Covers Big Military Movements.

The refusal of the Czar to permit the reassembling of the Duma, which was prorogued by imperial edict on Sept. 16, has caused widespread demonstrations of protest, especially in Moscow and Petrograd, according to private messages which have been received in this country. Coupled with the circumstance that for the past two and a half weeks commercial houses in America, Sweden, Japan, and other countries have been unable to get cables from Russia, these advices lend color to rumors of domestic disturbances in Russia.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin Sunday said that there had been riots in Petrograd, and the Staats-Zeitung published a statement yesterday that a purchasing agent of the Russian Government in New York had received a message to cease buying because revolutionists were active in Russia. This statement was belied yesterday by official dispatches known to have been received in this city directing the clearing of several Russian supply ships for a certain Russian port.

Since Dec. 3 there has been a cloud of secrecy about Russia. Business firms in this city which had been receiving daily cables and letters from their representatives found they could get no word from them. At the offices of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, engineering contractors at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, who are supplying materials for the new Russian railroad to the Baltic, it was said that the last message received from their representatives was dated Dec. 2. Since then not a word has been received, although hundreds of dollars have been spent in an effort to find out what the trouble is. Before Dec. 3 there were daily messages from the firm's engineers in Russia.

The Russian American Line received yesterday the first message from Russia it had been able to get since Dec. 3, despite strenuous efforts to find the whereabouts of some of its ships. The message came by way of Copenhagen and was of interest to the Government. The J. G. White Co., contractors, who have interests in Russia, have not received any word for several weeks. Banks, whose dealings generally interest the Government, have had less trouble. At the National City Bank it was said that although cables were ofttimes delayed the bank was making out fairly well with its Russian business. Press reports from Russia in the past few weeks have been even more meagre than formerly, and except what has come very indirectly, there have been received by the newspapers in this and other countries only the official bulletins of the War Office.

At the Russian Consulate it was emphatically denied yesterday that any orders had been issued to Russian agents in this country to cease buying supplies. It was said that the report of the activity of revolutionists was absurd, inasmuch as regular Government dispatches were arriving in regular order. As to the difficulty of getting word from Russia, all the consulate had to say was that it had received no official knowledge of such a situation.

As the reason for the dearth of news from Russia, it was advanced last night by a well-known Russian in this city that the Czar had determined on greater secrecy for his military moves.

"Russia has been making some great moves of late," he said, "and I am informed that is the reason for the stricter censorship. All during the war every move Russia made was known to the Germans before she made it. But perhaps it will be different now. You read this afternoon of a great advance on Bulgaria; yet this morning it was printed that the Russians had abandoned the idea of this. Perhaps the Russians are learning to beat the German spies."

But it was learned from several sources that the resentment in Russia over the continued ban on the sessions of the Duma has reached formidable proportions. When Premier Goremykin at the order of the Czar on Sept. 16 prorogued the session which convened on Aug. 1, there was a wild scene of protest and the assurance was given that the session would be recalled in the middle of November. The reason given by the Premier for the Czar's action was that the Duma wished to make an issue of certain internal problems at a time when the war made such problems improper matters for consideration. The answer of certain of the delegates was that the Czar had sent them home because they wanted to know about the financial affairs of the nation.

A disptach from Petrograd on Oct. 3 said that the Duma would be reassembled on Nov. 8. At that time the Premier refused permission, and another report said that the Duma would be allowed to meet again on Dec. 5. It did not meet on Dec. 5.

In November the City Council of Moscow passed a resolution to the effect that the people should be allowed a voice in the management of the war. That started the feeling that has grown to the extent that the delegates to the Duma demand they shall have a voice in the management of the war, regardless of whether it shall reach an early peace or be drawn out at length.

"There is no question of this feeling of resentment," said THE NEW YORK TIMES informant, "but it must not be supposed that it spells a revolution. Rather it denotes a greater patriotism. The one idea of Russia is the defeat of Germany. The working classes and the educated peasantry, who after all, are what the Duma represents, demand that they have a say in the conduct of the war. The desire of the delegates to get the Duma back in session simply means they want to do that much more to hasten the defeat of Germany."

S. Slonim, editor of the Russian-American Journal of Commerce, who has many means of communication with Russia, was asked last night if he believed the stricter Russian censorship indicated anything serious.

"Any talk of a revolution at this time is absurd," he said. "Just German talk. Russia has but one idea, and that is to fight this war out to a finish. I can illustrate that by the manifesto of the Russian Socialists in exile who from all parts of the world have sent to their brothers in Russia the word 'All for the war until we win.' Russians know full well that any revolution would only aid Germany, and they are too wise to do anything to aid the enemy."

CHARITIES.

MOTHERS

Can you help us distribute basket-dinners to little children who never had a glistening Christmas tree to dance about or stockings filled with goodies and gifts—who live in cheerless rooms, where sickness and pain and poverty are ever present?

We want to make these little tots just as happy as we expect to make our own, and your co-operation is earnestly requested.

The basket-dinners will be distributed by Mr. Justice Leo Prince in the Court House, at No. 120 East 121st Street, this city, on Friday afternoon, at 2 P. M., December 24, 1915.

Are you going to help us with your attendance? Committee:
MRS. MAX ANDERSON.
MRS. ARTHUR ROSEMAN.
MR. DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL.

STEEL AND OIL TAX IN GARY DINNER TALK

Continued from Page 1.

his preparedness program, but rather, it was said, a hope that some way might be found to prevent so heavy a tax on certain large industries.

It was said that some of the dinner guests were a bit "up in the air" to understand the reason for their invitation to participate in such a discussion. Such reports, however, were difficult to confirm, as the diners remained firm in their determination not to discuss the dinner with the reporters.

One of the many reports had it that Colonel Roosevelt was invited not only because some had felt that he was looming up again as a candidate for the Republican nomination, and therefore an advocate of higher tariffs, who might have a chance to defeat Wilson, but because of his knowledge of the inner workings of the Government and his close friendship with Mr. Perkins and others in the steel industry.

There was much discussion yesterday as to the effect that Roosevelt's attendance at the dinner would have upon his chances of defeating Mr. Wilson if he should appear as a candidate for the Republican nomination and capture it. One prominent Republican expressed the belief that the position in which Colonel Roosevelt had been placed would have the effect of aiding the Democratic cause if Mr. Roosevelt persisted in an effort to become President again.

Think It May Hurt Roosevelt.

"If anything can hurt Mr. Roosevelt when it comes to election time," he said, "his attendance at the dinner, which won't be forgotten in a day or two, will serve that purpose. It may have the effect of putting to an end any hope that he ever had—if ever one existed—of obtaining the nomination. When Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, returned to this country he received a big boom for the nomination. He attended a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, at which the financial interests were dominant. And you hear very little of any serious boom for Mr. Herrick now. Perhaps when Colonel Roosevelt is ready to toss his hat into the ring again he will find himself deserted by many who were favorable to him a few days before the Gary dinner.

"By the course he is now pursuing, Mr. Roosevelt is simply helping the Democrats and hurting himself. I understand that many Democrats are doing all they can to cause publicity about Colonel Roosevelt's discussions with the steel and oil interests at this dinner, on the theory that nothing can kill him off quicker as a possible nominee than just such publicity."

Ormsby McHarg, who supported the Colonel in 1912 and was credited with doing much good work for him in the South, said he was sure Roosevelt was out for the nomination, but that he would not be able to get it. He said that if the Colonel hoped to make any showing at the Republican Convention he would have to go out and make a fight for delegates in some of the primary elections in the larger States soon. He predicted that the Colonel would make such a campaign.

Colonel Not to Seek Delegates.

This brought an official denial from Oyster Bay that the Colonel would make any campaign in the primaries for Republican delegates, but not a word, officially or otherwise, to indicate whether he would be in any sense a candidate for the Republican nomination.

The Colonel may have something to say when he addresses a meeting of the Progressives in Philadelphia on Jan. 28, and he is to make another address at Chicago, also at a Progressive rally, on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Two days later, on Feb. 14, he will sail for the West Indies, to be gone from two to four weeks.

The Colonel will probably remain silent until after Jan. 1 at least, and may not give any indication of his intentions for some weeks later than that. But it is expected that his address in Chicago just before he sails for the West Indies will give Republicans and Progressives alike much food for thought, which the Colonel will expect them to have digested by the time of his return.

It was said yesterday that several important Republican leaders had held private conferences about the Roosevelt situation here. One report was that Senator Murray Crane had talked things over with National Chairman Charles D. Hilles and that Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who is seeking the nomination for the Presidency, and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania are to join the conferees today. This gathering has been considered significant by many.

THINK DINNER ANTI HUGHES.

Democrats Say Big Business Wants Roosevelt for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—In the opinion of Democratic politicians close to the White House the object of the Gary-Roosevelt dinner was to lay the foundation of a movement for the elimination of Justice Charles E. Hughes from consideration as the Republican candidate for President. Upon what this opinion is based these politicians do not care to disclose, but it is significant that they look upon Colonel Roosevelt as an active candidate for the Republican nomination, and that they have taken the trouble to obtain information from New York concerning the Gary function.

Interest in the Gary dinner appears to exist more among Democrats than Republicans. Politicians of the latter party give the impression that they do not attach particular significance to the gathering, while Democratic politicians are confident that the affair was intended to have a marked effect on the future of the Republican Party. From what they say, they are very well pleased over the talk that Colonel Roosevelt will be put forward for the Republican nomination with the backing of "Big Business."

The hope that the Colonel would receive the Republican nomination was voiced by nearly every Democratic politician who called at the White House today, and the list included Cabinet officers, Senators, and Representatives. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware expressed the general view.

"Roosevelt," he said, "wants the Republican nomination and probably will get it. We are satisfied. In my opinion he will be the easiest man for us to beat. If Big Business wants him the Democrats ought not to kick. There is no prejudice in the Democratic Party against business generally, but it will not be good politics for Big Business again to attempt to control the White House. I do not see how Colonel Roosevelt is going to continue to play the Progressive game openly and permit himself to be hoisted toward the White House again by a twelve-billion-dollar dinner given by Big Business in his behalf."

One of Mr. Wilson's closest friends, who is constantly working to advance the political fortunes of the President, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had knowledge of the Gary dinner before the newspapers published accounts of it, and that it was his understanding that the object of the affair was to eliminate Justice Hughes from consideration. He would not give any further information on the subject.

Predict a Lack of Harmony.

Throughout official circles and among Democratic Senators and Representatives expressions of satisfaction are heard over the Republican situation so far as it applies to the choice of a Presidential candidate. These Democrats profess to see a grand mix-up in the Republican ranks, in other words, a lack of harmony, when the party's national convention begins its sessions in Chicago on June 7. They say that the Old Guard has become imbued with the idea that any Republican can beat Wilson, and that in this belief the Old Guard is preparing to nominate somebody who will be of their kidney. But these Democrats contend that an Old Guard candidate will not be acceptable to the country. As for Colonel Roosevelt, they say that if he is nominated the Old Guard and its following will do all that is possible to defeat him short of openly working against him, that many German sympathizers among the voters will not support the Colonel, and that Republicans and Progressives who are opposed to war will flock to the Democratic side on account of a belief that the Colonel would involve the country in international hostilities if President.

The statement of George E. Miller, Washington correspondent of The Detroit News and a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES, after a visit to the Colonel, that the ex-President would support Justice Hughes, ex-Secretary of State Knox, or ex-Governor Hadley of Missouri, if nominated, has caused much comment. One of the ideas advanced is that Colonel Roosevelt mentioned Mr. Knox so as to give him a boost for Senator from Pennsylvania.

A greater interest has been aroused by Mr. Miller's statement of the willingness of the Colonel to back Justice Hughes. Many politicians here, especially those who have paid particular attention to New York affairs, have not forgotten the feeling aroused among officers of the Roosevelt Administration over what they regarded as cavalier treatment of Colonel Roosevelt, then President, by the present Justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Hughes had been nominated for a second term as Governor, according to the claim of President Roosevelt's friends, through the direct help of Colonel Roosevelt and George B. Cortelyou, then Secretary of the Treasury, but had not shown the appreciation, they said, that was due to the Administration.

The Rebuff from Hughes.

Prior to that, however, while Governor Hughes was trying to oust the State Insurance Commissioner, President Roosevelt received a visit from Frederick C. Stevens of Attica, Commissioner of Public Works, and generally regarded as the political manager of Governor Hughes. Mr. Stevens complained to President Roosevelt that Federal officeholders in the State were exerting their influence on members of the State Senate and Assembly to prevent Governor Hughes from accomplishing the work of cleaning up the Insurance Department. Mr. Stevens's complaint was directed particularly against "Archie" Saunders, Collector of Internal Revenue at Rochester.

President Roosevelt, according to statements made at the time, believed that Stevens had come to him at the request of Governor Hughes, and that the complaint was made in the Governor's behalf. He acted quickly. He directed Secretary Cortelyou to ask for the resignation of Collector Saunders, and this Mr. Cortelyou did by telegraph. Collector Saunders complied promptly. But before the resignation could be accepted newspaper dispatches from Albany represented Governor Hughes as having had no part in any request for help from the Roosevelt Administration in his effort to reorganize the Insurance Department.

President Roosevelt and his advisers regarded these statements as inspired and interpreted them as intended to convey to the Administration the idea that Governor Hughes was able to paddle his own canoe, without assistance from Washington. The feeling aroused against Governor Hughes in the ranks of the Roosevelt Administration was very strong and found expression in the failure to accept the resignation of Collector Saunders.

That was eight years ago, and it is not known here whether the political sores from which Colonel Roosevelt suffered then have entirely healed. This is the question that has been brought forward by the belief that, in spite of the statement of the Colonel's apparent sympathy with the strong undercurrent of sentiment for Justice Hughes, the ex-President is himself hoping to be nominated at Chicago.

A Process of Elimination.

One of the things that has impressed political observers here is that Colonel Roosevelt has limited the list of those from which the Republicans should choose a Presidential candidate to three men, one of whom is a life member of the highest tribunal in the land and has resisted efforts to bring him forward as a Presidential possibility, and two others who have not figured prominently in the discussion of candidates for the Presidential office. The Colonel is understood to have indicated to his friends that he would not support Elihu Root or Theodore E. Burton for President. In the view of a considerable number of politicians here, he is paving the way, by elimination, for his own selection.

The Republican political situation is regarded by many in Washington as approximating that which existed in 1908 prior to the Republican National Convention of that year, when President Roosevelt frightened a lot of his enemies within the party by the slogan, "If you don't take Taft you've got to take me." In the present instance the "Tafts" the Colonel would take are few in number and their availability is uncertain. It is this view of the conditions that confront the Republican Party that makes members of the Administration giggle in their sleeves.

TEN DIE IN JUAREZ AS VILLA MEN RIOT

Desperate from Hunger, Former Rebel Leader's Soldiers Turn to Looting.

ONE AMERICAN IS SLAIN

Bullet Hits a Brakeman on Car Top—Troops Guard the Border.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 21.—Three hundred Mexicans, former soldiers of Francisco Villa, rioted in Juarez, opposite here, this afternoon, and before order was restored one American and, according to reports, nine Mexicans were killed.

The Villa soldiers, reaching Juarez today from the interior, were in a desperate condition for lack of food. Being months in arrears in pay and learning that the Carranza Government was in possession of the town, they at once began looting. Reports tonight from Juarez were that order had finally been restored.

Heavily armed Mexican and American troops lined opposite banks of the Rio Grande tonight. One shot, believed by the United States military authorities to have been fired at American troops, toppled George A. Diepert, a brakeman, off the top of an El Paso & Southwestern Railroad freight car. He was dead, with a bullet in his heart, when a corporal's guard reached him.

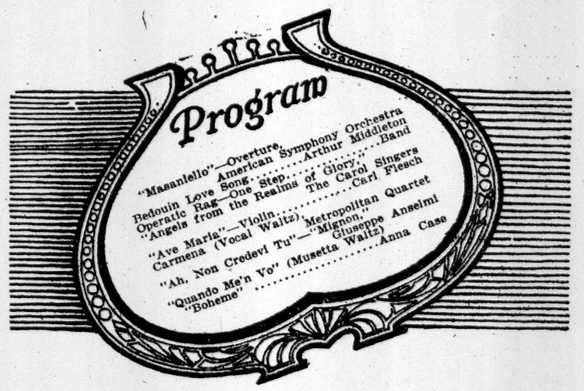
Shortly afterward two Mexicans were shot at the Mexican end of the Santa Fe Bridge by Mexican Customs guards. General Manuel Ochoa said tonight that seven Villa rioters were killed in one store, where they had murdered the Chinese proprietor and were looting.

Tonight: Christmas Concert

And Every Evening Until Christmas

Come to this evening's concert of the special series of *Edison's Re-Creation Concerts* being given at the Edison Shop each evening until Christmas, from 7:00 until 9:00 p. m.

A special selection of popular Christmas carols on the special program this evening. Also the re-created art of these world-famous musicians: Anna Case, Metropolitan opera soprano; Anselmi, Italy's favorite tenor; Carl Flesch, leading concert violinist and others. Come to this special concert this evening.

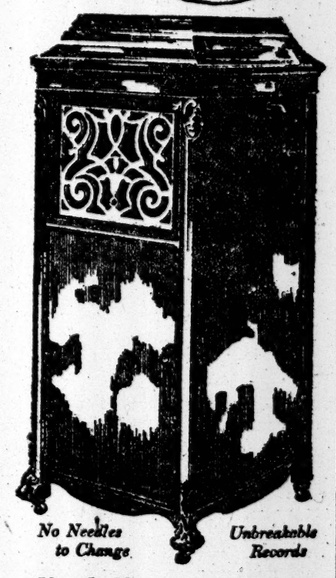


Our Special Christmas Offer

on the

New Edison Diamond Disc

You can now have Edison's new musical instrument—the only one which re-creates music—on this special Christmas offer: a small payment down secures your choice of both instrument and records—then nothing to pay until February next year. Small monthly payments as arranged thereafter. Investigate this offer.



But even if you do not intend to purchase, hear Edison's new re-created music at the special concert this evening.

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New Pianos and New 88-Note Player-Pianos of Reliable Make will be offered at the Knabe Warerooms at BIG PRICE SAVINGS. Select your gift piano Today; you will never find better values.

NEW PIANOS

The pianos offered in this sale sell regularly for $350. These instruments are recommended for their excellent tonal qualities and beautiful case designs. TODAY ONLY $210

$1.50 Weekly—No First Payment Required

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Player-Pianos

A gift your whole family will use and enjoy for a lifetime. These instruments are the very latest 88-Note Players, in various designs and woods. Fully guaranteed. REGULARLY SELLING FOR $600. TODAY ONLY..... $440

Convenient Terms of Payment
12 ROLLS OF MUSIC and Fine Bench with Player
PIANOS Taken in Exchange

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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHRISTMAS VICTROLAS

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Negligees, tea gowns, traveling robes or dressing sacques—at tremendous reductions during our annual

Clearance Sale

Lane Bryant has the largest assortment to be found anywhere, and in styles and materials to suit every age or requirement.

Reduced now to	2.95	Were up to 6.95
Reduced now to	3.95	Were up to 8.45
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Reduced now to	18.50	Were up to 39.75

Extra Size Negligees (46 to 58 bust) have also been reduced.

Manufacturing and selling direct, Lane Bryant's regular prices are always very low.

Phone 6416 Greeley. Lane Bryant 23 West 38th St.

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$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and cellar one-family brick dwelling, value	$3,700
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Gift Suggestions from the RIKER-HEGEMAN STORES

TO AID THOSE WHO HAVE NOT AS YET OLVED THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE FOR CHRISTMAS.

It is not always the intrinsic value of a gift that makes it prized by the recipient.

It is the individuality that accompanies it, the knowledge that it was selected with care and thoughtfulness that endears it and shows the real Christmas spirit.

Gifts for Ladies

Perfumes—25c to $15.00.
Hair Brushes—98c to $11.94.
Hand Mirrors—79c to $9.39.
Dressing Combs—39c to 89c.
Traveling Cases—49c to $2.49.
Perfume Atomizers—49c to $3.69.
Vanity Mirrors in cases—25c to 98c.
Manicure Sets—$1.49 to $3.98.
Pullman Slippers—97c.
Desk and Dresser Clocks—49c to $4.69.
Leonard Duchess Watch—$1.98.
Puff Boxes—25c to $1.89.
Kewpie Clocks—79c to 98c.
Ivory Pyralin, complete sets, $3.98 to $11.98

Gifts for Gentlemen

Cigars—in boxes—90c to $10.00.
Humidors—$2.25.
Cigar Cases—25c to $2.00.
Cigarette Cases—15c to $7.00.
Pipes—all styles—25c to $3.75.
Tobacco Pouches—25c to $2.00.
Fountain Pens—98c to $5.00.
Thermos Bottles—$1.25 to $4.50.
Thermos Lunch Kits—$2.25 to $6.50.
Safety Razors—$1.00 to $6.00.
Shaving Mirrors—98c to $2.98.
Rubberset Shaving Brushes—25c to $5.98.
Military Brushes—pairs—$1.49 to $4.69.
Leonard Watches—98c upward.
Pocket Knives—50c to $3.50.

Confectionery

What token could better express your thoughtfulness than a dainty box filled with choice confectionery? We have a wonderfully choice line to select from. The finest productions of America's leading manufacturers, put up in attractive holiday boxes of from ½ to 5 pounds, and in price ranging from 39c to $5.00 a box.

Stationery

No matter what the importance of the letter you write, correct stationery should be used. We have a very attractive line this season, the choicest of papers from makers of high reputation, in correct shapes, white and tints, and in gift boxes of from one to five quires, the assortment including correspondence cards as well as paper.
Prices range from 39c to $4.00 a box.

Gifts for Children

Christmas Stockings—25c.
Plush Toys—29c and up.
Dolls—50c to 98c.
Tinkertoys—50c.
Kewpies—10c to $1.49.
Teddy Bears—25c to $1.79.
Sandy Andy—50c.
Motorcycle Mike—25c.
Mind Builders—98c.
Rattles—10c and up.
Pocket Knives—25c and up.
Brownie Cameras—85c and up.
Candy—39c upward.

Gifts for Every One

American Home Music Album—$1.98.
Stationery, in fancy boxes—39c to $3.50
Choice Confectionery—39c to $5.00.
Alarm Clocks—69c to $2.00.
Traveling Cases—49c to $2.49.
Kodaks—$5.10 to $32.00.
Brownie Cameras—85c to $3.40.
Hot Water Bottles—79c to $2.25.
Cello Metal Water Bottles—$1.75 to $3.00
Gillette Metal Water Bottles—$1.35 to $3.45
Thermos Ware—$1.25 to $12.50.
Fountain Pens—98c to $5.00.
Flashlights—75c to $5.50.
Medicine Cases—$1.19 to $2.49.
Hotpoint Electrical Appliances, $2.00 up.
Sternau Complete Stove—$1.00.

Our Stores are replete with practical and desirable articles suitable for all, with the quality the highest, the prices the lowest and the store service courteous and efficient

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In November The New York Times printed 879,091 agate lines of advertising—help and situation wanted advertisements alone excepted—152,541 lines more than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

The average Daily and Sunday sale of The New York Times greatly exceeds 300,000 copies.

The New York Times

BASEBALL MEN WORK DAY AND NIGHT TO SETTLE DETAILS FOR PEACE

TO REINSTATE ALL CONTRACT JUMPERS

Major and Federal Leagues Agree to Nearly All the Terms of Peace.

MAY SIGN TREATY TODAY

Federal to Assume All Contracts with Its Players—Big Leagues to Reimburse Wards.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 21.—With the exception of the matter concerning the International League, all conditions that will go into the peace treaty between the Federal League and Organized Baseball were agreed to here tonight.

Attorneys have been instructed to draw up the necessary papers, which may be signed tomorrow, following the thrashing out of what was said to be only small details on the International League proposition.

That the final treaty of peace will be signed tomorrow appears certain, inasmuch as it was officially stated that a number of International League matters had been gone into and decided favorably and that those which remained were of the most minor character, and would cause little trouble in the conference tomorrow.

The meeting lasted until almost midnight and at its conclusion the above facts were announced with the additional information that none of the conditions would be given out officially until the final signing of the treaty.

Unofficially, but authoritatively, it was made known that the agreement will make possible the purchase of the Chicago Nationals by Charles H. Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federals, and of the St. Louis Americans by Philip Ball of St. Louis.

Other conditions, according to semi-official information, as learned tonight, were:

That the Federal League would assume and carry out all its existing contracts with players.

That the Ward interests in all Federal League matters would be reimbursed to the extent of $400,000, paid in yearly installments for the next twenty years, or, in other words, 5 per cent. of the money would be paid each year. This would be distributed among the sixteen clubs in the major leagues and would amount to approximately $1,200 a year to each.

That all "contract jumpers" would be restored to good standing in organized baseball.

Other than the above a number of rumors were in circulation tonight, but none bore the stamp of even semi-official approval.

At the meeting tonight the committee representing the minor leagues was taken into the general discussion, and those who were in the room when the meeting adjourned consisted of the National Commission, Messrs. Gilmore, Weeghman, and Sinclair of the Federal League, and Messrs. J. H. Farrell, Thomas Chivington, and Edward Barrow of the minor leagues.

During the evening Edward Gwinner of the Pittsburgh Federals, Patrick Powers of the Newark Federals, Jack Hendricks of the Indianapolis American Association Club, and Harry Hempstead of the New York Nationals were called before the conference.

The meeting will convene again at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SMALL SUM FOR LAVIGNE.

More Fighters Than Fans at Benefit to Former Champion.

Boxing men of the past and present, men who have earned established reputations in the squared circle, gathered last night at the Harlem Sporting Club in support of the benefit to George "Kid" Lavigne, a lightweight champion of many years ago. But, though the fighters themselves were present in large numbers, there was a lack of patronage on the part of the devotees of the sport, and Lavigne did not receive a large amount of money. Only $1,200 was realized from a house that appeared to be well filled.

Lavigne did not make his appearance until late in the evening. All but one of the exhibition bouts had been concluded when a little bald-headed man appeared in the ring to referee the bout of three two-minute rounds between Kid McPartland and Owen Zeigler. Just before they came into the ring Lavigne climbed over the ropes, and the crowd at once realized that this was the once great lightweight. He was greeted with a cheer and this seemed to unnerve him, for in the face of the tumult he was speechless. For a few minutes he stood looking helplessly at the sea of faces, and then Charley Harvey jumped into the ring and spoke of Lavigne's career in the boxing days long since passed. At each mention of the former champion's name there was another outburst of cheering, but finally Harvey closed the story.

Then McPartland and Zeigler gave their exhibition. Nineteen years ago in this city they boxed two twenty-five-round battles, and last night it was all they could do to wend their way through three two-minute rounds. It was but the shadow of the past flitting for a moment across the present. Many other old-time men took part in bouts, and some of the boxers of the present also appeared.

Harvard Blacklists Her Men Who Sold Football Tickets

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 21.—The Harvard Athletic Council tonight announced that fifty-four names of graduates and undergraduates had been blacklisted because tickets alotted to them for the Harvard-Yale football game this Fall had been found in the hands of speculators. In the future no application for tickets by these men will be honored, it was stated. The number of tickets reaching the speculators was remarkably small this year, the council reported. Undergraduate and dental school students were the chief offenders, although one officer of the university was found guilty.

LEWIS MASTERS HEVONPAA.

Masked Wrestler in Twenty-Minute Draw with Tofalos.

"Strangler" Lewis of Germany continued his winning streak in the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night, by pinning Sule Hevonpaa, the "peaceful" Finn to the mat in 23:20, at catch-as-catch-can style. It was a bout full of action from start to finish Lewis started out to enjoy himself at the expense of the slower Finn, and kept the crowd in roars of laughter by spilling Hevonpaa in all sorts of ludicrous attitudes. Hevonpaa displayed his usual good temper, and roared his disapproval of his opponent, the referee, and the crowd in no uncertain terms. When warned by George Bothner that kicking was barred, he begged permission to kick just a little bit, and promised that he would not exceed reasonable bounds in exercising the privilege, but Bothner was firm in his refusal.

Later in the bout the Finn caught the ear of Lewis and endeavored to separate it from the "Strangler's" head, and, when warned that such a thing was illegal, he insisted that the match was catch-as-catch-can, and that he would pull the ear of his opponent off, referee or no referee. Lewis, however, took care of his ear without any trouble and refused to lose his temper until Hevonpaa butted him. All peace negotiations ended immediately, and Lewis tore after the Finn in savage fashion and soon whirled him across the mat in a series of somersaults. Hevonpaa managed to stay out this period, but early in the third session Lewis got a side chancery and hip lock and pinned the Finn down in 23:29.

The masked wrestler went twenty minutes to a draw, Graeco-Roman style, with Tofalos the strong man. The bout was chiefly remarkable for the volume of noise emitted by the Greek in his attempts to get a hold on the unknown.

In the other catch-as-catch-can bouts Renardo Gardini, Italy, threw Joseph Pan, Portugal, in 5:27, with a wrist and arm lock; George Bayley, America, and Wilhelm Berner, Germany, wrestled a draw, and Ivan Linow, Russia, threw Hans Vogel, Germany, in 11:37, with a crotch and neck hold.

In the Graeco-Roman bouts Pierre Le Colosse, France, threw Hans Fuerst, Austria, in 13:21, with a double wrist lock, and Ramon Balso, Spain, threw Heinrick Muller, Germany, in 11:44 with a head in chancery and inside arm lock.

PENN STATE EASY VICTORS.

Haverford Soccer Team Vanquished, 5 Goals to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Penn State College defeated Haverford College at soccer on Merion Field at Haverford today, 5 goals to 2. Five of the Scarlet and Black players were members of the intercollegiate championship eleven, and the others were second and third team players. After the opening ten minutes Penn State outplayed Haverford and kept the Scarlet and Black on the defensive.

W. Crosman opened the scoring a few minutes after the kick-off, netting the ball on a hard drive from within ten yards of the posts. Then in rapid succession Penn State scored three goals. Dorwart getting the first and West the other two shortly before the half ended. Haverford scored an unusual goal when Arner, handling a shot from Leclercq, was charged and thrown over the line by Woody Crosman. Within ten minutes of the restart State counted two additional goals, Dorwart getting one and Wilkinson the other. Line-up:

Haverford.	Positions.	State.
Green	Goal	Arner
Goodhue	Right full back	Kelly
Weston	Left full back	Smedley
Hallett	Right half back	Hesselbacher
Steere	Centre half back	Holmberg
Barrie	Left half back	Greenland
(Subs).		
Leclercq	Outside right	Wetherald
Weller	Inside right	Wilkinson
W. Crosman	Centre ford	Dorwart
M. Crosman	Inside left	West
Busby	Outside left	Nicholson

Referee—James Kerr. Time of halves—40 minutes. Goals—West, (2,) Dorwart, (2,) Wilkinson, W. Crosman, (2.)

NO BASEBALL TITLE GAMES FOR SCHOOLS

P. S. A. L. Will Allow Boys to Play Without Official Recognition.

Herbert McCreary of Manual Training High was re-elected Chairman of the High School Games Committee at the annual meeting held yesterday in the Public Schools Athletic League headquarters. Dr. C. P. Way of Stuyvesant High was again chosen Treasurer, and Roland Patterson of the P. S. A. L. was renamed Secretary.

Owing to the great difficulty of preventing professionalism the committee decided not to conduct a baseball championship tournament next year. The various high schools can arrange their own schedules, but the games will not be recognized by the P. S. A. L.

The P. S. A. L. approved the rules formulated for the new Private Schools Athletic League, which meets on Jan. 7 at the New York Athletic Club to adopt the code. A sub-committee of the High Schools Game Board worked in conjunction with the private school head masters in drawing up their regulations.

The protest of Poly Prep against the victory of Morris High School in the Stuyvesant games on Saturday night was ruled out. Poly Prep claimed the point trophy with a total of 14 points, figuring on the 5, 3, 2 and 1 point basis, which is the standard of the P. S. A. L. rules, under whose sanction the meet was promoted. The Games Committee ruled, however, that it was within the jurisdiction of the Stuyvesant School to distribute the points in any way it desired, but placed on the records a resolution favoring the use by all schools of the P. S. A. L. standard of scoring.

Harry Stutsky, Captain of the De Witt Clinton basketball team, was declared ineligible for further participation in the sport, but all the games in which he has played will continue in the records. Stutsky had been protested on the ground that he had played with a so-called semi-professional team. Richardson, a De Witt Clinton track athlete, was reinstated.

The indoor high school track and field championships were alloted to the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, for Jan. 29. This date conflicts with an A. A. U. fixture, but the committee found it impossible to escape a clash.

The indoor swimming championships will be contested on March 10, in the Natatorium of the College of the City of New York.

Sanctions to conduct indoor meetings were awarded to De Witt Clinton, Erasmus Hall, Poly Prep, and Horace Mann School.

KAUFF WANTS TO BE GIANT.

Brooklyn Ball Player May Withdraw Suit Against New York Club.

Benny Kauff of the Brooklyn Federal League club, who led the independent organization last season in batting and base running, hurried to New York as soon as he heard the rumors about baseball peace, and is now in this city in seclusion. Kauff was at his home in the West when he heard of the proposed amalgamation of the leagues, and he at once saw a chance to realize his ambition to play with the Giants.

It is believed that Kauff's principal reason for coming here was to take some immediate action concerning the suit which he has pending against the Giants. When he was signed by Manager McGraw last Summer Kauff claimed that he was offered a bonus of $5,000 for signing. When Kauff was prohibited from playing by President John K. Tener of the National League the New York club regarded the deal as null and void.

Kauff, through his attorney, John M. Ward, the former Giant player, then brought suit to recover the amount of the bonus. The case is still pending. Benny, it is understood, has had several conferences with his counsel and some action regarding the suit may be expected soon.

Kauff has told his friends that the ambition of his life would be realized if he could play under Manager McGraw on the Giants. He wore the New York uniform for a brief time at the Polo Grounds last Summer and was disappointed when he had to go back to the Brookfeds.

If Kauff has any say in the matter he will play with the Giants next season. In the event of peace being declared between the leagues. When McGraw saw him play a year ago he did not hesitate to say that he was the most promising ball player he had ever seen. Kauff's performance last season bears out McGraw's prediction.

Kauff has had no conference yet with the officials of the New York club, notwithstanding there was a report yesterday that Kauff had signed with the Giants for five years. Secretary Foster denied that there was any truth in the rumor.

TO BUY HERRESHOFF YARDS.

Bristol Plant to Pass Into Hands of New York Yachtsmen.

A coterie of members of the New York Yacht Club is about to take over the controlling interest of the Herreshoff shipbuilding yards at Bristol, R. I.

Since the death of John B. Herreshoff, the financial member of the firm, several months ago, the burden of managing the whole concern has fallen upon the shoulders of Nat Herreshoff, who is in poor health. When the new owners take charge they will supervise the general managership of the yards, and Mr. Herreshoff will devote his time to the mechanical part of the business.

The members of the yacht club who are going into the shipbuilding enterprise are doing so more from sentimental reasons than with any idea of reaping large financial profits, and under the new conditions the New York Yacht Club's desire for one-design classes can be gratified to the fullest extent.

The club is now having built at the Bristol yards a new fleet of forty-footers. There will be nine in the class, and they will cost $10,000 each.

YALE HOCKEY COACH QUITS.

Gus Hornfeck Unable to Give Up Time to Instruct Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—Gus Hornfeck, finding that his business duties in Newark prevented him from giving the time needed to act as coach of the Yale hockey team, has tendered his resignation. Since his appointment three weeks ago he has commuted between New Jersey and this city. The Yale hockey management hopes to induce him to change his decision, as the Christmas trip begins next week and the intercollegiate season is only three weeks off.

Hornfeck said today that Yale possesses the finest hockey material he has seen in years. He stated that it was better than Princeton had in any of the three Tiger teams which he coached which won the intercollegiate championship.

Hornfeck was selected Yale coach to succeed the Canadian, Tom Howard, who failed last year to produce results from strong material. Hornfeck may be succeeded by Spider Fynan, the Canadian player, who is a member of the New Haven hockey team.

GEORGETOWN DEFEATED.

New York University Gains Basket Ball Victory by 47 to 15.

The Georgetown University basket ball team offered slight opposition to the New York University five last night at University Heights, being defeated by a score of 47 to 15. The Washington men were unable to withstand the fast play of the Violet and looked like novices beside the New York University men. In passing the visitors were neither fast nor accurate and the guarding was insufficient to hold in check the speedy forwards of the Violet team.

New York University was proficient in every phase of the game. Even when the Georgetown men did get possession of the ball thye could accomplish little owing to the close trailing of their opponents. During the first half the Washington players gained only eight points, while New York University was amassing more than three times that number.

The game was rough, each team being a frequent offender, and nearly half of the points made by Georgetown were the result of goals following fouls. The line-up:

N. Y. Univ.	Position.	Georgetown.
Egan	Left forward	Curry
Cann	Right forward	O'Lone
Storey	Centre	Beradine
White	Left guard	Kelly
Cummings	Right guard	Donnelly

Goals from the field—White, Cann, (4,) Kelly, Storey, Egan, (3,) Cummings, (2,) O'Lone, Keating, (3,) Mooney, (2,) Klauberg, Levine, Sullivan. Goals from fouls—White, (3,) Kelly 5, O'Lone, Sullivan. Substitutes—Keating for Cann, Carlin for Egan, Mooney for Storey, Kranichfeld for Cummings, Levine for White, Scott for Kelly, Klauberg for Beradine, McNulty for Curry, Sullivan for Donnelly. Referee—Mr. O'Shea of St. John's. Umpire—Mr. Yates of St. John's. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Swimming Coach for N. Y. A. C.

Mathew Mann, swimming coach at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., has been engaged as instructor by the New York Athletic Club. His contract with the Naval Academy expires at the end of the year, and he will assume his duties at the Mercury Foot club on Jan. 3. Mann will devote most of his time instructing the members in swimming, but will give some of his time to the competitive swimmers of the club. Last year Mann was coach of the Harvard swimming team and for several years was instructor at the Brookline High School. The new coach believes in the crawl stroke, and he teaches that method of swimming in his elementary courses.

YALE CLUB MAKES SWEEP AT SQUASH

Harvard Graduate Players Fail to Win a Match in Five-Game Series.

Yale Club squash tennis players made a clean sweep in the Class B Metropolitan League match yesterday with the Harvard Club representatives, winning each of the five matches scheduled. The second half of the series between the Princeton Club and Heights Casino on the latter's courts was postponed until today.

J. T. Stillman, brother of Dr. A. Stillman, former national champion, was extended to the limit to win from John Corbin of Harvard. Stillman's familiarity with the court was apparent, and he came through with a clever recovery. Corbin forced the pace in the first game and scored an easy victory at 15—10. Stillman showed a marked improvement in the second game, which he won at 15—3, and equalized the score. The pair alternated in the lead in the deciding game until near the end, when a clever rally gave Stillman the victory.

The second extra game match was between J. F. Johnson of Yale and L. I. Grinnell of Harvard, in which the former played a strong forcing game and overhauled his opponent after the latter had obtained a commanding lead in the deciding game. A. Corey, one of the most promising players on the Yale team, showed a marked improvement in his game and defeated C. F. Clarkson in easy fashion. L. Platt scored the fourth victory for Yale, his opponent being G. H. Richard, and S. Johnson triumphed over T. A. E. Harris in the concluding match of the series. The summary:

Metropolitan League, Yale vs. Harvard.—S. Johnson, Yale, defeated T. A. E. Harris, Harvard, 15—9, 17—14; L. Platt, Yale, defeated G. N. Richmond, Harvard, 18—15, 15—5; J. P. Johnson, Yale, defeated, L. I. Grinnell, Harvard, 15—8, 2—15, 15—12; A. Corey, Yale, defeated C. F. Clarkson, Harvard, 15—8, 15—12; J. T. Stillman, Yale, defeated John Corbin, Harvard, 10—15, 15—3, 15—13.

Five players advanced to the third round of the annual handicap squash tennis tournament of the Princeton Club yesterday on the club courts. A. W. Riley, the Captain of the team, who is rated at minus 10 aces, won a hard match from H. Ameli, who received a handicap of 8 aces and 2 hands. Riley won the first and third games, after his opponent had developed unexpected strength. W. E. Hope and G. Graham defeated R. M. Forsythe and J. R. Munn, respectively, the losing combination drawing a liberal handicap from the committee. The summary:

Princeton Club Handicap Tournament.—Second Round—W. E. Hope, (plus 5 aces, 1 hand,) defeated R. M. Forsythe, (plus 7 8 aces, 1 hand,) 14—18, 15—6, 15—8; A. W. Riley, (minus 10 aces,) defeated H. Ameli, (plus 8 aces, 1 hand,) 17—14, 8—15, 15—10; G. Graham, (plus 2 aces,) defeated J. R. Munn, (plus 8 aces, 1 hand,) 18—14, 15—8; E. Elsworth, Jr., (plus 5 aces, 2 hands,) defeated F. H. McAdoo, (plus 6 aces,) by default; H. J. Caesar, (plus 7 aces, 2 hands,) defeated C. C. Sterrett, (plus 8 aces, 1 hand,) by default.

Frank Lafforgue, the instructor at the Racquet Club of St. Louis, has challenged Walter A. Kinsella of the Squash Club, and holder of the world's title for the professional squash tennis championship. Lafforgue is ready to back his challenge with a big side bet, and a representative of the St. Louis club will meet Kinsella during the first week in January to arrange details for the match. As Lafforgue is the first to challenge for the championship he will reserve the preference over all other challengers. Kinsella recently conceded John Macklin of the Yale Club a big handicap and won very handily. During the match the champion showed excellent form.

McLOUGHLIN COMING EAST.

With Others from California He Will Compete in Big Tournaments.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 21.—Maurice E. McLoughlin and several other tennis stars of the Pacific Coast will come East next Summer to play in the national tennis championships and other tournaments of importance.

The greatest Eastern tennis invasion in years is being planned by local exponents of the racquet game. Tom Bundy, McLoughlin, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, and Miss Florence Sutton will strive for more honors.

They will seek to bring home the men's singles, men's doubles, ladies' singles, ladies' doubles and mixed doubles championships. Mr. and Mr. Bundy will seek the mixed title, while Mrs. Bundy (nee Sutton) is after the ladies' single title.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES BUSY.

Coach Wefers Has Squad of 25 at Indoor Practice.

During the past week indoor track practice at Columbia University has brought out a large squad of runners. Work in the gymnasium has been progressing since the cross-country season closed, and as the first of the Winter meets approaches, the squad has grown until this week an average of twenty-five men has reported daily to Coach Bernie Wefers.

The relay team is receiving the most attention. Monroe, who played half back on the 'Varsity football team this Fall, is again eligible and Al Huelsenbach, former P. S. A. L. middle-distance champion, will be another mainstay.

Manager Walter P. Pfeiffer has promised the track team several indoor meets before actual work out-of-doors begins in March. Columbia will enter runners in the Seventy-first Regiment games and possibly in one or two other National Guard meets. At the Boston A. A. meet Columbia will probably run against the Wesleyan University relay team. The annual intercollegiates, under the auspices of the I. C. A. A. A. A., are scheduled for March 4 and will be the last of the indoor events.

Columbia will engage in three dual meets next Spring in addition to the Penn relays at Philadelphia the last of April. The Brown University track team is expected to contest on South Field again this year and arrangements are pending with the U. S. Naval Academy for a dual meet to be held in May at Annapolis.

English Stakes at Ascot Withdrawn.

The Ascot Stakes for 1916, 1917, and 1918, announced in the December Racing Calendar this past week, have been withdrawn, the Messrs. Weatherby, representing the English Jockey Club, having cabled to that effect. The French stakes for 1916 and 1917, also announced, including the Grand Prix of 200,000 francs, still stand, and entries will be received for them at the Jockey Club office in New York.

DOGS MUST GAIN FIFTEEN POINTS

American Kennel Club, at Annual Meeting, Raises Championship Requirements.

The most important decision made at the meeting of the American Kennel Club yesterday afternoon aims to make it more difficult for a dog to gain the title of champion. The growing custom of holding small shows in different parts of the country, and particularly in New York City, has brought about a condition whereby a dog may gain the coveted title and yet not have competed against dogs of sufficient worth to make the award truly representative. In the past an award of champion was made to a dog gaining ten points in shows recognized by the American Kennel Club. At the meeting yesterday this limit was raised to fifteen points, so that the championships will be correspondingly difficult of attainment.

The highest award at one show is made at the Westminster Kennel Club event held annually in this city, five points being given for a victory in the winners' classes. With the exception of the Charity Dog Show, held last year, no other show has had a five-point rating. The next highest award of points is three, and a number of shows have this distinction. Hereafter in obtaining the fifteen points necessary for a dog to gain the title of champion six points must be won at three-point shows.

A resolution presented by Daniel P. Ritchie, providing that no dogs might gain a three-point rating in a winners' class unless opposed by at least five of its own sex, excited a vigorous debate and was voted down. As a substitute it was voted that there must be at least three contestants in each of such classes when divided by sex.

The new rule practically debars from a championship any dog not good enough to win at one of the big shows.

William G. Rockefeller sent in his resignation as a Director, which was accepted. This made a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. William Rauch, delegate of the Westminster Kennel Club, was elected to this office.

A letter from George F. Foley of Landsdowne, Penn., suggested that the colors used to determine the placings at ribbon shows should be uniform in tints and texture. The object of this is to prevent exhibitors gaining a fictitious notoriety for their entries by the displaying of blue ribbons.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee of Howard Willets, Charles R. Woods, and Theodore Offerman, which will report at the next quarterly meeting, in February.

The officers of the Executive Committee re-elected were: August Belmont, H. H. Hunnewell, H. K. Bloodgood, Chetwood Smith, Howard Willets, A. G. Hooley, Ralph C. Stewart, Rowland P. Keasbey, W. L. Barclay, and A. C. Wilmerding, and Secretary, A. P. Vredenburg.

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS

News comes from Pinehurst to the effect that golfers who invade the North Carolina Winter resort to compete in its tournaments after the holidays will be surprised to see the improvements that have been made on the three courses since the last season closed. Donald Ross, who has groomed the links carefully and at a considerable cost, asserts that the links are 50 per cent. better than they were last Winter. The principal feature of the improvement is the result of the adoption of the Bermuda grass culture system, which has greatly improved the greens. Thirty-five carloads of manure were spread over the hard ground, plowed in, and then rolled and replanted. This was done on every well-worn spot in the fair greens where a properly-played ball might land. The result is astonishing, says a golfer now at Pinehurst for the Winter.

Dario Resta, the Italian automobile driver who won the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize races at San Francisco this season, has gone to Europe to get parts for his racing car.

Joe Stecher, the professional wrestler, is an athletic marvel, says Earl Craddock, who won the amateur championship among the American heavyweights at the San Francisco Exposition. Craddock does not believe any man has a chance with him on the mat.

A Boston rumor has it that Raymond Ouimet, brother of Francis Ouimet, former national amateur and open champion, will join the ranks of the professionals. He is now engaged in selling golf goods.

Manager John J. McGraw and Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Club had a long conference yesterday about next year's plans. They talked over the proposed training trip to Marlin and the schedule of exhibition games. Nothing definite will be announced until the peace negotiations at Cincinnati are settled.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York Club left yesterday to spend the holidays at his old home in Indianapolis.

Trinity School opened its basket ball season yesterday with a victory over De La Salle by a score of 18 to 12.

Golf has given way to Winter sports at the Trenton Country Club, and instead of instructing duffers in the art of driving a straight ball, James Norton, the professional at the course, spent last week in laying out three toboggan slides from the first tee at the clubhouse down the hill toward the first green. The six tennis courts have been flooded, and skating is now in full swing. Norton goes to the Sarsfield Golf Club at Camden, S. C., in a few days to take charge of that course for the Winter.

M. J. Brady, the Wollaston professional, runner-up in the national open championship at Wheaton in 1911, will leave Wollaston to take charge of the Oakley Country Club course at Watertown, Mass. This leaves four famous New England courses without professionals—Wollaston, Belmont Springs, Myopia, and Brookline.

The snow does not keep the golfers off the Van Cortlandt links. Although the course is covered with six inches of crusted snow, about thirty golfers made the round of the course yesterday, including five women.

Some excellent amateur bouts are promised for the intercity boxing tournament, which will be held at the Crescent Athletic Club tonight. Bouts will be decided in two classes, the 120 and 158 pound divisions, representatives of Boston and Philadelphia competing against the local amateurs. Among the New Yorkers who will box are A. Lieberman, J. Gaddi, and A. Kaufmann. Gaddi was the winner in his class at the San Francisco tournament.

Pol Perritt, one of the Giants' pitchers, who has been spending the time since the close of the baseball season in the South hunting, is in New York for the Christmas holidays. He visited the Giants' office yesterday, and, like all ball players, admits that he will have a great season next year.

Hamilton College is negotiating for dual track meets with the Carlisle Indian School and the University of Vermont, the event with the Indians to take place Decoration Day. Neither Vermont nor Carlisle has ever appeared on the Hamilton track schedule. Union, a rival of former years, will again be an opponent. The relay team will compete in the Pennsylvania relays at Philadelphia.

NEW STAMFORD Y. C. CLASS.

Fleet of One-Design Racing Sloops Ordered for Next Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—When the yachting season opens on the Sound next Spring there will be in competition a fleet of new one-design-class racing sloops of the Stamford Yacht Club. Ten of these boats have already been ordered by members and more will probably be contracted for within a few weeks, as the class is proving popular. When the sloops are delivered the members will draw for them by lot, giving an even chance to all of securing the best boat of the class. This, it is believed, will add interest to the races to be held during the season.

The sloops are to be built on the design of John G. Alden of Boston. Rice Brothers of Booth Bay, Me., will construct the boats and deliver them for early racing next Summer. They are to be of the keel sloop type, 26 feet 6 inches over all and of 19 feet load water line. The beam will be 7 feet 2 inches and the draught 4 feet 2 inches. The spread of sail, not including spinnaker, calls for 324 square feet.

A charming fairy tale for grown-ups is "The Monk and the Stranger" by Henry James Forman, and Peter B. Kyne also writes an unusual Christmas story in this week's issue of

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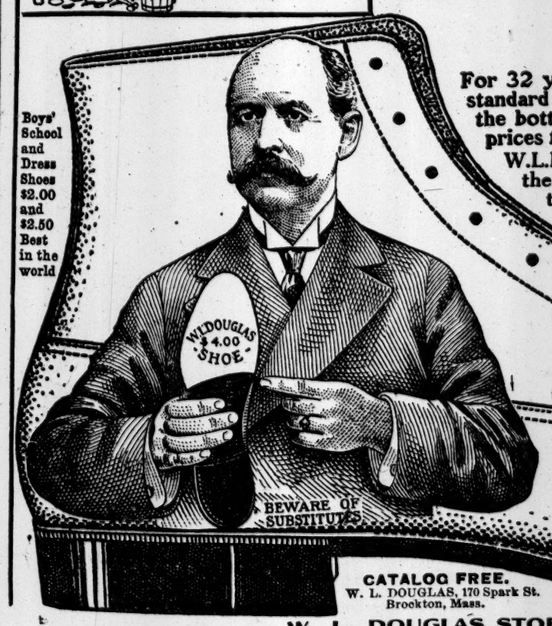

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CHANGES IN GOLF LINKS AT INWOOD—SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL PROBLEM

NEW GOLF HOUSE AT INWOOD LINKS

Course Being Remodeled by Herbert Strong—Plan Invitation Tournament Next Year.

There is a rejuvenation under way at the Inwood Country Club, Inwood, L. I. Some years ago, when the club was started, the original links was planned in imitation of famous seaside courses of England and Scotland. After a propitious start, the club got into somewhat of a rut, and progress was at a standstill on what might have been one of the best seaside courses in this country. With the appointment of A. T. Steiner to the Chairmanship of the Greens Committee, a new spirit of progress infused itself through the club, and though much has been done this Fall in remodeling the links, still greater things are planned for the coming season.

The first point decided upon was the erection of a new clubhouse. The old building was serviceable but inadequate, and the increasing membership requires a new home, not as a luxury, but as a necessity. Consequently the Spring season will see the construction of a thoroughly modern clubhouse, capable of accommodating the entire roster of club members and their guests on a single occasion. In the clubhouse there will be a spacious dining room, a ballroom, sleeping apartments, and various reception rooms. A swimming pool will be a feature of the new locker building, and handball courts will also be constructed.

In the hot Summer months the members may disport themselves in the waters of the bay that encircles the peninsula upon which the golf course is located. Besides a pier and boathouse for the yachting and swimming element, there will be a gunning shack for the hunters of the blue-winged teal and canvasback duck that visit the bay in the Fall. Further diversion will be supplied by new tennis courts, but these are more of a concession to the wives and daughters of the members than attractions to the golfers.

The remodeling of the course is under the direction of Herbert Strong, the professional at the Inwood club. Strong has been at Inwood four years, and previous to this he was for six years in charge of Apawamis, and three seasons at the Cambridge University Club in England. Strong is a long, hard driver, and always finishes well up in the open tournaments. When the changes in the course are completed the club will go after some of the big events in golf.

Next Fall it is planned to hold a large invitation tournament, and when the course has received a thorough try-out the Inwood club will put in a bid for the championships of the Metropolitan and national associations. There are several natural features which the Inwood course possesses that give it an advantage over the Westchester links. Its proximity to the ocean makes it possible to play golf there long after the inland courses have been frozen hard. This fact allows the Summer greens to be used far into the early Winter without doing any damage to their surface. The soil is sandy and porous enough to quickly absorb the heaviest rainstorms, so that in a few hours the footing is as secure as ever. The turf has yielded to special treatment, and now has a crispness and solidity rare on seaside courses.

HARVARD JESTS WITH YALE.

Mythical Shevlin Names Henry Ford to Coach the Blue.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—Eight hundred members of the Harvard Club of Boston celebrated tonight the 41-0 gridiron victory over Yale by a banquet to the winning team and the coaches. There were jibes galore at Yale's expense, and the diners were entertained by dazzling deceit in pictures and speeches much the same as Yale was deceived by the mystic manoeuvres of Harvard's eleven.

There was hope expressed by every speaker but one that Percy Haughton would renew his contract with the Harvard Athletic Association and coach Harvard again next year. But no announcement as to Haughton's plan was forthcoming. Haughton talked of the psychology of the game and praised the Harvard coaches who had gone before him—Bert Lewis and Bill Reid, for laying the foundation of his system.

"We employed various forms of psychology" said Haughton. "To illustrate, we studied the chorus girl and we found that while she was doing most wonderful gyrations on the stage she was all the time smiling with a gladsome eye at the bald headed man in the front row. Applied to football, we trained our players to such an extent that their subconscious mind enabled them to perform automatically their various accomplishments while their active or conscious mind was dealing with the unforeseen exigencies which invariably happen during the game."

"Tom Shevlin" appeared at the banquet and made a speech after his tie was suddenly changed from blue to red. He said he was going back to the tall timber with Hinkey after he and Hinkey received gold footballs for contributing much to Harvard's victory. Tom was only a fake, however, but he looked like the real thing. He said Henry Ford would be Yale's next coach, and a cablegram was received from Henry saying that he promised to get the Yale team out of the trenches by 1950.

YALE LOSES TO PITT.

Ellis Tie Score Near End, but Are Unable to Win at Basket Ball.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 21.—Before the largest crowd of the season at the Trees Stadium tonight the Pittsburgh University basket ball team triumphed over Yale by a score of 31 to 29, in a game that was close all the way. Pitt took the lead at the start, when Lubic dropped the ball into the basket from the foul line, and the locals maintained the lead during the first half of the game, the score being 14 to 11 when time was called.

Yale was always within two or three points of their opponents, and continually threatening. When they started off in the second period the visitors rushed the Pittsburgh players almost off their feet and scored three points in a moment, tying the score at 14 all. This aroused Pittsburgh and they again took the lead and were not overtaken.

Lubic played great ball in the second half, getting seven foul goals without a miss. The line-up:

Pittsburgh.	Position.	Yale.
Lubic, (Capt.)	Forward	Weiner
McMaster	Forward	Olsen
Matson	Centre	Baker
Hastings	Guard	Kinney
McNulty	Guard	Taft, (Capt.)

Field goals—Weiner, (2,) Olsen, (5,) Baker, Kinney, (2,) Lubic, (2,) McMaster, (4,) Matson, (3,) Hastings. (2.) Foul goals—Kinney, 9 out of 13; Lubic, 9 out of 10. Referee—Mr. Davis, Carnegie Tech.

FACULTY SHOULD CONTROL FOOTBALL

Dr. Richard M. Jones Favors Paid Coach, but Would Abolish Gate Receipts.

Faculty control of football is advocated by Dr. Richard M. Jones, head master of the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, which was the first school in Philadelphia to employ a football coach. Among the prominent coaches who have directed the Penn Charter football destinies are Professor Robert N. Corwin, head of the Yale Athletic Committee; George W. Woodruff, one of the leading players in the country; Henry Lane Williams, a half back at Yale, and Dr. Albert H. Sharpe, now head coach at Cornell.

Dr. Jones would have the game entirely in charge of the college or school and make it a part of the institution, as its Latin or Greek department. He believes that one coach should be absolutely supreme to choose his own assistants and discharge them as he sees fit. He would also abolish gate receipts and put a fee in every student's bill sufficient to cover athletics and invite the public to see the games. He would also abolish the training table, but admits that this latter may not be practical at all the schools.

This revolutionary attitude of Dr. Jones is the result of many years of keen observation and careful attention to the growing evils of college football.

PITTSBURG FOOTBALL DATES

University Eleven to Play Syracuse and Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 21.—The 1916 schedule for the football team at the University of Pittsburgh was announced here tonight. It includes two new games next year, one with Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y., on Oct. 21, and another with the University of Pennsylvania here on Oct. 28. The schedule follows:

Oct. 7, Westminster College at Pittsburgh; Oct. 14, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; Oct. 21, Syracuse University at Syracuse; Oct. 28, University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh; Nov. 4, Allegheny College at Pittsburgh; Nov. 11, Washington and Jefferson College at Pittsburgh; Nov. 18, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh; Nov. 30, Pennsylvania State College at Pittsburgh.

Bedfords Win at Polo.

In an indoor polo practice match in preparation for the coming league season, which starts in January, played last night at the Bedford Riding Academy, the home team defeated the Essex Troop trio by 9 goals to 8. The winners played their first team in the opening period, then sent in their low goal men in the second and third chukkers. Captain Borden, Henry Moeller, and James Husk represented the troop. Charles Lang, E. Vogt, A. Vogt, James Ludlow, C. Loud, Dr. A. von Wedern, and F. Fisker took part in the game for the Bedford Polo Club.

Dartmouth Seven Beats M. I. T.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The Darthmouth College hockey team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology tonight by a score of 6 to 0.

Athletic News of the Colleges

When the University of Pennsylvania's wrestling squad comes out for practice it looks as if an international tournament is to be staged. While the American-born men predominate, there are two Greeks, an Australian, an Italian, and a Chinaman on the list of candidates for the team. Mike Dorizas, who holds the intercollegiate heavyweight championship and is the strongest man at the university, is the leader of the squad. Another Greek is Melakis, a light heavyweight. Penn's new coach is Julian Mackett of Rodnor, who won the 125-pound championship in 1911-12 for Cornell. Mackett has the nucleus for a strong team in Captain Milligan, Dorizas, and Sherman, with the prospects of William Barclay developing sufficiently to win in the 145-pound class. The squad now numbers 100 men, with many men trying to make the 115, 135, and 175 pound class. There are few capable men for the 158-pound class, which seems to be Penn's weakest division.

Selecting the best past performances of players during a football season is an interesting pastime of some of the "dopesters" of the game. Here are the conclusions reached by one expert: Longest run for a touchdown, Jim De Hart, Pittsburgh, 105 yards from a caught punt against the Navy; longest run from scrimmage for a touchdown, D. T. Taylor, North Carolina, 90 yards; scorer of the most touchdowns on runs from caught punts, Oscar Anderson of Colgate; scorer of the greatest number of goals from touchdowns, A. F. P. Geyer, Oklahoma, 46. Longest drop kick, Mark Payne, Dakota Wesleyan, 62 yards; longest punt of the season, F. T. Shiverick, Cornell, 86 yards, against Harvard; scorer of greatest number of field goals, W. T. Vandegraaff, Alabama, 11; longest run for touchdown from kick-off, P. S. Russell, Chicago, 60 yards, against Purdue; punter with best average for season, Eddie Driggs, Princeton; record field goal for scholastic team, O. W. Wilcox, Mansfield, Penn., Normal, 55 yards, from placement.

Syracuse is getting an early start in baseball preparation. Coach Carr has had more than a score of men at work for several days, but regular practice for all the men will not begin until Feb. 14. The team will make three long trips next Spring. The first one will be to Oberlin, Ohio, to play the Oberlin College nine. Later they will go to Michigan to play the Aggies at Lansing, and then to Ann Arbor to clash with University of Michigan. The Eastern trip will include games at West Point, Holy Cross, and University of Vermont. About fifteen home games will be played in the Stadium.

Dartmouth's hockey schedule contains fourteen games to be played, with negotiations pending for two other contests. Her season opened last night at Boston against Massachusetts "Tech." Princeton will make her first appearance in hockey against Dartmouth at Boston on Jan. 5, and a return game with the Tigers will be played in New York on Jan. 12. Either Ottawa University or Laval University of Montreal will be the opponent of the Green seven at Hanover on Feb. 19, both teams being on the tentative schedule for the first time.

As an incentive for more men to participate in intramural athletics at the University of Wisconsin, A. P. Nelson, President of the Board of Regents, has donated a $500 bronze trophy to the university to be awarded each year to the team that scores the most points in athletic competition. This gift is expected to increase Wisconsin's athletic activities 20 per cent., 65 per cent. of the students now taking part in various sports.

Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Penn., will have a Philadelphia boy, Lawrence Caskey, as its football leader. The eleven was dined by the students, professors, and alumni recently, when the "M" and sweaters were presented to the eligible players.

When the Syracuse football team started on its transcontinental trip this Fall to play three games in Montana, Oregon, and California, it was not anticipated that it would make money out of the venture, but the eleven came home with a cash profit of $500. The trip of 7,000 miles, made in twenty days, cost about $5,000, and Syracuse's share of the receipts amounted to $5,500. The railroad transportation for the twenty-four members of the party cost $2,500, rental of the private car $900, meals and accommodations at San Francisco and Los Angeles $1,000.

Professor C. V. P. Young of Cornell has invented a new game, a combination of football and basket ball. It is called "Gridiron," and is played with a Rugby football on a regulation gridiron by teams of eleven men each. Running with the ball more than five yards is illegal, and tackling below the waist is forbidden. Frequent passing of the ball is encouraged. Some people who have seen the game played say it may be developed so as to become more popular than soccer.

Michigan is planning for a big "come back" on the gridiron next Fall. Gymnasium drills for each member of the squad picked by Coach Yost as a nucleus for the 1916 eleven are to be held as often as possible until the Spring outdoor work begins. Yost expects to keep the men in close touch with each other and with the athletic authorities by bringing them together at a dinner each month.

A committee of Regents is now investigating the status of athletics at the University of Wisconsin.

Princeton will not assign a place to Syracuse University on her football schedule for next Fall. While the Tigers defeated Syracuse this Fall the game came so early in the preparation for the big games with Harvard and Yale that it was considered too hard.

SKATING AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Sheet of Ice Eight Inches Thick on Park Lake.

Van Cortlandt Park Lake was opened for skating yesterday morning at 9:15 o'clock and a half dozen eager boys rushed down the runways for the honor of being the first on the ice. As soon as the news spread, skaters began coming on every train and trolley, and in the afternoon the usual Van Cortlandt throng was whirling around the ice that covered the whole surface of the lake.

The Park Department testers bored holes and found that there was a solid sheet of ice eight inches thick, which means that unless warm weather sets in this week, the skating should last through the holidays. The ice is in good condition and shows little trace of the recent fall of snow, and what few irregularities there are on the surface will soon be cut away by the sharp edges of the skates.

Commissioner Whittle had made all preparations for the invasion of the skaters. The skate house was rearranged, lights provided for skating at night, and the old boathouse transformed into a place to accommodate the skaters, with heating arrangements, benches, lockers, checking room, and refreshment counter.

The runways leading to the ice from the skate house have been reconstructed where they join the ice, and the old trouble of a watery landing place will be avoided. With the addition of the new lights that will be placed around the lake, night skating will be conducted on a safer plan than in other years, when a large percentage of skaters suffered from falls, due to the cracks which were indistinguishable in the darkness.

All the usual features of the opening day were seen, the schoolboy tearing around at a fast pace for one lap, the flashy skater doing the rink turn, the customary couples who look on skating as a social diversion, and the real old-timer on rockers doing the Dutch roll, and the outer edge to the amusement of the crowd and his own satisfaction.

Princeton to Play St. Paul's Seven.

Princeton will play its first hockey match of the year at St. Nicholas Rink tonight against the fast team from St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H.

PARRY CHARGES WEAK.

A. A. U. Finds No Evidence Sufficient to Convict Athlete Goulding.

Charges of alleged professionalism made against George Goulding of Toronto, Canada, the world's champion walker, by William H. Parry were greatly weakened yesterday when Chairman Matthews of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. announced that "Mr. Parry has not presented any evidence that would tend to professionalize Goulding."

Chairman Matthews said, however, that the committee was still investigating the additional charge of "unfair competition" included in Mr. Parry's alleged evidence.

Britton to Box Griffiths.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 21.—Jack Britton of Chicago will substitute for world's lightweight champion Freddie Welsh here Dec. 28 against Johnny Griffiths. They will box twelve rounds at catch weights.

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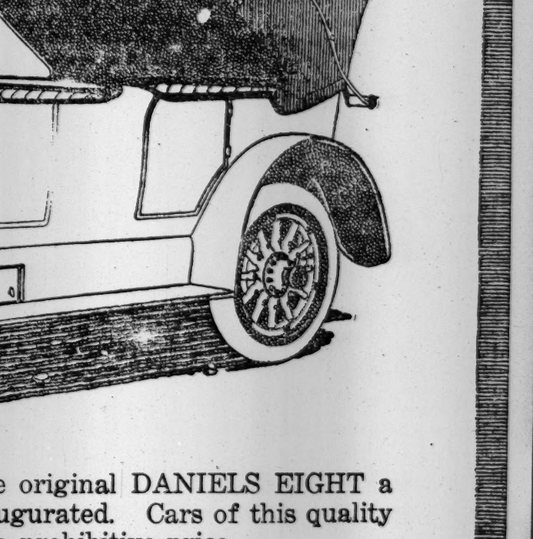
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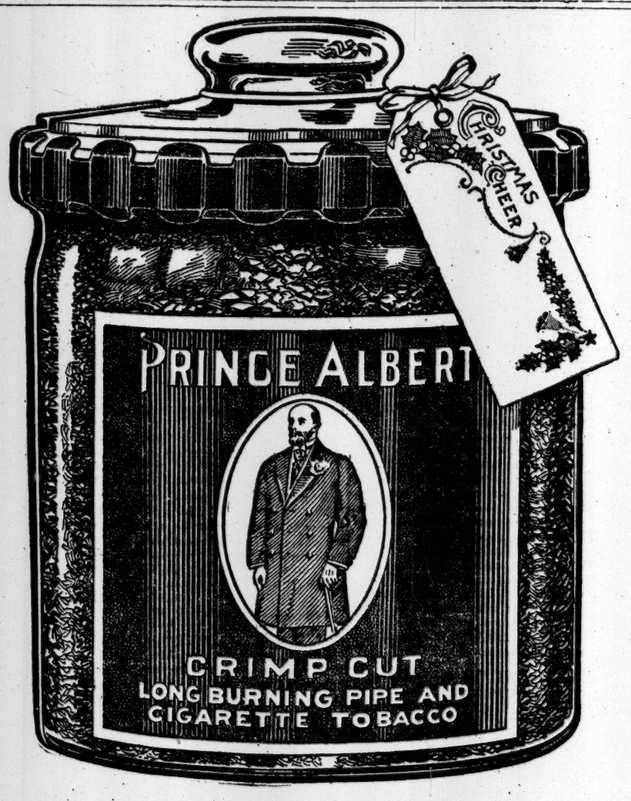

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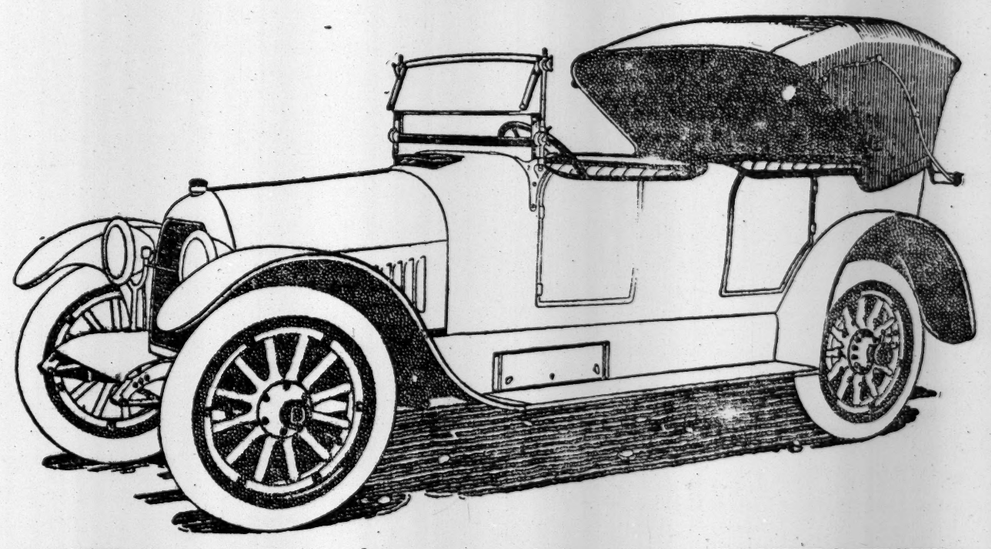

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1915.

TEARING OFF THE LABEL.

We were right. The Gary dinner was in fact a meeting of the Irish Saga Society, or something of the kind. It had no relation to politics, least of all to Roosevelt politics. This is proved by the "urgent expostulations" which have been sent to Washington by some of Judge GARY'S dinner guests. They want to tear off the label. They are troubled, alarmed, and dismayed that any political significance should have been read into the affair.

Some business men have memories. That well-known fact is the basis of our entire confidence that Judge GARY'S dinner was not political, in particular that it was not intended to promote the nomination of Colonel ROOSEVELT as a Republican candidate in 1916. There were lapses of memory in the business world in the year 1904. One member of a great financial house in New York City, who was also at the head of a great railroad system, was asked during that campaign how men of large business affairs could persuade themselves that Mr. ROOSEVELT would be a safe President. He replied that business men had made up their minds that Mr. ROOSEVELT would be safer than a new man, for nobody could foresee what the new man would do, while they already knew the Colonel's mind, his ways, and, so to speak, his gait. As if anybody could be said to know the infinite variety of that astonishing man! Mr. ROOSEVELT was elected, and he was not long in getting down to business in his own disturbing way. Presently the hosts of finance were startled in their encampment by flights of high explosives, shrapnel shells, solid shot, and gas bombs. The country was in an uproar. Business was scared within an inch of its life, confidence retreated to its hiding places. The man of finance and of railroads was then asked about the state of his mind and whether it was still his belief that in 1904 business supported Mr. ROOSEVELT on adequate information as to his ways and possibilities. The reply was couched in language which cannot be reproduced upon this page. That lesson has not been forgotten, will never be forgotten, and whatever may happen in politics, big business will not knowingly commit itself to another candidacy for Mr. ROOSEVELT. Business would undoubtedly like to see him return to the Republican Party. It would like to see the differences of 1912 effaced, the party united and harmonious, to the end that it may next year overcome the Democracy. Business believes, and with a good deal of reason, that on the whole business is better off under a Republican than under a Democratic Administration. Mr. WILSON'S Administration has done much to remove that impression, some things have been left undone. That is a condition which confronts the Democracy, one it must reckon with.

There is one all-sufficing reason why THEODORE ROOSEVELT will not be nominated by the Republicans next year. The country does not want a warlike President, a man who thinks in terms of battalions, whose language perpetually smells of sulphur and who has such an abiding faith in the countercheck quarrelsome as the trump card of diplomacy. The people of the United States are profoundly grateful to President WILSON for having kept us out of foreign broils. That, upon occasion, he might have assumed a bolder front, that he might have pressed our contentions with firmer insistence, many of them believe and some of them say frankly. But the sober judgment of the people has approved Mr. WILSON'S course, the people have confidence in him, all the more that now, without threatening or blustering, with courtesy, adhering to the correct usages of diplomacy, he has informed those who have transgressed against us that our rights must be respected, that our patience has its limits. The wide extent and the strength of this feeling of confidence in the President the Republicans would very soon find out should they make the mistake of offering to the country a candidate whose warlike temperament and language have during the past year made him a conspicuous but lonesome figure. And the policy of the President with respect to preparedness the people feel to be wiser, better considered, and more accordant with their view than the more ambitious, impracticable, unacceptable plans put forth from Oyster Bay. If we were at war Mr. ROOSEVELT might be a strong candidate. We are not at war, we neither want nor intend to go to war. The Republicans will hardly nominate the man who tried to destroy the party. Men of large affairs will not clamor for the candidacy of one who when in power did them so much injury.

A BULGARIAN POET.

A fight between Greek and Bulgarian troops is reported to have occurred in Albanian Epirus. The Bulgarian soldiers of Kultur are waiting on the border. Will they or won't they be allowed to cross the frontier? The Greeks are not entirely convinced that only German forces will invade the soil of Hellas, seeking the Franco-British lines. A Greek force has been interposed between the Bulgarians and the Allies. The Bulgarians may be fit soldiers of Kultur, but their enthusiasm must be more than a little dreaded. IVAN ARKUDOFF, the Bulgarian poet, a Court favorite, it is said, expressed not long ago the tender exhilaration of Bulgarian patriotism in a song which PAUL NIRVANA, a Greek poet, translated into Greek, and which is Englished thus in Professor SLOANE'S "The Balkans":

> Before the day star marks the seventh degree above the horizon, shall the sea of blood, which thy sword unseals, flow seven fathoms higher. Behold the aged cripple, who drags along his wretched senile life to escape death and thy fury. Trample him under foot with iron feet, gouge out his dimming eyes, unworthy ever to mirror Bulgaria's grandeur.
>
> Why linger, young Bulgaria? Forward, ever forward! Softer than flowery meads of Spring is the carpet woven from the corpses of murdered women and boys. Refresh thy soul in the perfume of their youth, and then, tipsy with passion and heroism, strew flowers upon the earth, and march forth as if you were treading the velvet rugs of a palace.

Spirited poet of a spirited people. If Greece is to be invaded she will prefer to be invaded by the Turks. Of their gentleness old memories remain; and later experiences under ABDUL HAMID II. and those delightful "constitutional" Young Turks. Serbians, Greeks, Bulgarians, all distinguished themselves, as the Carnegie Peace Commission records, by their artless primitive practices in the Balkan wars; as all had distinguished themselves in Macedonia; but on the whole the Bulgarians were the most savage. Of the two "side-partners" of Kultur, Greece certainly would choose the Turk.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ARMADA.

The evacuation by the British troops of the Suvla Bay and Anzac zones in Gallipoli seems to be received by England with a sort of melancholy mingled with a feeling of relief. The story of the campaign tells of the loss of six great ships, of some 100,000 British—the French losses are unknown—a record of brave failure or fruitless, costly small successes, of blundering, of disaster, disappointment of the high hopes stimulated by the easy smashing of the entrance forts of the Dardanelles. For a long time English public opinion has been weary of the expedition so brilliantly begun; and now it is content to make the best of a bad job. The part of politics, of ferocious anti-Churchillism, the fondness of democracies for heroes and scapegoats, has been very great, indecently great, in judgments of the Dardanelles campaign. Of course success is usually the sole justification and criterion of military and naval movements, and the world is cruel to failure.

Was the attempt to force the Strait the madness that the foes of WINSTON CHURCHILL have represented it? There were sound reasons for seeking to gratify and encourage Russia. To open the Dardanelles so that she might receive munitions and send out her grain through the Black Sea, to impress the Balkan States, these were feasible objects. A naval campaign approved in advance by the French Admiralty and by the Russian Government, it is a little rash to call preposterous; and even if it dragged and failed in spite of military support, even with full remembrance of the futility of ships of war against modern fortifications amply supplied with munitions, even if all the gallantry of the assailants won but a few square miles of the peninsula, was the venture not worth making, was it not on the perilous edge of victory more than once?

The losing of a ridge that had been desperately won by the Allies took from them what seemed an assured and deadly cutting of the Turkish communications. An Associated Press dispatch from Vienna, printed in yesterday's TIMES, asserted that even after the loss, on March 18, of the Bouvet, Irresistible, and Ocean, and the serious injury of five other ships, the eleven remaining vessels of the allied fleet could have forced the Dardanelles on March 19. This on the alleged authority of artillery officers, who say that the battery most feared by the Allies had only seventeen shells left after answering the tempestuous bombardment of the day before.

This, it may be said, is legend, fiction, gossip, "well found" but not history. It is interesting to remember, however, that rumors of the removal of the Ottoman seat of Government and the embassies to an Anatolian town were common at the time and telegraphed here, as were reports of families of Germans in the service of the Porte leaving or preparing to leave Constantinople. There was also the report that the English forces had a fatal rest of thirty-six hours granted them. Whatever of surmise or guess may have circulated in the bazaars or found its way to the West, there may be reason for believing that the Turks were more than once frightened, so far as a race of fatalists can be frightened; that they expected to have to pack up and leave; that there was one, and more than one, golden moment when the enterprise of the Allies might and should have won.

This, is may be urged, is Maudlin Mullerism; the event and not the possibility counts. But let the imagination do justice to WINSTON CHURCHILL, if not all the facts and too few of his countrymen do. The man who made ready and mobilized the English fleet at the beginning of the war did the Allies a service vital and memorable; a primary, fundamental, continuing service. The Dardanelles venture has not pleased Fate, but was it rash or mad? The man responsible for it is doing his duty in the trenches while the Jominis and Mahans of press and Parliament have been snarling. Meanwhile, the British still command the entrance to the Strait.

TAKE THE PLANS AS THEY ARE.

An adjournment of Congress next Spring without final action on the defense measures would be a national disgrace. Yet it can be fairly said that numbers of Americans who consider themselves patriotic are working with all their might to that end. Happily the influence of most of them, not of all, upon the Senators and Representatives is not appreciable. The imperative need of preparedness is not a matter of opinion. In the interest of the whole country the defense measures now before Congress, with the approval of the Administration, should be adopted. It is clear enough that any such measures lacking the approval of the Administration cannot obtain the support of a majority. Amendments may be made to the bills embodying the suggestions of the War and Navy Departments, but the main issue should not be obscured by the introduction of obstructive amendments or of substitute bills which can never be accepted. That would serve only to block legislation, which is, of course, the single aim of some of the advocates of alternative measures.

The various leagues, associations, and societies formed for the avowed purpose of enlightening the people as to our national need of stronger defenses on land and sea can do no better than to use all the agencies they control to secure general support for the Administration's measures. So far as they follow this course they will be helpful to the nation. So far as they insist upon holding public discussions for the furtherance of private ideas opposed to the plans which must be accepted if any are to be accepted they will surely exert a harmful influence. The various peace movements, the agitations of sentimentalists, are of small consequence. They will have as little effect on defense plans in this country as the human cargo of the peace ship will have on the European war. So long as the sober-minded part of the community holds together in support of the official defense plans the machinations of disgruntled politicians and the protests of the anti-armament enthusiasts will be alike unsuccessful. It is the task of the Administration, with the aid of Congress, to prepare the nation to protect itself. It is the clear duty of the citizens to encourage the Government to give us the best protection it can devise. No better beginning toward a strengthening of our land and sea forces has been suggested than is set forth in the plans now under consideration.

NEBRASKA'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Nebraska, which was admitted to the Union in 1867, is planning a semi-centennial celebration, which will begin in Omaha in October, 1916, commemorating "the first steps toward Statehood" taken in that city by the Territorial and Provisional Legislature in 1866. Historical pageants, "spec-"tacular street parades under the "supervision and control of the "Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben"—impenetrable cryptogram!—will be the nucleus of the Omaha festivity. Motion pictures illustrating the history and products of the State will probably be added; and a historical motion picture play may be given. On March 1, 1917, there will be a celebration in every county seat.

Meanwhile, and this should give an enduring value to what might otherwise be but a spectacle, a pastime, and a pretext for purple oratory, the public school children will be studying the chronicles of their State. That pioneer history properly told, and with a full local detail, can be made the most interesting of stories. It is history studied on the spot. The geography, the names of the actors have a friendly, a family appeal. Some of Nebraska's Indian troubles are only twenty-five years away. The geology, prehistoric remains, the Louisiana Purchase, Arapahoes and Sioux, buffalo, early travels and settlements: there is a boys' and girls' own story book in the records of every State. The Hoosiers have a genius for doing this sort of thing better than anybody else. There is a reading book of Indiana history which some of us prefer even to a novel from that preserve of novelists.

Essays, sketches of the political, economic and social conditions of the pioneers, oratorical, literary, musical production and pageant: in many ways Nebraska will honor the semi-centennial. Of her rolling and reverberant ceremonial oratory this toast, given by the Chairman of the Semi-Centennial Committee, is a choice example:

> Nebraska—a land that rose up from the ashes of ages and stands a Colossus among States; richer in its bountiful prairies than if it had mountains filled with mines of gold and silver, or rugged hills covered with the forests of centuries; more beautiful with its bright sunshine and expansive landscapes and highly colored vegetation than lands of romantic scenery.
>
> Nebraska—our State, our pride, our home—let us drink to the all-resplendent Nebraska.

And "the pageant is the pictured word of history." Yet in these Nebraska pageants is no place to be given to the memorable day in 1887 when the future editor and proprietor of The Commoner moved from Jacksonville, Ill., to Lincoln, Neb.? Is the fight at Wounded Knee to be figured, and the First Battle not to be shown? Are LEWIS and CLARK and Pathfinder FREMONT to rejoice the eye while the inventor of The Twelve Automobile Roads of War is left invisible?

The names of VICTOR ROSEWATER and GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, unfriends of Nebraska's adopted and formerly favorite son, are on the list of Omaha committeemen. Surely Lincoln will be true, if Omaha is false.

THE CHRISTMAS FUNDS.

There is no doubt now that the immediate necessities of all the persons mentioned in the list of one hundred cases of destitution described in THE TIMES within the last two weeks have been relieved. The amount of money thus far received, exceeding $25,000, will be more than sufficient to render to those afflicted persons all the aid asked for them by the charitable organizations which have their cases in charge, but these cases are only typical of thousands of others which could be described by the indefatigable workers of those organizations. In a year of plenty there is still enough wretchedness and misery engendered by poverty and misfortune to tax heavily the resources of all the agencies of charity. One of the contributions received on Monday was a check for $2,000 to be devoted to the relief of destitute families not included in the list of one hundred cases. There is no doubt that good use will be found for every dollar of this sum, that all of it will be applied, like the contributions for specified cases, not to encourage sloth or promote the habit among the unfortunate of depending on alms, but practically to help the helpless to take care of themselves, to restore hope to the hopeless.

Incidentally, these generous and well-bestowed contributions will infuse into the dreary lives of the oppressed something of the delight of the Christmas season which is familiar in the families of the givers. The account of the children who have willingly given up some of their own Christmas gifts so that comfort and good cheer may be the lot of certain other children, of whose pitiful condition they have learned from the appeal for Christmas charity in THE TIMES, is an assurance that such a charitable plan as this works beneficially for the donors as well as the recipients of aid. To give from a superfluity is not so commendable as to give at a personal sacrifice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Repudiated, But Not Threatened.

When the Austro-Hungarian Government discovered that, of its subjects living in this country, not a few were working in plants where munitions for the Allies were made, it immediately took steps as vigorous as it could devise to force them to abandon a form of employment which, reasonably enough, it considered detrimental to Austria-Hungary. Those who were willing to quit the shops were provided with money on which to live until places of another sort could be found for them, while those who showed an inclination or determination to remain where they were, in spite of the assistance they were giving to the enemies of their brothers at home, were sternly informed through their vernacular papers and otherwise that they were incurring the penalties of treason by what they were doing, and that they would suffer long imprisonment if their Government ever could get its hands on them.

But there was printed on Sunday last a formal and almost official announcement by a Government certainly not inferior in either strength or efficiency to that of Austria-Hungary and addressed to another group of aliens in the United States. They were told that "whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate the German cause with lawlessness of thought, suggestion, or deed against life, property, or order in the United States is in fact an enemy of that cause."

That this statement is true will be denied by nobody who is even decently well informed as to the recent progress of events and the recent creation of public sentiment in this country. VON TIRPITZ himself has hardly done more to make American antagonists for "the German cause" than have the injudicious upholders of that cause living here either temporarily or permanently. Almost from the beginning of the war there have been coming to light in frequent succession various forms of plotting and conspiracy by them that did tend, speaking with the utmost charity, to form just that "association" which the semi-official proclamation condemned, and that effect was strongly emphasized by the fact that so many German-Americans have seen fit to be even more German than the Germans in defending or excusing or refusing to denounce acts which the whole non-German world viewed with either indignation or horror.

But though these German enemies of Germany in America have now been repudiated and properly characterized by the German Government, it has as yet failed to follow the Austrian example and threaten them with condign punishment if they do not cease their harmful activities. That is a serious oversight.

They See Mr. Ford as We Did.

Scandinavian newspapers are evidently taking a lot of interest in Mr. FORD and the associated missioners whose pilgrimage he made possible—we used to say of such movements that they were "accelerated"—by paying their expenses abroad. But though to the papers over there the Fordian band looms large as news, that is no more than they did here, and there is nothing in the quoted remarks about the strange expedition indicative of any danger that the foreign press exaggerates either the importance of the undertaking or the representative quality of the men and women participating in it.

There, as here, the disposition is to credit Mr. FORD with the best of intentions, and to share the liking for him, personally, that is more than hinted by the correspondents who went over in the ship. It is the minor, but still prominent, figures in the astonishing episode that come in for the criticism and the ridicule—they who are described as behaving with irascibility unseemly on a peace pilgrimage and as talking wildly about what should and should not be done. The worst said of Mr. FORD by the foreign observers is that he betrays astonishing ignorance of European conditions, and a hopefulness amusing or pathetic as to what can be done with such assistants as his and with the means at his command to influence the course of a war that involves so nearly all the world.

From some of the statements made one gathers that there is dawning in Mr. FORD'S mind a suspicion that the task he essayed is too large for him to perform, and it would not be altogether surprising if before long he developed enough sense of relative values to give it up. There is much to hasten such a decision in the quarrels that have broken out among his followers. Not all of the latter are so wrapped in illusions as to be quite blinded to realities, and these wiser delegates are not likely long to tolerate the vagaries of companions who rather evidently are working harder to exploit themselves than to make peace on shipboard or elsewhere. Only those who are unable to pay their own expenses home are under any obligation to remain with the party longer than they choose, and the others can hardly be enjoying the experiences they see as coming from those they have had.

A Tale of Coming Air Raids.

For the tale of coming raids on Essen and Kiel by 500 big and little aeroplanes acting in one great fleet of ordered squadrons, the safest of comment, perhaps, is—important if true.

There is, of course, nothing of actual, inherent, impossibility in the execution of such a plan. The Allies could build and man the fleet, and the consequences of its attack, if successfully carried through, might easily be the awful havoc that was described. One cannot but remember, however, that enterprises of this character are rarely made the subject of advance advertising by those who are to take part in them either as active participants or as purveyors of material.

The Germans, too, probably know a little something about the protection of important places from aeroplane raids, for they have had a chance for some months to observe the guarding of Paris from their own aerial assaults.

It may be that the truly thrilling tale was by way of suggesting to the Allies what they could and should do, rather than prophetic of what they are going to do. That theory, while not detracting materially from the interest of the narrative, reduces its mysteries to more manageable proportions.

The Enzyme Theory and Justic..

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to my two letters on the enzyme question, Mr. John Egmont Schermerhorn, in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 18, asks about the vagaries of such men as Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Seward, and Lincoln. This introduces confusion of idea. I would not pretend to settle questions of right and of wrong in past history. We are pretty busy with such matters right now.

My idea was not to make any decision relating to justice, but simply to explain what happens when men become deeply engaged in controversial rhetoric. Rhetoric is an expression of kinetic energy liberated from potential energy. Men act more freely as transformers of cell energy whenever the feeling of need for defense or for offense calls out those activating enzymes which stimulate brain and muscle into rapid motion toward an object to be attained. The question of justice is quite another matter, in charge of the Lord, who withholds it from everybody who is angry.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.
New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

Special Tickets for Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a holder of a special ticket heretofore issued by the New York Public Library, permit me to add my protest to that of "Taxpayer" against the withdrawal of such tickets by the library. The authorities of the library doubtless have some very good reason for withdrawing the special ticket privilege which they have not made public. If it is because they have found that some holders of special tickets are not entitled to them or abuse the special privilege, let them call in all the special tickets and then reissue them to those persons who can show themselves worthy to use them. It is a mistake to make many suffer for the wrongdoing of a few.

T. P.
New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

THE INTERNED SHIP.

Day after day the mocking wavelets laugh,
Omphale-like, at my imprisoned strength;
And scornful glances come from alien eyes,
Or covetous, appraising, menacing.
So many days, so many days I wait;
So many nights the stars look down on me—
The same pale stars that see the battle rage,
Where I am not—where I can never go.
God! When the wind blows strongly from the East,
What thrills go through me! For I seem to hear
The clash of fighting men—the roar of guns!
My pennant flutters strongly in reply:
I strain at all the bonds that hold me back!
But it is useless—useless!
And again,
Omphale-like, the mocking wavelets laugh,
And scornful glances come from alien eyes.

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.
New York, Dec. 18, 1915.

BRITISH GENERALSHIP.

Its Part in Turning the Great Retreat Into an Advance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 20 Mr. Benedict Prieth informs us that, "in common with many other American writers on military subjects, the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES falls into the error of considering numbers as of the highest importance," and that "officers constitute the backbone of the army, and without them no great results can be hoped for," and goes on to say that "even the original British armies were no match for the better disciplined and better officered German troops. This was conclusively proved at the battles of Mons and Charleroi, when the English and German armies met for the first time."

If the "contemptible little army" under General French had not been composed mostly of veterans and so ably officered it would never have been able to make its splendid fighting retreat against odds of 10 to 1, which the allied forces eventually turned into an advance through pure efficiency in generalship, and this retreat was made necessary, not entirely by the efficient German General Staff, but by an overwhelming superiority of men and ammunition. If it had not been for the small, undisciplined expeditionary force with which England so basely attacked unprepared Germany, German Kultur might now be found in London and Paris and the war but a matter of history.

Now that the Allies outnumber the Teutons, we are told that "the Germans have been outnumbered from the very beginning." However, our hyphenated citizens will be unable to erase the impression that the hastily collected armies of the Kaiser drifted across the Belgian border in goodly numbers. Was it not slightly before a tearing noise was heard from a certain scrap of paper?

FREDERICK T. BLAKEMAN.
New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

AS TO MOSLEM UNITY.

What Turkey Has Done for the Happiness of Ottomans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to take exception to the statement to the effect that the Moslem world is divided. There is not only a lack of evidence to support this statement, but close followers of the trend of affairs in the East have been struck by the spirit of enthusiasm exhibited throughout the Mohammedan countries since Turkey's entry into the present conflict.

It is true that England, whose policy has always been directed to prevent Turkey from becoming a power strong enough to become a symbol for the progress of all Moslem races, has tried to attain her purpose by "appointing a Sultan" to the Egyptian throne, but this attempt has not only failed to materialize but has had the rather unlucky effect of making the "Arabs furious against the British for having appointed a Sultan of Egypt, which title, they claim, is reserved for the Caliph in Constantinople," as Neufeld, who has just returned from a journey in Arabia, says. The fact that the so-called Sultan has at several times narrowly escaped assassination by the Egyptians themselves indicates that he is not altogether welcomed even by his own countrymen.

What has Turkey done to assure the happiness of the Ottoman Empire? To say nothing of the admitted defeat inflicted on the "mistress of the seas" by the "sick man of Europe" in the Dardanelles, we have crushed at least two revolutions, one in Yemen, organized by England for the formation of a new Caliphate under British control, in which England's participation had become an open fact when her former Commissaries, Iman Yahya and Seyid Idris, renewed their allegiance to the Ottoman authorities; the other in Armenia, which was frustrated by virtue of the precautionary measures taken by the Government to the utter disappointment of England and Russia, who had spent millions in carrying out their seditious propaganda.

AHMED SHUKRI.
Columbia University, New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

Issues Obscured by the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have several times criticised in your paper pacifists who denounce war in general without making distinctions between good and bad wars. The question, however, is not whether the causes of wars are good or bad, but whether a certain good end can be accomplished as well by war as by peaceful negotiations. In considering this question we should keep in mind a few obvious truths. One is that good causes, clear at the outset of the war, are usually obscured by fighting. It would be difficult now for the Allies exactly to define their object. A second truth is that the violent emotions aroused by war lead the combatants to wish to crush their victim instead of to plan an adjustment of world relationships that will offer some hope of a civilized international union. And a third truth is that the important changes which are made in national policies come as a result of constant and persistent labor in times of peace rather than as a result of arbitrary terms of settlement at the end of hostilities. If Prussian militarism is to be destroyed it will be by the continued protest of those who suffer it.

The long deadlock on the western front seems to show that the "surgeon's knife" of which you speak is a dull and clumsy instrument. The end of the war, we fear, will show that the surgeon himself has become more like an assassin.

H. F. WHICHER.
Amherst, Mass., Dec. 20, 1915.

The Quest of the $2 Seat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any vast difference between the methods of the butcher and grocer who falsify weights and the manager who has a large sign adjoining the box office announcing the price of orchestra seats as $2, but who never can supply you with them at that price—not even eight weeks in advance? To be sure, the regular theatregoer knows that the box office is the last place on earth to look for good seats, but for the benefit of the less sophisticated who still "believe in signs" something should be done to compel the managers to state in bold type "orchestra seats not for sale here until play is pronounced a failure."

Seriously, I do not see why such flagrant fraud is permitted; there "ain't no such animal" as a two-dollar orchestra seat for any of the reigning successes, unless you are lucky enough to get it ten minutes after the rise of the curtain instead of eight weeks in advance. It seems to me a simple remedy would be for the public to worry the managers to death by not buying seats until the day of the performance—that would soon put the speculator out of business. Then if the managers still felt $2.50 to be a fair price for their wares, they would be compelled to announce that fact on their "Scale of Prices."

S. R. D.
New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

New Year's Eve Licenses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES it is stated that the Mayor of Chicago will stand by the law and refuse to issue all-night licenses for New Year's Eve.

What about New York? Last year there were over 200 all-night licenses issued by the Mayor, while little Belgium was stretching out her starving hands to us. Now we have Poland, Serbia and Armenia crying with a great and desolate cry.

Would it not be well to ask the Mayor to consider not only the demands of those who wish to drink the old year out and the new year in, but also the desires of those who, in view of the terrible toll of war, prefer to pray at some watch night service?

How much better it would be to spend our money for the Red Cross and other means of relief than to squander it in the Broad White Way.

JAMES V. CHALMERS.
New York, Dec. 18, 1915.

MEANING OF RUSSIAN UNREST TO GERMANY.

A Successful Revolution, Though Unlikely, Is Represented as Adding to the Dangers of the Teutonic Empires.

By ISAAC DON LEVINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This week afforded an excellent opportunity for the study of the characteristic Teutonic shortsightedness. The pro-German press had for several days given prominent space to all kinds of unconfirmed reports and rumors of a revolution in Russia supported by the army; of Petrograd, Moscow, and other big cities being in the hands of the revolutionists, and of an expected change in the form of the Government of Russia. The first thing that struck one who read these greatly diffused reports and exaggerated rumors was that abnormal, nervous manifestation of joy which the Teutons display whenever a "favorable" rumor reaches their ears. The expected revolution in Ireland at the beginning of the war, the frequently reported would-be revolutions in India and Egypt, have all been accompanied by a similar nervous manifestation of joy on their part. Perhaps the psychologist would find in this phenomenon a sure indication of defeat, for are not the Irish, Indian, Egyptian, and Russian revolutions mere phantoms? And does not the fact that the Teutons put so much hope in them conclusively prove that somewhere deep in the Teutonic heart there is a feeling of helplessness and a growing realization of the failure of the Teutonic allies?

There is also another aspect to the specific case of this week, showing the political shortsightedness of our Teutonic friends. Assuming that a revolution has taken place in Russia, they failed to see the true significance to the Teutonic cause of such a revolution. The revolutionists of Russia issued a joint manifesto several weeks ago in which they condemn the German imperialism and call upon the Russian people to fight till the end for the great democratic principles of the world. There cannot be the slightest doubt in the firmness and determination with which the Russian revolutionists are resolved to prosecute the war till Prussian militarism is crushed. A revolution in Russia would not only have no advantages to the Teutonic allies, but, on the contrary, would present two distinct dangers to them, both of which would hasten their defeat and thereby accelerate the arrival of a lasting peace on earth. Of the two dangers, one is internal and the other external.

The internal danger would come as a result of the effect a successful revolution in Russia would have on the people in Germany and Austria. A free Russia prosecuting the war against them would be responsible for some startling changes in the attitude of the masses in the Central Empires toward the war and its causes. These masses, and, for that matter, their leaders, also, declared frequently and so enthusiastically that they were fighting for the freedom of the world from the tyranny of the Czar, that they were the champions of liberty in their combat against the Romanoff dynasty, that they were defending the cause of the Russian people. Now, imagine these people suddenly confronted with the free Russian people's will to fight on and on till Germany was crushed. It would rob the Teutons of their only effective argument; it would make them think and seek the cause for the revolutionary Russia still remaining in the ranks of their foes; it would open their eyes and make them see that something must be wrong. The cause of the war has been laid by the Teutons at the door of the Czar's Government, but this Government eliminated and the new Government that the Teutons so long to see following the same war policy as the old one would revolutionize the whole system of the Teutonic reasoning and argumentation which is responsible for the chloroformed condition of the Teutonic mind. As a matter of fact, it would effectively undermine that system, awakening the people to a full realization of the truth, causing a revolution in Germany and Austria. What happened to France in 1870-71 would happen to the Teutonic allies in the event of a successful revolution in Russia.

The external danger to the Teutons would lie in the transformation of Russia. Free, united, Russia would be a more effective opponent than now. It is impossible adequately to describe the power of such a giant nation, animated with a holy desire to bring liberty and security to a world menaced by a military machine like Prussia's. Only one who knows the passionate yearning of the oppressed Russian toward freedom and the profound appreciation he has for the great ideals of humanity, can picture the freed Russian's devotion to the cause of democracy, and his obstinacy and ferociousness in the struggle to free mankind. A free Russia means a new enemy to the Teutonic cause, for the spirit of liberty and humanity can never be at peace with the spirit of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties.

Had the Teutons realized the true state of affairs they would never have rejoiced at the mirage of a Russian revolution. Of course a successful revolution in Russia is very unlikely at present, but should it take place, the Teutons and their friends would soon realize the disastrous consequences such a revolution would bring upon them. And the Allies and their sympathizers all over the face of the earth would but increase their physical strength and materially enhance the righteousness, justice, and idealism of their cause.

ISAAC DON LEVINE.
New York, Dec. 18, 1915.

THE BRONX SCHOOL TEST

Not Fair to Judge by It, Says District Superintendent Taylor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that you have dignified the outrageous attack of The Bronx Home News upon the public schools by printing a summary of its article, and calling attention to it in your editorial columns, I respectfully crave a little of your space for a reply.

The persons examined in this case were twenty-four delivery boys of The Home News. The names and addresses of the children have not been disclosed, so it is impossible to verify the grades and schools to which the boys are said to belong. We have discovered, however, that the boy in Public School 45 who was singled out for special humiliation by having his spelling paper published belongs to a good family, and recently came from a parochial school. We have also discovered three lads from Public School 27 who took the examination. They all belong to the 7B grade, two of them having been recently degraded from 8A. All three were marked "deficient" in November.

The circulation manager does not know or care what is in the course of study. He asked questions quite regardless of what the children have been taught in their grades. The assumption was made that because a given topic is in a book carried by a pupil he ought to know that topic. The spellers, geographies, histories, arithmetics, &c., carried by pupils often cover three or four years of work. It appears that some children had one question in history and geography, while others had none. There were only twenty-four boys altogether. On the basis of what is disclosed by this superficial examination of a few newsboys, conducted by a person unacquainted with the grade requirements of our course of study, and bent upon arousing "a storm of discussion," the school system is declared to be a failure. In the latest issue of The Home News we are informed that the attack is not primarily against the Bronx schools, but against "the system." The system has no voice and cannot answer. But the advertising agent correctly guessed that the school teachers and officials would reply and there would be a "storm of discussion."

It happens that during the school year 1914-1915 I examined every one of my 54,000 children in his own classroom. The results of these tests were submitted to The Home News, but were unconvincing to the editor, because he seems to think that his advertising manager, with his farcical test of twenty-four newsboys, knows more about the schools than the man who spends all his time in school inspection.

The two District Superintendents assigned to the Bronx, Dr. Dwyer and myself, have made a point of thoroughly inspecting and examining each school and class at least once a year. We have also given a thorough examination to every graduating class in our borough for years. The results of the last test, given in June, 1915, were as follows:

	Per Cent.
Arithmetic No. 1, (mechanical)	83.7
Arithmetic No. 2, (problems)	64.5
Geography	71.0
History	77.0
English	76.3

These averages include the marks of all the children examined, including the 7B that failed as well as the 2,000 that passed.

The summary of my supervisory activities during the past year, put against the alleged results of a ridiculous test given by an outsider to twenty-four newsboys, is pretty conclusive evidence that the children of the Bronx are actually getting what is in the course of study.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR,
District Superintendent.

Bail for Foreign Plotters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If our Government were really sincere and energetic in proceeding against the spies and plotters who have been working so actively in this country in the interest of Germany and Austria, would it allow most of those who have been arrested to be released on bail?

The countries for which these men are working could well afford to refund the amount of forfeited bail bonds, however large, rather than have their agents tried and convicted, and while the accused men are at liberty they can warn their accomplices and destroy evidence.

This is one more case of the weakness and inefficiency which amaze our friends in other countries, and it probably only increases the contempt felt for us in Germany.

W. T.
Newhope, Penn., Dec. 20, 1915.

LACK OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Americans May Find a Field in England During the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You were kind enough, some time ago, to print a letter from Mr. Lee Galloway, together with another from Miss Ashley of this city. Both these letters called attention to a very real need for social workers in England to take the places of those who are at the war. The suggestion was made that some young Americans, particularly university students, should give a year to practical social work here in Birmingham. Miss Ashley directed special attention to the organization known as the "Street Children's Union," which I represent. I shall be more than ready to send particulars of our work to any inquirers, but I may say here that the Street Children's Union consists of some seventy clubs for boys and girls in most parts of the city, which are organized from and centralized in a settlement house known as Cathedral House. It was for residents at this house that the letters referred to appealed.

I have received several letters from Americans who wish to respond to the appeal, and I am very grateful for their offers. But from these letters I gather that it is not quite clear that we are most unfortunately not in a position which makes it possible to offer any remuneration to residents at the Cathedral House. I realize how much better would be our chances of obtaining help if we could even offer board and lodging to residents in partial return for their services. But your readers will readily understand the financial anxieties of works such as ours at a time like the present.

So we are regretfully compelled to call only for voluntary helpers. The need is indeed urgent. Our residents at present number only three, and we have room for more than twice that number. Our social work is of the utmost urgency at the moment, when discipline in the homes of the working classes is in hundreds of cases at the lowest ebb, owing to the absence of the head of the family, and very likely the mother doing long hours at a Government factory. And

MISS ADAMS BEGINS HER BARRIE SEASON

Once More She Brings the Beloved "Peter Pan" Back Home for Christmas.

ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Present Holiday Revival Inaugurates a Barrie Cycle with "The Little Minister" to Follow.

PETER PAN—Barrie's fantasy revived at the Empire.

Peter Pan	Maude Adams
Mr. Darling	R. P. Carter
Mrs. Darling	Adele Prince
Wendy	Gladys Gillan
John	Donald McClelland
Michael	Dorothya Camden
Nana	Byron Silvers
Tinker Bell	Jane Wren
Tootles	Margaret Field
Nibs	Ruth Gordon
Slightly	Raymond Hackett
Curley	Elise Clarens
First Twin	Katherine Keppell
Second Twin	Angela Ogden
Jas. Hook	R. P. Carter
Smee	Fred Tyler
Starkey	Wallace Jackson
Cecco	
Mullins	Byron Silvers
Noodler	James L. Carhart
Jukes	George Hubbard
Cookson	Douglas McIane
Blackmar	Stafford Wilson
First Pirate	Willard Barton
Second Pirate	Gustave Strowig
Third Pirate	Stephan Wittman
Great Big Little Panther	George Hubbard
Tiger Lily	Marion Abbott
Liza	Elizabeth Kennedy

When the big audience had crowded the Empire Theatre last evening and the lights had finally gone down, a very morsel of a child, dressed as an infinitessimal nurse maid, trotted to the centre of the stage and with a world of proper solemnity bade the orchestra strike up. The play was on, and then, some ten minutes later, there came from the Never Never Land in through the high nursery window the boy who had run away the day that he was born. Peter Pan had come back home for Christmas. Maude Adams had returned to the Empire as the boy who wouldn't grow up in the play that will never grow old.

So she brings back, in time for the holidays, to the same stage where first it was presented in New York a few weeks more than ten years ago, a play that is a little dearer to the American public than any other play of our time. There is trouble and sorrow aplenty abroad, but there is only joy at the Empire. And surely if any play can do it, "Peter Pan" can banish for a few hours the disky spirit that broods over the world, embracing it "inexorably like a closing umbrella."

Last evening's performance was something more than the Christmas revival of "Peter Pan." It was the beginning here of that long-promised Barrie cycle, the revival of all the plays most affectionately associated with the name of Maude Adams. The "Ladies' Shakespeare" is to be added before the season is over; we are to have "Quality Street," "What Every Woman Knows," and "The Little Minister." But these had to wait their turn, and properly enough, for the perennial nursery play must have the stage for the holidays. "Peter Pan" is one of the few institutions of the American stage, and it is now as much a part of New York's Christmas as the sound of sleighbells on the frosty air is a part of Christmas in the country. We do not always have either, to be sure, but whose fault is that?

As is the way with institutions, the pleasure to be had from Barrie's beloved fantasy is very largely enriched now by the pleasure of memory. The soft strains and the gay strains of the incidental music sound like snatches from some favorite old comic opera. Of course Maude Adams must be Peter. Doubtless you have your own vision of the most teasing dream the Empire ever saw other actress to venture in her rôle. It is all very well for London to talk of Nina Boucicault as Peter, or of Cissie Loftus, or, more latterly, of Pauline Chase. Few of us take much stock in that. And now that Peter has come back to the Empire for his tenth anniversary, the important thing—really the only important thing—to be said is that in the passing years Miss Adams has lost not one wit of her infinite charm as the boy who lived "at the second turning to the right and then straight on till morning."

The rest, too, is much the same, though there are new faces at every turn. The new Wendy—Gladys Gillen—is an inappropriate choice and sadly disappointing, but Ruth Gordon is ever so gay as Nibs, the Pirate Hook is a veteran in the part, Dorothea Camden is captivating as Michael Nicholas Darling and there must be a special word for Liza, the smallest "author of the play" ever seen, a little Dutch treat to behold.

It all went very well, despite the painful complications in the stage setting, due, perhaps, to the perversity of inanimate things. It was obvious that there had been insufficient rehearsal, but the applause was jubilant. Flowers went hurtling up over the footlights as in the days of old, the rescue of Tinker Bell was attended with the proper fervor, and at the end a happy, moist-eyed crowd bade farewell to Peter waving from his house "high up among the treetops, where the fairies sleep at nights."

THE RUSSIAN CHOIR.

A Concert of Church Music, Folk and Secular Songs in Aeolian Hall.

There was a very considerable interest in the concert given in Aeolian Hall last evening by the choir of the Russian Church in New York on the part not only of those particularly connected with that church, but of a wider public as well. Together they filled the hall. The choir, under the direction of Ivan T. Gorokhoff, has been heard here in concert before. It presents music of unusual interest, little known to music-lovers in general. Last evening its program was equally divided between chants and hymns of the Russian Church, and secular songs and arrangements of folk songs. The choir is composed of men and boys, who appeared in the vestments of the church for the religious music and put them aside for the secular.

The liturgical and other hymns and chants of the church have a singularly impressive effect, even in the surroundings of the concert hall; an effect obviously in close relation to the general character of the secular songs that were afterward given. They are solemn, very measured, not without a certain monotony when heard in succession, mostly in the minor mode without much relief. Besides the seven numbers of the program, which began with the customary chant of the Lord's Prayer, there were added the creed, chanted by a boy's voice to the subdued accompaniment of the rest of the choir, in an arrangement by Gretchaninoff, and the singular chant, "God have mercy," an insistent repetition of the same words in various sequences of harmony.

The secular songs included the extraordinary "Minor Epic Lay" by Kastalsky, fantastic words wedded to music of uncanny expressiveness; Sakhnovsky's impressionistic picturing in music of a strangely moving impressionistic poem; Tschaikowsky's legend of the Christ Child, not unfamiliar; a chorus of villagers from Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor," to be heard next week in its dramatic setting, and pieces by Arkhangelsky and Gretchaninoff.

The choir has the deep basses characteristic of the Russian choristers, that are made unceasingly prominent in performance. Its quality as a whole is not always notable for beauty and fusion of the tone, and the prominence of the deep bass contrasted with the sopranos gives sometimes an impression of emptiness in the middle. Nor was the intonation, especially of the boys' soprano voices, invariably true. Mr. Gorokhoff has trained the choir to an extremely plastic and expressive delivery, following accurately his freedom in tempo, with great variety and contrast in dynamics and eloquent modeling of phrase. Its singing is an unusual and striking musical experience, and was listened to with profound interest by the audience.

PARTIES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Newton, Yeomans, Alker, and Platt Entertained.

Yesterday continued the list of débutante entertainments, including luncheons and dinners, followed by dances.

Mrs. George Henry Newton of Ridgefield, Conn., and New York, gave a tea, followed by a dinner and theatre party, to introduce her daughter, Miss Isabel Ninon Newton, at 14 East Sixtieth Street. Mrs. Newton and the bud had receiving with them the Misses Muriel Wiggin, Frederika Peterson, Winifred Chisolm, Marion Danforth, Elizabeth Thayer, Anne Woodin, Mary Allerton Cushman, Helen Porter, and Margaret Lindabury.

Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin gave a luncheon at her home, 20 West Eleventh Street, for Miss Isabel Yeomans. The guests were the Misses Ensley Hodgson, Marion Townsend, Muriel Conkling, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Gertrude Murray, Mary Francke, Ethel Potter, Dorothea Camp, Muriel Oakes, Maude O'Brien, Anne Scott, Lily Ruperti, and Marion Perry.

Mrs. John Case Phelps of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was the hostess last night at a dance in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom for her débutante granddaughter, Miss Charlotte Platt, the daughter of Herbert Barstow Platt. It was preceded by a dinner given by Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James at her town house, 92 Park Avenue, for Miss Platt and several other diners. There were more than 200 guests, mostly young people.

Mrs. Alphonse H. Alker of 21 East Sixty-sixth Street gave a dance in the large ballroom at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Mabel W. Alker. There were about 200 guests, and the dance was preceded by a small dinner, which Mrs. Alker gave at her home. A supper was served at 1 o'clock in the small ballroom. The decorations throughout were Christmas greens and flowers with roses. The dinner guests were the Misses Anne Rogers, Isabel Muirland, Emmalena Sizer, Joyce Jones, John Glbb, Robert and Cord Meyer, John O'Rourke, and James W. and Carroll B. Alker.

SURPRISE MRS. SPEYER.

Members of Her League for Animals Unveil a Tablet in Her Honor.

Members of the New York Women's League for Animals surprised their President, Mrs. James Speyer, yesterday by unveiling in her honor a bronze tablet just placed in the league's animal hospital at 350 Lafayette Street. It was a complete surprise to Mrs. Speyer, and she was much affected by the presentation speech made by Mrs. Robert G. Mead and accompanied by an armful of American Beauty roses. In reply she was able to utter only a few appropriate words of gratitude.

Mrs. Speyer had an appointment with the veterinary surgeon at the hospital at 12:30 o'clock yesterday, and knowing this, the committee in charge of the presentation arranged to have as many of the presenting members as possible on hand. The tablet, 18 inches by 22, is inserted in the wall in the entrance hall, just above the animals' drinking fountain. It bears the inscription:

This tablet is erected by the members of the New York Women's League for Animals, Inc., in honor of the President, Mrs. James Speyer, whose untiring interest, zeal and devotion in behalf of God's dumb creatures has made possible this hospital for animals.

Mrs. Mead, after making her brief speech, presented to Mrs. Speyer a scroll engrossed in blue, gold, and black, signed by the members who had contributed to the fund for establishing the hospital and for the tablet.

Among those present were Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. Edward Randolph, Mrs. Franklin L. Hutton, Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, Mrs. Julip Henna, Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons, Mrs. Gudrop L. Drewson, Mrs. Louis A. Dreyfus, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. J. Francis Aitken, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, and the Misses Edith M. Ames, Mary E. Dunn, and Jennie and Ella Heyman.

MRS. R. F. CUTTING, HOSTESS

Gives a Dance at Her Home for Dinner Guests of Friends.

Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting opened her ballroom last night at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, for the guests of several of her friends, who after entertaining at dinner at their homes, brought their guests to Mrs. Cutting, who also asked in some friends. A seated supper was served at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Cutting did not give a dinner, but the hostesses were Mrs. Charles Custer, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. Bradish Johnson. The guests included married couples and the older girls and dancing men.

Mrs. George Bird entertained with a dinner at the Gotham, but there was no dancing, and some of the guests went to Mrs. Cutting's house.

Among the guests of Mrs. Bird at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, and Creighton Webb.

IRA A. SANKEY MARRIES.

Son of Late Singing Evangelist Weds Mrs. Anna U. Meighan.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mrs. Anna Underhill Meighan, widow of Howard Sidney Meighan, and Ira Allan Sankey, son of the late singing Evangelist. Ira D. Sankey, which took place on Monday at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Theodore Pine, in New Rochelle, N. Y. The Rev. Tillman B. Johnson officiated. Mrs. Sankey is the daughter of the late John Quincy Underhill of New Rochelle.

On Dec. 28, Mr. and Mrs. Sankey will sail on the steamship Korona on a trip to the West Indies and South America.

PADEREWSKI IS ILL.

Pianist Suffers from a Stiff Neck and Cancels His Today's Recital.

Ignace Jan Paderewski is ill in his apartments at the Hotel Gotham and has been obliged to cancel the recital he was to have given at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Paderewski's physician has diagnosed his trouble as myalgia, a stiffening of the muscles of the neck. It is painful, but not serious. The pianist finds it impossible to turn his head. It is believed that the trouble was caused by a draft at his concert in Boston on Saturday. Shortly after his return to this city the stiffening began to manifest itself.

The date of the postponed recital will be announced shortly. The pianist's physician assures him the trouble will be a matter of only a few days, and the recital is likely to take place early in January.

PRESIDENT TAKES A TRAMP.

With His Bride, He Devotes Morning to Pedestrianism.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 21.—Guarded by Secret Service men, the President and Mrs. Wilson this morning took a three-mile walk over the golf links, returning just in time for luncheon. Mrs. Wilson wore a blue walking suit, with a small blue toque.

There was a report that this afternoon they would play golf, a game the President has been teaching his bride ever since their engagement; but golfers who delayed their game an hour or more in the hope of seeing the President make a drive caught only a glimpse of him helping Mrs. Wilson into a motor, which whirled away for another long ride, from which they returned at dusk.

Denies Engagement to Boy-Ed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, at her home, 1,325 Sixteenth Street, this evening denied the existence of any engagement of marriage between her daughter and Captain Boy-Ed of the German Navy, late attached to the Embassy in Washington. Mrs. Mackay-Smith at the same time stated that this emphatic denial would be all she would have to say on this subject.

MRS. JOHN J. ASTOR AIDS SERBIAN RELIEF

Mrs. Pat Campbell and Mlle. Pavlowa Among Entertainers in Her Ballroom.

AN ACT FROM 'PYGMALION'

Presented Without Scenery, but Shaw's Fun and Satire Are Greatly Enjoyed—Benefit Nets $2,500.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor opened her house at 840 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon for an entertainment in aid of the Serbian Relief Fund. The program was longer and more varied than is usually given at affairs of this sort, and as only a limited number of tickets were sold, the ballroom was comfortably filled.

The stage occupied the centre of the ballroom, extending from the big fireplace at the east end, and the chairs were grouped around it in amphitheatre style. The program began promptly at 2:30 o'clock and lasted until nearly 5. Mlle. Pavlowa opened the entertainment, appearing first in a Russian folk dance, with Mr. Clustine as her dancing partner, and Mr. Smallens at the piano. Later she danced the Pavlowa gavotte. After her last number she hurried away to catch a train for Washington, D. C., where she appeared last night.

One of the novel features was the appearance of Mrs. Pat Campbell and her company in the third act of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." The act lost little value in being presented without scenery, and the assembly responded enthusiastically to the Shaw fun and satire. It took about five minutes to set the stage for the act, several chairs, a table, a sofa, and a fire screen to represent the fireplace. The members of the company made their entrances and exits from behind a huge leather screen.

The others on the program were Mme. Denise-Lyska, in Polish folksongs, Mr. Janpolski, who sang Russian folksongs; David Hochstein, in violin solos, Mlle. Guimar Novaes, the pianist, Francis Rogers, in a group of English songs, and Miss Sylvia Lent, who also sang some English songs, this being her first public appearance here. Mrs. Langtry was unable to appear owing to a cold.

After the entertainment, a program, bearing the autographs of the artists who had appeared, was auctioned off by Joseph Davis Sears and Francis Hartman Markoe, members of the committee in charge. Mrs. E. S. Harkness paid $175 for the program after some spirited bidding. More than $2,500 was realized by the entertainment.

Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Eleanor Lamson, Miss Audrey Osborn, and Mrs. Markoe sold programs.

Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, of which Donald Campbell Townsend was a member, also Mr. Markoe and Mrs. Sears. The patronesses included Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Miss Eleanor De Graff Cuyler.

Among those who attended, besides the above mentioned, were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. W. H. Force, Miss Katherine E. Force, Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. Garrett Kip, Mrs. Alexander D. Wright, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Fourth Street, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Charles Sanford Auchincloss, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the Misses Belle and Mary Talmage, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. W. C. Emmet, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. George H. Warren, Mrs. Mahlon Turnbull, Mrs. William Perry, and the Misses Grace H. Jenkins, Ina Kissel, and Harriette and Adelaide Sheldon.

INDIAN COLLECTION, $3,915.

W. R. Hearst Buys a Big Navajo Blanket at Parker Camp Sale.

Chief's and ceremonial fine Bayeta and Navajo Indian mats and blankets at the closing sale at the Anderson Galleries of the Joseph Parker Camp Indian collection brought $1,973 last night, making a total of $3,915. A large Navajo blanket, 6 feet by 5 feet 4 inches, a red-figured pattern on a dark-striped ground, went to W. R. Hearst for $35; a chief's blanket, alternating panels of blue and black and zigzag design in colors, went to the same buyer for $37.50, and for a rare specimen of an antique Bayeta blanket he gave $38.

J. M. Lane paid $20 for a Navajo blanket striped in subdued tones with square red medallions and $21 for a ceremonial mat with a double zigzag pattern and diamond-shaped medallions. A large antique Bayeta blanket, unique in coloring and design, went to R. R. Jordan for $20, and L. J. Peters paid $30 for a much worn antique Bayeta, striking in design and color.

Katzenberg-Frowenfeld Wedding.

The marriage of Herbert Katzenberg and Miss Adelle L. Frowenfeld, a daughter of Mrs. Julius Frowenfeld of 48 West Ninety-sixth Street, took place at 6:30 P. M. yesterday, at the St. Regis. The bride's brother, James M. Frowenfeld, gave her in marriage and the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated. There were no attendants. The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace and carried lilies of the valley. The Louis XVI. suite was taken for the wedding and a reception was followed with a dinner for sixty, in the marble ballroom. On their return from the South, Mr. and Mrs. Katzenberg will live in this city.

Miss Kern Weds R. M. Lederer.

The wedding of Miss Margaret A. Kern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kern of 682 West End Avenue, to Richard M. Lederer of this city, took place at Delmonico's at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. Moses officiated and the ceremony was followed by a large reception.

Miss Elsie H. Sanders was the bride's maid of honor and only attendant. Herbert B. Lederer was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Arthur S. Williams, Philip Bluhm, Samuel Hornthal, and Edward A. Basch.

After a short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Lederer will make their home in this city.

Dobbs House Committee Dances.

The annual dance of the Junior Committee of the Dobbs House and Day Nursery was held at the Plaza last night. It was preceded by several dinners at which committee members were hostesses, and these included the Misses Katherine Lyon, Dorothy Shaw, Gertrude Behr, and Caryll Hackstaff.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Noordam are:

Professor P. Angell, A. H. V. Ball, Miss A. Boulton, H. C. Chennell, Mrs. G. Cassells, R. G. Cowle, T. C. Foard, C. C. Forbes, W. A. M. Goode, P. N. Furlier, A. J. Howard, F. H. Hamilton, Major Ross Hume, Leonard Hall, George Jones, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Lewis, Mrs. T. H. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Maclennan, Mrs. Helen V. V. Maitland, Miss Helen Maitland, H. C. Marcroft, Clement Mason, Henry Mason, J. Morton, Miss L. Morton, W. H. Plant, A. D. Park, H. W. Renton, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Reed, Andrew Scott, H. P. Seymour, Miss Mabel Slevier, Kingsland Sutton, E. W. Walker, F. G. Wallace, J. W. Watson.

Among the arrivals yesterday from Glasgow, via Liverpool, on the California were:

F. P. Armstrong, T. M. Broom, M. W. Bruce, Peter Fletcher, G. P. Gaston, C. Y. Gregory, Mrs. M. Gregory, Miss Eileen Gregory, H. C. Gregory, Bertram Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Manton, Miss J. T. Sabine, Miss S. M. Smith, Ernest Sumner, William Wakefield, M. Walden.

'PRINCE IGOR' THURSDAY.

Premiere of Borodin's Opera at Metropolitan—Week's Bills.

The first performance in America of Alexander P. Borodin's Russian opera, "Prince Igor," will be the event of chief interest in next week's répertoire at the Metropolitan. The setting General Manager Gatti-Casazza has prepared is an exact copy of the scenery used in the Imperial Opera Houses of Moscow and Petrograd. The opera will be given on Thursday night without the cuts made in London and with the Tartar ballet danced by sixteen men in addition to the regular corps. The cast will include Mr. Amato in the title rôle, and Mme. Alda, Mr. Botta, Mr. Didur, Mme. Perini, Mr. Audisio, Mr. De Segurola, Mr. Bada, Miss Egener, and Mme. Delaunois.

The répertoire for the remainder of the week will be: Monday night, "Marta"; Wednesday night, "Die Walkuere"; Friday afternoon, "Parsifal"; Friday night, "Madama Butterfly"; Saturday matinée, "Un Ballo in Maschera"; Saturday night, "La Boheme."

Mr. Damacco will sing the rôle of Alfredo at tonight's performance of "La Traviata" owing to the indisposition of Mr. Botta.

Captain Abraham A. Braisted.

Captain Abraham A. Braisted, for forty-seven years connected with the Staten Island-Manhattan ferry service, died on Monday in the Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn in his sixty-eighth year. He was a son of the late Captain James W. Braisted, and at the age of 12 became one of the crew of the old ferryboat Bolivar, which ran between Staten Island and New York and was commanded by Commodore Vanderbilt. For more than thirty years Captain Braisted was Superintendent of the ferry service and for the last fourteen years was a pilot.

Maude Adams's Grandmother Dies.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Julia Anne Baker Adams, 90 years old, widow of Barnaby Lathrop Adams, a confidential adviser of Brigham Young, and grandmother of Maude Adams, died here tonight. She had lived in Utah since 1848.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK MINOT COFFIN, known on the vaudeville stage as Paul Fisher, and who was well known as a tenor, died yesterday at his home, 308 West Seventieth Street, in his forty-ninth year.

HORATIO WINSLOW THAYER, manager of the hosiery department of the H. B. Claflin Company for thirty years before his retirement, thirteen years ago, died recently at the Great Northern Hotel, in his seventy-sixth year.

VESTUS SCHLOSS, a leaf tobacco broker here for many years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Monroe De Vine, 2,788 Broadway, in his seventieth year.

Mrs. MYERS COMPTON, aged 70 years, who for more than forty years had lived in the vicinity of her native home in Martinsville, N. J., died yesterday at her home in North Plainfield.

Mrs. MARGARET POTTER MEEKER, wife of Stephen J. Meeker, died yesterday at her home, 11 High Street, Orange, N. J. She was a member of the Woman's Club and was prominent socially.

Mrs. MARY CAROLINE SIGLER, 84 years old, widow of Hiram Sigler, died last night at the home of her son, Edwin Sigler, 19 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. MARIE A. VAN KEUREN, wife of Henry E. Van Keuren, an engineer in the Brooklyn Department of Water Supply, died yesterday at her home, 27 Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. She was 67 years old and one of the oldest members of the Andrews M. E. Church.

SAMUEL BEATTY, 75 years old, for the last several years employed as gardener on the Degrauw estate in Jamaica and formerly for thirty years keeper of the Jamaica toll gate, died on Monday at his home, 177 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica. He was an Odd Fellow a member of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

EDSON LAWRENCE, a retired contractor and builder of Brooklyn and an office holder of the Twenty-eighth Ward Taxpayers' Association, died on Monday at the home of his brother in Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., while on a visit. Mr. Lawrence was born in Cross River, N. Y., seventy-five years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty years.

Miss CATHERINE MARTIN died on Monday at her home, 1,066 Eighty-second Street, Bath Beach, aged 75 years. She was a sister of the late Matthew Martin, a well-known Brooklyn contractor, and of Anthony Martin, a civil war veteran, with whom she lived.

JOHN DUGAN, 75 years old, who served as an engineer on the U. S. S. Sachem during the civil war, died at his home, 355 Dakski Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was a native of Ireland and formerly for many years lived in Elmhurst, L. I.

Dr. BONIFACE MARTIN, who was associated with his son, Dr. George B. Martin, as a chiropodist in Manhattan, is dead from apoplexy at his home, 448 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years. He was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany.

JAMES J. MOLONEY, formerly a well-known cafe owner of Brooklyn, and at one time active in Democratic politics in that borough, died at his home, 1,763 Patchen Avenue, aged 82 years. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, and was one of the original members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul. He left a son, Dr. James J. Moloney, veterinary surgeon of the Police Department in Manhattan, and three daughters.

ANDERS G. LINDELOF, 79 years old, who was the patentee of the big steam roller which is used in the construction of macadam roads, died on Monday at his home, 1,667 Pacific Street, Brokolyn.

THOMAS SMITH, foreman of the painters in the Department of City Bridges, is dead at his home, 169 Fortieth Street, Coronal, L. I. He was 63 years old and left a widow and three children.

Mrs. LILLIAN M. C. GRIEBEL, widow of John Griebel, a hotel man of Lindenhurst, L. I., was found dead in bed Monday morning. Heart disease was given as the cause of her death. She was 63 years old.

OSCAR L. BALCHAN, 62 years old, a retired whaler, died on Monday at his home in Babylon, L. I., from Bright's disease. He was a son of Captain George Balchan, master of a sailing vessel, and after the death of his father he went to sea and sailed around the world twice.

BERNARD KLYBERG, a hotel keeper of Patchogue, L. I., died there on Monday in his fifty-eighth year.

HENRY STORM, a member of the firm of the Stratton-Storm Tobacco Company, died on Monday in his apartments at the Great Northern Hotel, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. ANNA NARES, wife of Phin S. Nares, both of whom had been actors for the Gaumont Company for several years, died on Sunday in the Flushing Hospital, in her forty-sixth year.

CORNELIUS CROCHERON, repair superintendent for forty years of the buildings owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, died on Monday at his home in New Spring Hill, S. I., in his eighty-second year.

THOMAS J. AGNEW, engaged in the oil industry in Yucatan, Mexico, died suddenly yesterday in his apartments at the Manhattan Square Hotel. He was 60 years old, and came to this city recently.

Mrs. JOANNA DOUGLAS COULTER, who twice ran the Northern blockade during the civil war, carrying dispatches and medical supplies for the Confederates, died on Monday at her home in Baltimore, Md., in her seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. BERTHA BERNSTEIN, widow of Paul Bernstein and mother of Joseph Bernstein, President of the Altman Neckwear Company of this city, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 242 West 104th Street, in her seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY CANNON, widow of John Cannon, is dead at her home, 614 Grand Street, Hoboken, N. J.

MIRON G. HEATH, for many years with Heath & Drake, a dry goods firm of Newark, N. J., is dead at his home in Irvington, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

JULES MAGNET, father of Louis Magnet, Secretary of the Federation of American Silk Workers, is dead at his home, 615 Madison Avenue, Paterson, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

CHARLES HENRY ORMSBY HOUGHTON, founder of C. H. O. Houghton & Sons, 8 Howard Street, died suddenly on Monday night in Rochester, N. Y., in his sixty-second year. He was born in Rhode Island, and lived at 3,053 Perry Avenue, the Bronx.

Miss ELIZA O'BRIEN LUMMIS, the author of several books on the Roman Catholic religion, and who first advocated founding a Catholic theatre here, died yesterday at her home, 374 West 103d Street.

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Original Autograph Letters, Framed with Portraits
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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

PRESTON—MILLER.—Miss Alma T. Miller of Newark, N. J., to the Rev. Harley G. Preston of New York City.

Married.

FLINT—SLATER.—On Dec. 21, 1915, at the Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. H. B. Munson, Mrs. Lauretta S. Slater to John Flint.

KLEIN—FTELEY.—Monday, Dec. 20, 1915, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. George S. Rice, 16 Hamilton Terrace, New York City, Estelle J. Fteley to Sigmund Klein.

Died

AGNEW.—Suddenly, on Dec. 21, Thomas J., at Manhattan Square Hotel, New York. Funeral on Thursday at Boyertown, Penn., on arrival of 10:30 train from Philadelphia. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANDREWS.—William Claflin, suddenly, Dec. 21, 1915. Services at his late home, 135 So. Burnett St., E. Orange, N. J., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Milford, Mass.

ANTHONY.—At his residence, in Cannes, France, James Stowell Anthony, beloved husband of Alys Scott Anthony, passed away quietly after a long and painful illness, on Dec. 18.

APPELBAUM.—Bernard, dearly beloved husband of Anna and brother-in-law of Morris Morrison, after a brief illness, passed away Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 6 A. M., in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral service will be held at Temple Beth Israel, 72d St. and Lexington Av., at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend. Also members and seatholders of Congregation Beth Israel, Bikur Cholim; Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I., and Olympic Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F. Waterbury (Conn.) papers please copy.

APPELBAUM.—Members of Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I., are requested to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed brother, B. Appelbaum. Funeral services will be held at Beth Israel Synagogue, 72d St. and Lexington Av., on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 10:30 A. M.
J. ALTER, President.
J. WEILL, Secretary.

BEEVERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1915, Susannah Beevers, mother of Mrs. Leigh Schofield. Funeral services at her late residence, 156 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. Island City Chapter, No. 410, Order of Eastern Star, will hold services Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery.

BERNSTEIN.—Dec. 21, Bertha, widow of the late Paul Bernstein and beloved mother of Samuel, Julius, Joseph, Mrs. Meyer Wagner, Mrs. Henry Schmorr, Mrs. Moses S. Blumberg. Funeral from her late residence, 242 West 104th St., Thursday, Dec. 23, 10 A. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery.

CHRIST.—At Bayard, Neb., Dec. 20, George Nicholas Christ, formerly of New York, aged 38 years.

COFFIN.—Frank N., aged 48. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

DE BRUCH.—Entered into life eternal, Monday, Dec. 20, Anna Mathilde, widow of Jean Paul de Bruch, youngest daughter of the late Aimee and Constant Roumage. Funeral at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Washburn, 195 Franklin Av., New Brighton, S. I., Wednesday, on arrival of 12:40 boat from South Ferry.

DESSAR.—Joseph B., on Sunday, Dec. 19, the beloved husband of Hannah Dessar, in his 80th year. Services from residence at South Nyack, N. Y., on Dec. 22, at 11:30 A. M.

DUFFY.—On Dec. 20, Jane T., beloved daughter of the late Nicholas and Catherine Duffy. Funeral from her late residence, 344 East 16th St., on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Immaculate Conception Church, East 14th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DURYEA.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, Charles H. Duryea. Funeral services at 310 Lenox Av., Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

ENGLISH.—On Monday, Dec. 20, 1915, at Hospital of St. Barnabas, Newark, N. J., Mathew Henry English, in his 76th year. Funeral private. Interment at Freehold, N. J.

FINCH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, Caroline A., widow of Wells Finch. Services at her late residence, Old Breakneck Summerville Av., Arverne, Long Island, Thursday, Dec. 23, at 7:30 P. M. Interment private. Bath, Maine, papers please copy.

FOCKE.—At the residence of her parents, Hermann T. and Nina Ridge Focke, at 13 Fuller Terrace, Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 21, 1915, Elfriede Sophie Focke, aged 17 months. Funeral private. Bremen (Germany) papers please copy.

GALLISON.—On Dec. 20, Forrist Winslow Gallison, aged 66 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 34 Buckingham Road, Flatbush, Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GILSEY.—On Dec. 21, Marianna, widow of the late Andrew Gilsey, at her residence, 805 West End Av., aged 74 years. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

HART.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1915, at her residence, 578 East 17th St., Flatbush, Elizabeth Blackburne Hart, wife of William C. Hart, and daughter of W. Harry and Sophia W. Condit. Funeral services at 578 East 17th St., Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

HOOPLE.—At Fanwood, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Albert I. Nichols, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1915, Agnes Blackburn, wife of the late William G. Hoople, in her 73d year. Services private. Kindly omit flowers.

LAFOR.—Members of Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I. are requested to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed brother, L. Lafor, by attending his funeral which will take place from last residence, West 104th St., on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 2 P. M.
J. ALTER, President.
J. WEILL, Secretary.

LEVERIDGE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 20, Phillip W., beloved wife of Dr. Silas P. Leveridge. Funeral at her late residence, 277 East Broadway, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

LUMMIS.—On Dec. 21, 1915, Eliza O'Brien Lummis, at her residence, 324 West 103d St. Funeral Thursday morning from St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MACKIE.—Dec. 20, Schuyler Livingston Mackie. Funeral services, Trinity Church, New York, Thursday, Dec. 23, at 11 A. M.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, 1915, after a lingering illness, Dr. Boniface Martin (Chiropodist,) beloved father of George B. Martin, Minnie Goess, Elsie M. Gramlich, Augusta Fox, Ida Schad, in his 60th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 448 Irving Av., Brooklyn, on Wedn

BANK CLERK ADMITS FORGERY OF STOCK

Goodwin Tells Judge and Jury How He and Another Boy Planned to Get Rich.

THE GAIN TO BE $200,000

The Scheme Dropped, He Thought Certificates Destroyed Until He Heard of Attempted Sale.

Charles H. Goodwin, a young bank clerk, who helped to forge ten certificates of corporation stock which were subsequently offered for sale by others as worth $200,000, described his part in the transaction to Judge Nott and a jury in General Sessions yesterday. Under indictment himself, he was a witness against George H. Lowden of Hempstead, L. I., who was on trial charged with forgery because of having attempted to use the spurious stock to his own advantage.

In telling his story Goodwin, who is 22 years old, and who is now employed by a trust company, said he wanted to tell the whole truth, no matter what it would cost him. He had, however, been given to understand by the District Attorney's office that he would not be prosecuted. Immunity was granted to him not only because of his willingness to assist the District Attorney in Lowden's case, but also because he was not implicated in and knew nothing about Lowden's alleged operations with the bogus stock.

In 1911, according to Goodwin's story, when he worked in the transfer department of the Standard Trust Company, he met another clerk who proposed to make some money by getting possession of blank certificates of reliable stock. These he pointed out, could be filled in and sold. Goodwin did not like the idea at first, but finally his fellow-clerk won him over, and he appropriated ten blank certificates from the stock book of the Laclede Gas Light Company, then in the possession of the Standard Trust Company.

"That night," said Goodwin yesterday, "the other clerk and I went to a friend's house and we selected the name of Frank A. Weston as the person to whom we would issue the stock. My friend practiced this signature for some time, and then filled in the face of the certificates making out one for 100 shares of stock. I filled in the necessary writing on the back."

The other clerk, Goodwin said, was to go to Philadelphia to sell the bogus stock, but the conspirators concluded the plan was too risky and decided to abandon it. Goodwin said he was assured by his friend that the certificates would be destroyed, and he believed this to have been done, until he read in newspapers that George H. Lowden had been arrested for passing bogus stock on the brokerage firm of Ehrich & Co. of 67 Exchange Place. He recognized the name of the stock, and rushed to the District Attorney's office at once and told Mr. Perkins how the certificates had originated.

Not only to the District Attorney but also to his parents and to his employers the boy made a full confession.

His present employers, impressed with the idea that the bogus stock episode was not characteristic of him, appealed in his behalf when the boy disclosed his guilt to the District Attorney.

Yesterday, after Goodwin had told his story, he was cross-examined by Lawyer Abe Levy for the defense.

"At that time, did you think it was wrong to issue bogus stock?" asked Mr. Levy.

"No."

"Did you know you were betraying the trust of your employers?"

"Yes."

"Then, why did you go into the scheme?"

"Because I was a fool," replied the witness, bitterly.

"When did you realize that you were a fool?" asked Mr. Levy.

"I realized I was a fool just as soon as I did it," answered Goodwin.

Goodwin said he had expected to realize $35,000 out of the bogus stock if the scheme had succeeded. He said that when he heard of Lowden's arrest he expected he would have to face severe punishment, but that he went to the District Attorney's office, anyway, because he wanted to "square things" as far as he was concerned.

"Even though I had known that I would have to go to prison, I would have given myself up," declared the witness.

William J. Ehrich, of Ehrich & Co., testified that Lowden was an intimate friend of one of his partners, and was permitted to occupy a desk in the office of 67 Exchange Place. Ehrich did not question Lowden's account with the firm, although he knew it amounted to more than $200,000.

It was not until October, 1914, when the market had taken a bad slump and brokers were compelled to take account of stock, that Ehrich discovered, through information from the transfer department of the Guarantee Trust Company, that the Laclede Gas certificates were forged and that the person to whom they were issued, Frank A. Weston, for whom Lowden was acting as agent, was fictitious.

On the following day Ehrich, having previously provided for the presence of a detective in his office, summoned Lowden before him and asked him to describe his client, Frank A. Weston. According to Ehrich, Lowden had difficulty in telling what Weston looked like, though he finally did mutter something to the effect that the man weighed 200 pounds. Thereafter he refused to say a word, and Ehrich had him arrested.

Assistant District Attorney Manley, in his further examination of Ehrich, established a connection between Lowden and Fred West, a youth with whom Goodwin had conspired to make a fortune on the Laclede Gas certificates. Ehrich said that in 1913 he hired West as a messenger to carry communications to him on the floor of the Stock Exchange. He said West was recommended to him by Lowden. Not long after, however, Ehrich concluded the boy unsatisfactory and, not wishing to hurt Lowden's feelings, he consulted this friend as to what should be done. Lowden, he said, told him to "fire" the boy if he failed to suit, and Ehrich did so.

According to Ehrich's testimony, however, the boy continued to visit the brokerage office where Lowden had a desk, even after he had been discharged. Since Lowden's arrest no trace has been found of West.

The trial continues today.

DESIGNATE DR. CYRUS ADLER

Directors Name Him as Temporary Successor to Dr. Schechter.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College, Philadelphia, has been designated by the Board of Directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary as acting President, to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Solomon Schechter. Dr. Adler, it was said yesterday, was designated as one of the Directors, to serve until Dr. Schechter's successor is chosen. It will be several weeks at least, probably months, one of the Directors said yesterday, before a permanent President is chosen.

Dr. Adler, the acting President, is a former President of the Board of Directors of the seminary. Formerly there were two Presidents—the President of the Directors and the President of the Faculty. Dr. Adler held one position and Dr. Schechter the other.

Dr. Adler, who is 52 years old, is well known as a Jewish scholar. He is a former instructor in Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. He has been Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and curator of Oriental antiquities and custodian of the historic religious ceremonials section at the United States National Museum. As special Commissioner for the Chicago Exposition to the Orient he remained there for fifteen months arranging the collections which he brought to Chicago. He was one of the founders and President of the Jewish Historical Society, and is a trustee of Gratz College at Philadelphia.

CHARGES ROOSEVELT REDUCED THE ARMY

Garrison Welcomes Him As Preparedness Convert, but "Front Pew Was Already Filled."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Colonel Roosevelt was "welcomed as a convert upon the issue of preparedness" in a statement issued tonight by Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, but with the additional assertion that "the front pew was already filled" before the Colonel's conversion. The statement follows:

"I observe that Mr. Roosevelt celebrates the Christmas season by presenting himself with all the good things in sight. He says, in effect, 'All policies (which are now popular) are mine.' He resembles the eager boy who comes in from play to find a table full of 'goodies' prepared by his elders, and, touching all the most toothsome, says, 'That's mine, and that's mine, and so's that.'

"'Preparedness' was with him an acquired taste. Others brought it forward and urged it upon the attention of the people, and it was only after he found that it suited their taste that he became vocal in its behalf.

"Standing in awe, as I do, of Mr. Roosevelt, and being fearful of his wrath, it is with hesitation that I point out to him that this Administration has not only refrained from following one of his policies, but has, on the contrary, repudiated it.

"One of his policies was to reduce the enlisted strength of the army of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt became President on the 14th day of September, 1901. On the 31st day of May, 1902, the Secretary of War, (Mr. Root,) 'by the direction of the President,' (Mr. Roosevelt,) issued an order reducing the enlisted strength of the cavalry from 15,840 to 14,040; of the artillery from 18,802 to 17,742, and of the infantry from 38,520 to 29,880; or a total reduction in the enlisted strength of the United States Army of 11,560.

"Mr. Roosevelt is welcomed as a convert on the issue of preparedness, but the front pew was already filled before his conversion, and he must now rely on the strength of his voice for recognition."

STARTS OPEN FIGHT AGAINST PREPAREDNESS

Anti-Militarism Committee Plans to Block Attempts "to Stampede the Nation."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—What is announced as the beginning of a nation-wide fight against the huge war budget and the "cult of preparedness" which is sweeping the country was launched here today with the formation of the Anti-Militarism Committee, which has opened local headquarters in the Munsey Building and is said to be in close conference with the anti-preparedness minority in both the Senate and the House.

The members of the committee are Lillian D. Wald of the Nurses' Settlement, New York City; Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the Survey; Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City, Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, Professor George E. Kirchwey of Columbia University, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Louis P. Lochner, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Max Eastman and Allan Benson.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, 43 Cedar Street, New York City, is Treasurer of the committee; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict is Secretary in charge of the organization work, and Charles T. Hallinan of Chicago is "Editorial Director."

The committee says that it wants to raise a budget which will permit it to put speakers into the field to meet the propagandas of the various "preparedness" organizations. It asserts specifically that Henry Ford is not financing it.

BECK WARNS THE NATION.

Fears Biggest Navy in the World Could Not Prevent Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Addressing a mass meeting of the National Security League in the Academy of Music, tonight, James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General, said that the United States must start with the basic fact that the navy could not itself relieve us of the necessity of military preparation.

"Even if we made our navy the first in strength," said Mr. Beck, "as it must guard two oceans and 21,000 miles of coast line, and as an invader could probably select the time and place of the invasion, it is obvious that we could not safely rely upon our full strength. What then as to our land defenses?

"Fourteen years ago, or thereabouts, the then Secretary of War appointed a General Staff of our army. This General Staff, composed of experts, formulated a report showing that it was possible for at least one of the great nations of the world, within ten to thirty days, to land an army ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 men upon the shores of our country.

"We have, it is true, coast defenses, some of which are very effective in one direction, for their guns point but one way. For example, there is Sandy Hook, one of the most powerful coast defenses in our country, but it is only valuable in defending the entrance of New York Harbor against an invading fleet.

"In this appalling condition, three alternatives present themselves: The first is to make no preparation at all. The second is to make an inadequate preparation, and the third is to make adequate preparation. Our policy throughout our history has consistently been one of inadequate preparation.

"If, with our inadequate defense today, we should be suddenly plunged into war—and all modern wars come with marvelous suddenness—then for us to confront any one or two of the greatest military powers with an inferior navy or an inadequate army would clearly be in these times, when war is a matter of chemistry, mechanics, and organization, wanton murder."

KAROLYI CHARGES FRAUD.

Accuses Austrian Banks and Officials of Wholesale Corruption.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent in a letter to his newspaper tells of a speech madeby Count Michael Koralyi, President of the Hungarian Independence Party, in the Hungarian Parliament, in which he charged the Government with corruption in winking at machinations of great bankers interested in raising the price of food and some members of the Government with accepting bribes.

The correspondent says that Count Karolyi asserted that several great banks had received concessions to buy enormous quantities of foodstuffs and that the Government then fixed maxium prices at the dictation of these banks which were, therefore, reaping enormous profits at the expense of the starving people.

In return for these concessions, the Count is reported to have said, the banks undertook to subscribe largely to the war loans but the concessions given them were worth almost as much as the amounts they subscribed.

Whitman Removes Oneida Sheriff.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Harry Moss, Sheriff of Oneida County, was removed from office tonight by Governor Whitman, and William K. Harvey of Utica appointed to succeed him. Several months ago charges alleging misconduct in office were filed against the Oneida Sheriff and a Commissioner was named to hear testimony in the case. The Commissioner's report found that the charges were sustained.

STRAUS HALTS TALK TO SEE FOR HIMSELF

New Chairman Visits Scene to Learn Who Is Right in Brooklyn's Fulton Street Dispute.

GETS TYPICAL SUBWAY CASE

Lets It Be Understood That It Is Not How Much Time May Be Taken, but How Little.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, won a cheer yesterday as he adjourned till this morning a meeting of Brooklyn citizens interested in the substitution of a subway in Livingston Street for the elevated structure in lower Fulton Street, with the announcement that he would spend the afternoon looking over the ground and making his own observations. His second day in office brought a typical subway hearing, with its strong personal feelings and irrepressible cranks, but he took a firm grip with a strong hand and pushed the business along.

All the Commissioners, including Mr. Wood, were present, and to inform Mr. Straus of the issue, which has been under discussion for a year or more, Robert Alfred Shaw went over much of the old ground. He pointed out that the Committee of One Hundred was now asking that the third-tracking of the Fulton Street elevated be delayed, in the hope that the suggested subway might be built by assessment on the property affected. The committee, he said, was especially averse to the third-track idea, because it would cost $900,000, and would fix an elevated line in its main business street for at least another generation.

Chairman Straus presented a difficulty by asking how it was proposed to induce the B. R. T. to abandon the perpetual franchise it nas for its elevated line.

"Most everything can be done if you try," replied Arnon D. Squiers, while the audience laughed. "I have always hoped for a compromise with the B. R. T., but the temper of the people of Brooklyn is such that they will find a way to have the elevated removed."

It is understood that the B. R. T. will not object to the subway plan if the legal and financial obstacles can be surmounted, but in the meantime it has its contract with the city to fulfill and the price of materials is rising; so it wants to get on with the third-tracking.

The new subway is expected to cost $5,500,000, and the city would be willing to contribute the $900,000 it would spend on third-tracking.

F. L. Cranford, the subway contractor, brought up a new point with regard to the proposed reconstructed elevated. "It is to be strong enough," he said, "to support the new heavy cars, but its terminal, the Brooklyn Bridge, is not strong enough for these cars, so if you are to use the heavy cars you must give the line an outlet into the East River tunnel to Manhattan."

George D. Yeomans, of counsel for the B. R. T., had a sharp passage with Mr. Cranford, accusing him of going to East New York to win assents to the assessment scheme. He was greeted with loud cries of "No, no" when he said that not a single business man in Fulton Street wanted to substitute a Livingston Street subway for the elevated.

"You want time then?" said Chairman Straus to Mr. Shaw.

"How much may we have?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"It's not how much, but how little," was the Chairman's answer.

Then he adjourned the hearing until this morning, to go off and visit the place of dispute.

After luncheon Chairman Straus started out with Commissioner Hayward, Chief Engineer Craven, Craven, George L. Turner, his chief assistant; Travis H. Whitney, Secretary, and Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission. In automobiles they ran up Fulton Street as far as Nostrand Avenue, and made a special study of the differences between the old lattice type of construction and the new plate girder type, against which objections have been made.

Mr. Straus expressed no opinion about what he had observed, but asked many questions. He was not satisfied to stay in his automobile, but with Mr. Craven ascended the station platforms and studied at close range the problems suggested by the structures. Mr. Craven explained to him the technical differences between the two types and the reasons for adopting the heavier kind.

TO BETTER CHINESE SILK.

Need for Doing This Is One of the Results of the War.

In connection with the attempt to obtain China silks in a condition suitable for purposes of manufacture in the American mills, Minister Kai Fu Shah will carry back with him to his country samples of the grades required, together with skeins showing the defects that it is hoped will be eliminated. An exhibition of these samples was held yesterday in the rooms of the Silk Association of America, and will be continued up to this afternoon, when the silk will be packed for its journey back to China.

Behind the movement to standardize China silks there is the desire on the part of the domestic silk manufacturers to make available supplies of a suitable nature to take the place of that product, which will be withdrawn as a result of the war. In France and Italy, it seems, there has been an exodus of workers from the field of raw silk culture, owing to the better wage inducements offered in other lines. D. E. Douty of the United States Condition and Finishing Company said yesterday that, on his last visit to Lyons, the French silk centre, just before the war, a prominent silk man told him that the number of people employed in silk filatures was diminishing then. With the higher wages to be paid for reconstruction work of all kinds after the war, Mr. Douty said that it would be natural to expect that even the women in the industry would be drawn away from the silk producers. This loss of labor, with its consequent drop in the amount of raw silk produced, will mean that France will have to purchase more of her needs in the outside markets.

On the present basis of wages paid to American silk workers, it would be impossible to employ them profitably in the work of re-reeling the China silk that does not come up to the standard requirements. If, however, the Chinese can be taught to eliminate the defects that are causing trouble, the situation will be saved. The exhibition held by the Silk Association is for the purpose of gaining the views of the silk manufacturers who may be interested in the question.

EDWARD C. LORD FINED.

Accused of Assaulting Edgemere Man In a Movie Show.

Edward C. Lord of Cedarhurst, L. I., a member of the wealthy family of that name, was fined $25 by Justices O'Keefe, Herbert and Garvin, in Special Sessions at Jamaica, yesterday, for assaulting Sigmund Weltner of 22 Harriman Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., at an open air moving picture show last Summer.

The two men disagreed because Weltner had a cold that led him to keep his hat on in the airdrome. In the row of seats behind him sat Lord and a party. Mr. Lord, according to Weltner, insisted that he remove his hat or change his seat. Weltner declined to do either and was struck in the face.

Mr. Lord, who described himself in court as a farmer, denied the charge, but he was found guilty.

RETORT FROM FISK & SONS.

Object to Cause Assigned for Reserve Bank's Removal.

An announcement made last week by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of its intention to move into new quarters in the Equitable Building, in which it was said that the rooms now occupied in the bank building of Harvey Fisk & Sons had not been satisfactory, provoked a reply yesterday from that firm. Harvey Fisk & Sons said:

"Upon inquiry at the office of Harvey Fisk & Sons in regard to the announcement of the proposed removal of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from their building to the new Equitable Building, it was stated that the firm had no criticism to make of the proposed move. Decided objection, however, is taken to the statement that the building does not contain the vault and other special accommodations suited to the requirements of the bank.

"Such facilities do not now exist in the Equitable Building but must be created.

"In Harvey Fisk & Sons' building the bank has a beautiful banking room, and there is ample room for enlargement. Good vaults exist, and are in use. These can be readily added to.

"The change in location, therefore, it is claimed, cannot be attributed to any inferiority of the present accommodations, but must be attributed to other considerations which doubtless were the controlling factors."

Efforts to get additional information regarding reasons for the proposed change yesterday brought statements from both banks that relations between Harvey Fisk & Sons and the Federal Reserve Bank had been entirely friendly. It was said that Harvey Fisk & Sons resented what they regerded as a slur upon their buildings, but that they were well pleased that the Reserve Bank is to move out. As soon as the quarters at 62 Cedar Street are vacated Harvey Fisk & Sons, who have been occupying rooms upstairs, will return to their old location. It was said on behalf of the firm that the rooms had been vacated largely as a matter of courtesy, and that the Reserve Bank could not get out too soon to please them.

TESTS HIS OWN DISCOVERY.

J. T. Gwathmey Operated On Under Injected Anaesthetic.

Dr. James T. Gwathmey, a well-known anaesthetist of 40 East Forty-first Street, is recovering from a slight operation at Polyclinic Hospital which he underwent Monday under an anaesthetic taken by injection, a process on which he has been experimenting for several months.

Instead of taking ether by inhalation with the use of a mask, Dr. Gwathmey had an injection of ether, olive oil, and paraldehyde. It was mixed in the proportion of two ounces of olive oil to four of ether to two drams of paraldehyde. Dr. Lumbard of Harlem Hospital administered the anaesthetic.

"I had a good opportunity to compare the effect of ether taken that way with the effect when it is taken by inhalation," Dr. Gwathmey told a TIMES reporter yesterday. "Fifteen minutes after the ether had been injected I went to sleep quietly. There was no struggle or any of the other psychic effects produced by the inhalation process. I awoke two hours later, without realizing that the operation had been performed. The ether had acted on the sleep producing centres of the brain, but had not affected my lungs or stomach, as is the case in inhalation."

Dr. Gwathmey said that he had administered ether the same way in many other cases, but he was particularly anxious to learn by personal experience the precise effects of the process.

FINES FOR BOUE SOEURS.

Baroness and Sister Who Smuggled Gowns "Imprisoned" One Day.

The Baroness Jeanne d'Etreillis and her sister, Mme. Sylvie Montegut, who have opened at 13 West Fifty-sixth Street a shop for the sale of French gowns, under their maiden name of the Boué Soeurs, pleaded guilty before Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday to indictments charging them with having conspired with others to violate the customs laws by bringing in goods without paying duty, and the contract labor laws, by introducing into this country women under contract to work for them. Georges Guedal Goikman, interpreter of the firm, who was charged with knowing about these irregularities, and Mme. Eva Strauss, otherwise known as Eva Marienstras and Eva Poiret, who had been indicted for declaring model gowns as her personal property, also pleaded guilty.

Judge Mayer handed over the Baroness and Mme. Montegut to the custody of Marshal McCarthy, to be imprisoned for one day, and fined them each $2,500, and he fined Goikman $150 and Mme. Strauss $500. The fines were promptly paid and the Marshal led off the Baroness and Mme. Montegut to his office to be "imprisoned" until the end of the official day. At 4 o'clock they had served their sentences and were free.

ADMITTED DUTY FREE.

Tapestries Worth $300,000 Added to E. R. Bacon's Collection.

The customs authorities decided yesterday that tapestries of the Louis XIII. period attached to furniture imported by E. R. Bacon, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, were "artistic antiquities" within the meaning of the Underwood Tariff, and therefore free of duty. Mr. Bacon's representative told John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, that the tapestries were worth $300,000, and after the Government's expert examiner, Augustus K. Thomas, had inspected the articles, the representative's statement was accepted.

GUGGENHEIM SUES KIN.

Nature of Action Not Mentioned in Papers Filed at Mineola.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 21.—William Guggenheim has brought suit against his brothers, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, Solomon, and Simon, according to a notice filed in the Supreme Court here. All are sons of the late Meyer Guggenheim, who founded M. Guggenheim's Sons.

The nature of the action is not mentioned, but the notice states it is an issue of fact and is to be tried before a jury. It is agreed it may be put on the calendar for January.

Stephen P. Baldwin of Brooklyn is named as counsel for William Guggenheim, while Guggenheimer, Untermyer, & Marshall of Manhattan represent the other brothers. The notice states that issue was joined on last Nov. 10, but gives no other information.

TO MOVE GREELEY STATUE.

Will Leave Tribune Building for Battery Park Site.

The statue of Horace Greeley which for years has stood outside the Tribune Building in Nassau Street is to be moved to a site in Battery Park near the Ericsson statue. The removal of the statue was made necessary by an order of the Borough President requiring the removal of all obstructions from in front of buildings in Nassau Street.

This order was issued when Mr. McAneny was President of the Borough, but was postponed until a site could be selected, and this has been done now by Park Commissioner Ward, Park Landscape Architect Carl Pilat, and the Art Commission of the City of New York.

HERE FOR CONGRESS OF PAN-AMERICANS

Scholars and Scientists of the Southern Continent on the Way to Washington.

GOVERNMENT THE HOST

After Spending Christmas in This City the Visitors Are to Go to the Capital on Sunday.

Scholars, publicists, and leaders in research from various universities and colleges of this hemisphere arrived here yesterday on their way to Washington. They are to be delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

The delegates now here are stopping at hotels of this city, and are to leave for the capital on Sunday afternoon in a special train.

Fifteen were passengers on the United Fruit Company's steamship, the Metapan. They had come from the southernmost parts of South America. The venerable University of San Marcos, in Lima, Peru, which was founded before Yale and Harvard were thought of and which has been a recognized seat of learning for centuries, sent among others Professor Victor Maurtua, a noted philosopher. He was accompanied by Mrs. Maurtua. In the party also were Professor Julio C. Tello, an anthropologist; Dr. Moises Vargas, Dr. Carlos Villegram of Chili, Professor N. A. Solano of Panama, Professor Elias Sagaranga of Bolivia, Professor Alberto Gutierrez of Bolivia, Professor Rafael Guinola D. and Mrs. Guinola of Salvador, Professor Ricardo Goiburu of Peru, and Professor Luis Anderson and Mrs. Anderson of Costa Rica.

Three of Cuba's representatives to the congress were on the Havana of the Ward Line from Havana. They were Dr. Luis Baralt of the Chair of English Literature at Havana Institute; José Commalonga, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Havana, and Juan Garcia-Kohly, Minister from Cuba to The Hague.

The delegates were met at the piers by representatives of the State and Treasury Departments, and escorted to the Astor, the McAlpin, and other hotels. They will spend Christmas week in this city studying New York.

Thirty delegates were guests yesterday at a luncheon given at the Faculty Club of Columbia University by Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, Director of the Panama Division of the American Association for International Conciliation, which is affiliated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The guests made a tour of the buildings and grounds of the university.

Many of the delegates expressed a wish to see the plant of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and, with Dr. S. M. D. North, Assistant Secretary of the Endowment, they saw modern newspaper making at first hand. They were deeply interested in the various mechanical developments, and especially in the rotogravure presses.

The delegates today will visit the Municipal Building, after which Borough President Marcus M. Marks will entertain them at luncheon in Peck's Restaurant, 148 Fulton Street.

Among those who will attend the luncheon are Dr. J. A. Botelho of Brazil, Dr. Javier Diaz Lira of Chile, Dr. and Mrs. Jose Matos, Dr. and Mrs. Rodolfo Robles, and Dr. and Mrs. Antonio Batres of Guatemala. The delegates, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, will attend a reception at the Hotel Astor, the hosts being a Reception Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, J. C. Breckenridge is the Chairman of the committee.

COTTON BANDAGE IMPORTS.

New Treasury Rule Calls for a 25 Per Cent. Duty on Them.

After considering the request of importers that a comparatively low rate of duty be placed on cotton bandages in the piece, Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department has informed Collector Malone that the department is unable to acquiesce. Mr. Peters, who has been studying the judicial authorities on the question, finds that while there has been some conflict on the point of classification under the earlier tariffs, the consensus of opinion indicates that under the present Tariff law the goods should pay duty as "cotton bandings" carrying a rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Importing interests asked for entry under Paragraph 252 as cotton cloth with duty according to the yarn number, but the Treasury Department was unwilling to concede this classification. The testimony showed that the merchandise is imported in the piece, to be divided into strips for use as surgical bandages; that in the weaving of the cloth threads are omitted at intervals so as to indicate where the threads should be cut to make bandages of the required width, and furthermore, each side of the bandage strip has a special thread woven so as to prevent raveling.

As this is the first time this question has been before the department, customs officers are directed not to begin classification at the 25 per cent. until the expiration of 30 days' notice.

Brooklyn Nursery Needs Funds.

The Brooklyn Nursery and Infants Hospital, 396 Herkimer Street, will launch a campaign to raise sufficient funds to wipe out the annual operating deficit of $1,000, the Board of Managers announced yesterday. The hospital, which was incorporated in 1878, cares for children until they are 4 years old, when they are put in homes or institutions. More than 100 children are in its wards.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of INVINCIBLE PAD CO., INC., (a domestic corporation,) Alleged Bankrupt.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Marcus Helfand, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors, and it appearing to my satisfaction by the said petition, verified the 13th day of December, 1915, that an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in this Court against the above named alleged bankrupt corporation on the 6th day of December, 1915, praying that the above named alleged bankrupt be adjudicated a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve same and that the said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service may be made upon it or any of the officers of the corporation or any one designated to accept service thereof, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that the officers of the bankrupt corporation are not now within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Now, on motion of Marcus Helfand, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered that the above named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 8th day of January, 1916, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 6th day of December, 1915, and in case of its failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in "The New York Times" once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 22nd day of December, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at its last known place of business at No. 187 Mercer Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1915.

LEARNED HAND, D. J.

U. S. DIST. COURT. SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York. — AARON KATZINOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Aaron Katzinowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

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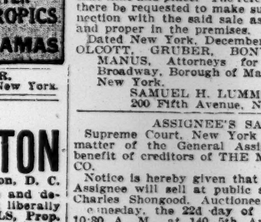

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS SULLIVAN & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to this estate will be offered for sale upon written competitive bids; all bids to be delivered to the receiver at his office, or at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee, at the time and place hereinafter stated. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of at least 10% of the amount bid.

A general description of the property to be sold is:

A general miscellaneous stock of millinery and millinery supplies, fixtures, cash, outstanding accounts; the right, title, and interest in a sub-lease of store and basement of premises Nos. 12-14 West 32nd Street, New York City, from the 1st of February, 1916, to the 31st day of January, 1919; right to use the name, good will, etc. Bids may be submitted as follows:

A—For all of the assets, including good will and the right to use the name, and excluding cash.

B—For all of the assets, including good will and cash, said bid, however, to guarantee to the creditors a certain percentage of their claims as filed and allowed, and also to paying the expenses of the administration.

C—A bid for the stock separately.

D—A bid for the stock and fixtures.

E—A bid for the fixtures.

F—A bid for the stock and accounts.

G—A bid for the stock, fixtures, and accounts.

H—A bid for the accounts.

The tangible property may be inspected at No. 680 Broadway, New York City, between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 3 P. M. at any time before the day of sale.

The lease and the list of outstanding accounts and amount of cash on hand, and all other information, may be had upon application to the receiver at his office, No. 200 Fifth Avenue.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw from the sale any and all of the above property if a satisfactory bid or bids are not received.

All bids will be opened at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and all creditors and bidders are invited to attend at that time and place. The referee will then and there be requested to make such order in connection with the said sale as may seem just and proper in the premises.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1915.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of THE M. H. PULASKI CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, the 22d day of December, 1915, 10:30 A. M., at 140 5th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of embroidery, flouncings, laces, muslins, laces, nets, collar sets, table covers, scarfs, telescopes, desks,

FEAR COAL SHORTAGE LITTLE STORED HERE

Users of Bituminous Hardest Hit—Famine in Anthracite Also Predicted.

DEALERS SELL AT LOSS

Railroad Embargo and Scarcity of Barges Complicate Trouble—New England Also Affected.

New York City, and in fact all New England, is facing a serious shortage of coal as a result of the embargo placed on this fuel by the railroads, according to views expressed yesterday by many of the large coal dealers to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The majority of the dealers said that they expected even worse conditions, while a few were hopeful that the situation would be improved as soon as the railroads found a way to relieve the freight congestion at this port.

Users of soft coal, including the large factories, here and elsewhere are most seriously threatened at present by a famine in bituminous coal, but thousands of apartment houses and office buildings in New York City are likely to face a scarcity of hard coal a little later if means are not found to make shipments at an early date.

George E. Dickinson of the Berwind-White Company, 1 Broadway, one of the largest bituminous coal dealers in New York, said the main difficulties were the railroad embargo on coal, and a shortage of bottoms needed not only to supply New York City, but to transship coal to points in New England.

Aside from the embargo declared by the railroads there is a shortage of coal cars due to the fact that shipments sent to this port for exportation are still to be unloaded. There is also a shortage of labor in the mining districts.

So far as could be learned from coal dealers, there is little coal stored in New York. Manufacturing and other plants that consume large quantities of coal are getting their supply by the day. Mr. Dickinson said many dealers had been unable to fill their contracts. In many cases their customers procured coal only when they scoured the harbor and found supplies here and there on barges. For such coal they had to pay more than double the price stipulated in the contracts which could not be filled. Mr. Dickinson's company supplies enormous quantities of coal to steamships, harbor vessels, and manufacturing plants.

Soft Coal Prices Soaring.

The prices of soft coal have advanced nearly 100 per cent. in the last month. The prices usually ran from $2.80 to $3.10 a ton, but users of soft coal are now paying $4.75 a ton, with the prospect of paying even more in the future. In Providence and Boston $7 a ton has been paid for soft coal in the last few days. The normal price in these cities is $3 a ton.

The shortage of barges is due to the tremendous increase in the export business of this port, according to representatives of some of the best-known barge companies. At the offices of the Cullen Barge Corporation, 1 Broadway, it was said that plenty of barges could be obtained by coal dealers, but at rates increased more than five times the usual lighterage charges.

"There is a great demand for barges to handle the freight tied up here and awaiting shipment to Europe," said a representative of the Cullen Barge Corporation. "Of course, the coal dealers can get these barges, but where they paid $3 and $5 a day for them last Summer, they are asked to pay $25 a day for them now."

That New York and other Eastern cities are facing a serious shortage of hard coal also was admitted by dealers in this class of fuel, including Burns Brothers, 50 Church Street; Weber-McLoughlin Company, West 132d Street and North River, and Robert Gordon & Son, East Thirty-seventh Street and East River. The hard coal dealers, however were hopeful that the railroads soon would lift the embargo and relieve the shortage.

Shortage in Small Sizes.

At present the supply of hard coal in this city is said to be ample, and the price is still $7 a ton, but there has been a shortage for several weeks in those classes of coal known as "barley," "rice," and "buckwheat." This is consumed for the most part by small manufacturing plants.

Coal is supplied to New York and New England from the Pennsylvania coal fields principally by the Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads. Most of the coal from West Virginia that is shipped to points in New England goes through Newport News and other Virginia ports.

The shortage of labor in the coal fields is due to the enlargement of many Eastern plants manufacturing munitions and supplies for the allies. The call for workmen has reduced the number of coal miners in certain Pennsylvania districts nearly 40 per cent., it is estimated. Many of the miners who have quit work are foreigners who have already returned or are hoping soon to go back to the old countries to join the colors.

Many men well informed on the coal situation also are apprehensive of a general coal strike in the Spring. Their fears are grounded on the fact that the agreement between the coal operators and the miners expires on April 1, 1916, and the miners already have presented their demands for increased wages and more desirable working conditions. Unless their demands are granted, and there is reason to believe the coal operators will hesitate to do so, it is likely there will be one of the greatest coal strikes in the history of the American coal industry.

NEW EMBARGOES ON FREIGHT

Trunk Lines Lift Those on Foodstuffs and Coal, However.

Additional embargoes on freight to and through New York were announced on behalf of trunk lines leading into this city, at a meeting yesterday of the special committee of freight traffic representatives of the Eastern trunk lines, appointed to work out a solution of the freight congestion, particularly at this port. Embargoes on foodstuffs and coal were lifted. The meeting was held in the offices of the Trunk Line Association, and C. C. McCain, Chairman of the committee, made a statement announcing embargo extensions and revisions by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has extended its embargo on all car load and less than car load freight, including traffic switched from connecting lines, so that it applies to shipments from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, originally excepted. These roads also are now included in the original embargo on all car load or less than car load freight, consigned, reconsigned, or to be reconsigned to Waverly Transfer, and this affects Newark, and points east of that city. Exception is made in both cases to perishable freight, including dressed meats, foodstuffs, and also livestock.

This announcement was issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad following the meeting of Special Traffic Committee.

Regardless of the congestion of freight which exists in the New York district and for New England, the Pennsylvania Railroad will, beginning at once, accept for shipment over its lines live stock, perishable freight, and foodstuffs for human consumption, destined to New England points.

In the notice issued Saturday, this company announced it would not accept for shipment any freight for the New York district except foodstuffs and coal for public service corporations, but this exception did not at that time cover perishable freight and foodstuffs routed through the New York district for delivery by way of the New Haven Railroad to points in New England. This freight, however, will now be accepted and moved with all possible dispatch.

Until further notice the Pennsylvania Railroad will not accept any freight for the New York district or for delivery to the New Haven Railroad by lighterage, or for delivery to any connecting line east of Waverly, N. J., except foodstuffs and coal for necessary purposes.

The New York Central Railroad announced an additional embargo on rails and fastenings, barbed wire, locomotive and car parts, pipe, &c., in carloads consigned or to be consigned to New York for export. The New York Central also announced an embargo on all carload freight consigned or to be reconsigned to New York for export or coastwise shipment or for lighterage delivery at New York except live stock, grain, fresh meats, provisions, and munitions covering shipments of acids and liquids.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced embargoes on all eastbound traffic from all connecting lines destined to points on or via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, except flour, and grain products, high explosives, live stock, provisions, dressed beef, perishable freight, coal, coke, and fuel oil.

The total number of cars tied up at this port has not been materially reduced, according to a report made at the meeting, although some of the roads reported a reduction. The number of cars on line or at terminals destined for delivery through the New York district were estimated to be 50,000.

Following the meeting Mr. McCain, who also is Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, immediately started for Washington, where he is to appear today before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is to hold a hearing on the rule proposed by the railroads reducing the free storage time on export freight at the Port of New York from thirty to fifteen days.

An argument against the enforcement of this rule will be made by J. C. Lincoln, manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, which filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 17, asking for a suspension of the rule. The Merchants' Association protests against the proposed regulation on the ground that "it would be a restraint of trade; that it would place an unreasonable burden upon foreign commerce, and would embarrass the governmental policy of developing foreign trade."

It is asserted in the petition that the congestion of freight in New York is due largely to the inadequacy of the service rendered by the carriers, and that it began in August and September, when there was a strike on the railroads. The closing of the Panama Canal, preventing the export of freight routed through that waterway, and inadequate lighterage facilities have contributed to the congestion at this port." The petition further asserts that the proposed rule would penalize shippers who forward goods from the interior early so as to avoid delay of export shipments.

MORE CUBAN GOLD FOR MINT

$1,000,000 in French Pieces Arrives to be Recoined.

The local office of the Bank of Cuba received yesterday $1,000,000 in French gold coin from Cuba, which will be sent to the Philadelphia Mint for remaking into Cuban coins. So far this month $6,000,000 of French gold has come from Cuba for the purpose, most of which has been deposited at the Assay Office. Owing to the rush of business at this institution, it is expected that further shipments will be sent direct to Philadelphia.

There was between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 of the French coin in circulation in Cuba last year, when the Government decided to have its own currency. This is gradually being mobilized for transfer to the United States. The finished Cuban coins are sent back as soon as completed.

The Bank of Cuba has declared a Christmas bonus of 10 per cent. of their annual salaries to employes and officers. From the current year's profits $20,000 has been added to the pension fund.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Thirty-nine corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $772,100 were chartered today. They include:

The Oil Reclamation Co., Inc., auto supplies, oils, accessories, devices, $200,000; R. Beecroft J. E. Wilson, J. M. Richmond, 1 West 34th St.

Joplin Zinc Ores Milling Co., Inc., mining, $50,000; A. M. Kern, R. I. Guthman, T. H. Giblin, 115 Broadway.

M. Ettlinger & Co., Inc., import and export, butchers' supplies, sausage makers, $30,000; S. Jacobs, L. Livingston, M. Ettlinger, 2,102 Broadway.

O'Brien & Potter, Inc., Buffalo, stocks, bonds, brokerage, $200,000; W. J. Donovan, L. S. Potter, R. Lord O'Brien, 704 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo.

J. W. Levy Corporation, fancy leather goods, novelties, $25,000; A. M. Dezeller, C. A. and J. W. Levy, 216 West 110th St.

Dave Rubinger & Bro., Inc., velvets, velveteens, corduroys, silks, $15,000; M. B. M. and D. Rubinger, 137 Greene St.

Hultberg-Johnson Tool Co., Inc., Jamestown, tools, machinery, devices, $25,000; C. J. Anderson, E. Johnson, J. E. Hultberg, 115 Pennsylvania Av., West Warren, Penn.

Craig Foundry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, factory, foundry supplies, heavy hardware, mechanical electrical engineers, $15,000; K. W. Low, W. H. Jones, J. Craig, 602 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Louis Luessen, Inc., Brooklyn, restaurant, bar, hotel, liquors, $20,000; A. J. Stern, T. Rall, L. Luessin, 423 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Charles H. Darmstadt, Inc., plumbing, sanitary fixtures, supplies, $20,000; H. S. Mack, W. R. Grobler, L. F. Darmstadt, 50 Morningside Av.

Caribbean Commercial Corp., agricultural products, timber, extracts, by-products, live stock, oils, chemicals, $25,000; H. A. Bloomberg, J. A. Gilman, A. A. Glass, 301 West 108th St.

Grape Growers' Ass'n, Inc., grapes, grape products, juice, wines, $20,000; B. K. Stuart, F. Carmon, H. S. Stone, Fulteney.

St. Lawrence Natural Ice Corp., Ogdensburg, manufacturing, harvesting ice, refrigerating plants, ice machines, $20,000; E. Dinneen, T. A. Lawrence, D. Lynch, Ogdensburg.

Vulco Engineering Corp., Babylon, mechanical, mining, civil, electrical engineers, $20,000; R. B. Campbell, C. D. Froelich, C. E. Hoover, 1,123 Broadway.

Schettler-Denver Co., Inc., Queens, realty, improvement, construction, brokerage, $10,000; M. C. Denner, S. and J. Schottler, 93 South 5th Av., Rockaway Park.

North American Export Corp., commodities, merchandise, live stock, $5,000; B. Klein, A. Brussel, E. F. Breidenbach, 228 West 137th St.

Greenport Oyster Co., Inc., oyster beds, clam flats, propagation of shellfish, $10,000; C. J. R. Davis, E. J. Ablitzer, W. F. Devine, 108 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Allen Pressure System Co., Inc., valves, pumping systems, appliances, motors, engines, $10,000; G. A. Ovens, F. F. Davis, W. A. Allen, 196 Broadway.

Edwards Leasehold, Inc., realty, construction, $6,000; B. Bloch, F. J. Felbel, H. D. Byrnes, 111 Broadway.

Gumaer & Co., Inc., paints, dyes, white lead, adhesive matter, $5,000; F. and R. Huntington, F. F. Gumaer, 559 West 173d St.

Kane Building and Contracting Co., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; P. Carrol, M. C. and J. Kane, 80 Rapelyea St., Brooklyn.

The Faultless Knitting Mills, Inc., knit goods, $5,000; L. Stimel, M. and B. Nathanson, 1,554 3d Av.

Buffalo Motor Mfrs. and Dealers Corpn., Buffalo, promote, automobile industry, illustrate industrial progress, $5,000; J. R. Spraker, C. C. Clifford, R. A. Myers, 925 Main St., Buffalo.

Capital increases: Berizzi Bros. Co., New York, $250,000 to $300,000; Dey Electric Corpn., Manhattan, $20,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Peters Realty Co., Manhattan; Empire Lighterage and Wrecking Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 21.—Charters filed here:

American Atlantic Construction, Development and Improvement Company, Pearl River, N. Y., $1,000,000. To carry on the business of general contractors, &c. A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; C. A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; R. A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.

Atlantic Development Company, $500,000. To acquire lands and real estate of all kinds, and to develop the same. R. Pennington, S. D. Townsend, Jr., E. V. Topkin.

American Explosives Company, Pearl River, N. Y., capital $200,000. To manufacture, sell, and deal in and with powder, dynamite, and other high explosives. A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; R. A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; C. A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.

COTTON IS STEADY IN INACTIVE MARKET

Prices a Shade Higher at the Opening, but Sagged on Southern Selling.

DAY'S GAIN 2 TO 5 POINTS

Traders Believe Prices Will Not Change Materially Until January.

With extremes of fluctations confined to a level of 7 to 8 points, cotton yesterday exhibited the usual dullness which is characteristic of the holiday period. Liverpool was a trifle firmer and prices on contracts were 3 to 7 points higher than due with an advance of 5 English points in spot cotton on sales of 10,000 bales. The local market opened a shade higher in sympathy with Liverpool, but later sagged off on Southern selling. The close was steady at an advance of 2 to 5 points.

There is no indication of an early resumption of activity in the cotton market and while bullish and bearish opinions are as irreconcilable as ever it is not believed that any move of importance is likely before the beginning of the New Year. Just at present operations are confined to switching between the different options. There is a good deal of liquidation of January prior to first notice day, which will be next Monday. Southern spot markets are fairly steady and there is no sign of pressure aside from straggling offerings of so-called "Christmas Cotton" sold by the smaller farmers.

It is believed that there will be a revival in the export movement after the first of January, although the problem where the ships are to come from to carry this cotton is no nearer solution than it was several weeks ago. It is estimated that the freight engagements at Galveston and Texas City for January and February do not total more than 250,000 bales for all foreign ports.

In reference to assertions that the distribution of the present supply of cotton is bearish, the Cotton and Cotton-Oil News has the following to say: "There is a shortage of the world's visible supply of cotton for the next year and a half. It does not matter whether the stocks are in European or American ports. If you will fill a dozen tanks, with water and set each tank a mile or a thousand miles apart and connect them with pipes, they will all respond to the filling and emptying of any one of them. Hence it makes no difference if we had 5,000,000 bales at American ports and the crop of the world was 5,000,000 bales shorter (and it is just about 5,000,000 bales shorter than last year) the final result is just the same."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Galveston 10 points advance, Norfolk 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. 12.10 for middling. Sales, 650 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	11.90	11.85	11.88@11.91	11.83@11.86
Jan	11.97	11.89	11.93@11.94	11.91@11.93
March	12.25	12.18	12.22@12.23	12.20@12.21
May	12.49	12.41	12.46@12.47	12.44@12.46
July	12.64	12.56	12.59@12.60	12.57@12.58
Oct	12.37	12.30	12.32@12.33	12.35@12.36

Total port receipts, 57,352 bales; last week, 50,499 bales; last year, 112,637 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	13,094	15,422	15,176
Galveston	30,452	21,753	51,732
Mobile	794	3,235	1,939
Charleston	3,785	2,078	4,027
Savannah	3,750	4,012	19,493
Wilmington	444	162	1,710
Norfolk	1,425	3,601	5,256

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	2,315	2,424	4,567
Memphis	2,824	6,527	6,796
St. Louis	105	11,778	2,004
Houston	14,280	13,515	24,017

Exports, 25,789 bales; total thus far this season, 2,147,260; total last season, 2,216,305.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	12.10	405,196	431,006
5,281 New Orleans	11.69	358,834	398,325
— Mobile	11.50	20,131	51,265
858 Savannah	12.00	225,037	267,827
— Charleston	12.00	103,719	123,560
— Wilmington	11.25	35,320	38,415
666 Norfolk	11.50	129,778	151,180
900 Augusta	11.50	208,921	161,527
1,800 Memphis	12.12	280,278	272,108
— St. Louis	12.125	14,647	32,632
722 Houston	12.05	286,501	173,563

The Liverpool market opened quiet but steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 7.55. Sales, 10,000. Receipts, 59,000 bales. American, 35,000. Market closed steady.

$2,500,000 GOLD COMES IN.

British Treasury Notes on Liner Also for J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Anchor liner California arrived yesterday from Glasgow, via Liverpool, with $2,500,000 in gold, several cases marked in big letters "British Treasury Notes," and 2,750 sacks of Christmas mail. The specie and notes are all consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Peter Fletcher, a linen importer who has been ten weeks in England, France, and Holland, and who came home on the California, said that the woolen mills in England were working to capacity, but were not producing the full amount of cloth because there was a shortage of labor owing to the war. All the able-bodied men had been taken by the Government, and only old men and women were left to work in the mills, he said. The textile mills were working only 60 per cent. of their capacity, Mr. Fletcher said.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George P. Kennedy, Vice President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, will leave that institution on Jan. 1, to enter as a partner with D. X. Mathews & Co., builders in the Borough of Queens.

James Couzens of Detroit and D. J. Haff of Kansas City, both Directors of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, are in New York to confer with Willard V. King, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, which is expected to announce a plan of reorganization.

Directors of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey voted yesterday to put the stock on a 7% basis instead of 6, as it has been for several years.

E. W. Bliss & Co., has declared an extra dividend of 11¼ per cent. on the common stock, besides the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. This makes 20 per cent. for the common stock, as against 5 per cent. last year. Large profits have come from the war business.

James K. Lynch, President of the American Bankers Association, has accepted an invitation to send delegates to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress. William A. Law, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, has been appointed delegate, and W. S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank, as alternate.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again showed pronounced strength and prices made new high records for the season, closing at about the top, with net gains of 1⅛@3c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.35, free on board New York; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.29, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	..	1.31	1.34⅝
May	..	..	..	1.33	1.37½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	1.24	1.21½	1.24	1.21	1.26⅜
May	1.25	1.22¾	1.24⅞	1.22½	1.28⅞
July	1.15⅝	1.13⅝	1.15¼	1.13⅝	1.20⅝

CORN.

The corn market was heavy during the greater part of the day, and at one time values were ½c to ⅝c below the final of Monday. Toward the close of the day the demand improved, owing to the strength in wheat, and final quotations were firmer, with net gains of ⅜c to ⅞c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	70⅛	69	69⅞	69¾	65
May	74	72⅝	74	73½	71⅛
July	74¼	72⅞	74⅛	73⅜	72

OATS.

The oats market was heavy early on talk of larger offerings from Canada, and owing to a slow cash demand, but toward the close a firmer tone developed in sympathy with the other markets, and final quotations were ½c net higher. The local cash market was steady; No. 3 white quoted at 46½@47¼c; No. 4 white, 45½@46½c; fancy clipped white, 49½@50½c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@48¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	42⅜	41½	41¾	41⅝	48⅜
May	45⅝	44⅜	45⅝	45⅛	52⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular early in the day, but later developed weakness under more vigorous selling based on predictions of continued heavy receipts of hogs and on reports that the hogs coming in are of heavier weight. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 40,000; estimated for Wednesday, 30,000. Kansas City and Omaha each received 17,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	9.67	9.60	9.60	9.62	10.40
May	9.97	9.90	9.90	10.00	10.57
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.87	9.75	9.75	9.85	10.20
May	10.25	10.12	10.15	10.25	10.57
Pork—					
Jan.	18.65	18.32	18.32	18.72	18.62
May	18.70	18.50	18.50	18.77	19.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil were largely in the form of evening up for over the holiday, and out of the total day's business of 11,300 barrels a large proportion was in the form of switches from January to March and May, as well as from March to May. On the whole the undertone was firm and to firm, and final quotations were 2 to 3 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.42@ ..	8.40
December	..	..	8.53@8.95	8.60
January	8.44	8.42	8.43@8.45	8.40
February	..	..	8.42@8.43	8.40
March	8.43	8.41	8.42@8.43	8.40
April	..	..	8.45@8.48	8.46
May	8.54	8.51	8.52@8.54	8.49
June	..	..	8.54@8.60	8.50
July	8.62	8.61	8.62@8.63	8.59

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, with total sales for the day amounting to 10,250 bags, but the undertone was easy and final prices were 4 to 9 points net lower. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged on the basis of 7⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
December	..	..	6.58@6.59	6.62	
January	..	..	6.58@6.59	6.62	
February	..	..	6.60@6.62	6.62	
March	6.69	6.67	6.63@6.65	6.69	
April	..	..	6.60@6.67	6.71	
May	6.70	6.70	6.69@6.70	6.75	
June	..	..	6.74@6.75	6.79	
July	6.84	6.80	6.79@6.80	6.84	
August	..	..	6.83@6.85	6.89	
September	6.97	6.87	6.86@6.87	6.94	
October	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.99	

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, generally 1 to 3 points lower, with Cuban interests later in the day withdrawing support and the market eased off under general liquidation, closing 3 to 8 points net lower, with the exception of December, which closed 20 points higher. Sales for the day 4,350 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	4.00@4.03	3.80
January	3.70	3.64	3.69@3.94	3.71
February	3.41	3.40	3.55@3.57	3.43
March	3.40	3.36	3.35@3.36	3.42
April	..	..	3.39@3.40	3.45
May	3.45	3.45	3.44@3.45	3.48
June	..	..	3.48@3.49	3.51
July	3.54	3.54	3.52@3.54	3.55
August	..	..	3.54@3.56	3.59
September	..	..	3.56@3.58	3.63
October	3.60	3.60	3.58@3.60	3.65

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 34,193 packages; last week, 34,534 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries, 688 packages. Serious interruption in the delivery of stock kept the market lightly supplied with desirable grades of fresh creamery for some days following the last weekly report. Most of this delayed stock has now come forward, and with a slight increase in receipts the market softened a little at the close. Prices have not changed materially, but extras and the lower grades can be bought fractionally lower. General trade is quiet. Storage creamery is moving into consumptive channels freely, but there is an absence of important buying on the open market, and this keeps prices unsettled. Renovated has improved a little, but ladles and packing stock have ruled slow and values barely sustained. Creamery, extras (92 score,) 36¾@37c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 29@35c; seconds, 25½@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29½@30½c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 25@26½c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 25@31c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20¼c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 47,500 cases. Exports for week, 9,850 cases. The arrivals of fresh gathered eggs have been rather more liberal of late, and with a dull trade, stocks tend to accumulate. Prices have fallen considerably, and the market closed unsettled and without a clearance. Some shippers have placed limits on stock here and arriving, but in spite of this restriction the supply is beyond the demand and the market is closing with a weak tone and very little business above a range of 30@35c in any grade obtainable. Lower qualities move slowly, and there are still some remains of previous accumulations offering at irregular prices, down to about the value of early packed refrigerators. Storage eggs have been rather quieter toward the close, although some holders still express confidence in the situation; the tone is somewhat irregular, and some receivers are showing greater urgency to sell. Nearby eggs in fair supply; there is but a small quantity of very fancy large new laid whites coming forward, and these command sustained prices, but sales above 50@52c are exceptional, and a considerable part of the supply ranges from 50c downward, owing to more serious mixture with small pullet eggs. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 32½@34c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer, 27@29c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 18@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 23@25½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 17@22c; dirties, 17@21c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennry whites, fine to fancy, 50@54c; ordinary to good, 38@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@52c; small whites, 38@43c; Western, gathered whites, 38@44c; State, Penn., and nearby, small browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@38c; nearby refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.; light variable winds.

Miss. and La.—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs., fair; light variable winds.

East Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

West Tex. and Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark., Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ohio.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; moderate temperature; light to moderate southerly winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs., fair; moderate temperature.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; unsettled; probably snow or rain; moderate variable winds, becoming fresh southerly Thurs.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; Thursday unsettled; probably snow or rain.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., with moderate temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy and possibly unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

Minn.—Cloudy and possibly unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.; colder Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Wed.; probably becoming unsettled by Thurs.; warmer Wed. in w., and becoming cen.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; warmer in e. Wed.; colder Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed.; warmer in e.; Thurs. unsettled and colder.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; colder Thurs. or Thurs. night.

NEW ERIE FINANCING.

Arrangements Under Way to Meet $10,000,000 of Notes Due April 1.

Arrangements are under way to finance $10,000,000 collateral notes of the Erie Railroad which mature April 1, 1916. No plans have been agreed upon, but a proposal which is receiving favorable consideration is to issue another series of general mortgage convertible 4 per cent. bonds.

The Erie has only one issue of convertibles. It is limited to $50,000,000. Two series aggregating about $20,000,000 bonds are outstanding and another $11,000,000 are held in the treasury of the company. The convertible privilege of Series A, which was at the rate of $50 a share, has expired, and that of Series B expires Oct. 1, 1917. Bonds are convertible at the rate of $00 a share for the stock under this series. No bonds have ever been converted into stock.

It is within the province of the Directors of the Erie to set the conversion privilege as low as $41 a share for the stock, subject to approval of the public service authorities. This figure closely approximates the level at which Erie common has been selling lately. The strength of Erie stock yesterday, in the face of the reports of new financing, lent weight to the belief that the conversion privilege for the next series of convertibles would be regarded as a valuable right. It is permissible, under the mortgage, to issue $10,000,000 new bonds a year, and this amount would just cover the maturing notes.

A report that the Erie would raise $25,000,000 early next year could not be confirmed. It was suggested that the $18,500,000 collateral 5 per cent. notes maturing April 1, 1917, would also be retired, but bankers said that there was no necessity for such action. It is hoped eventually to eliminate all short-term financing and to place all obligations under a $500,000,000 blanket mortgage.

SUGAR AS REVENUE RAISER.

Interesting Contest Over Tariff and Consumption Tax Expected.

An interesting contest in Congress on the proposal to continue the tariff on sugar after May 1, 1916, when the commodity is scheduled to become free, was predicted yesterday by Frank C. Lowry of the Federal Sugar Refining Company on his return from a trip to Washington.

"There are a number of old-line Democrats," said he, "who feel that the party should stick to its avowed principles and remove the protection on sugar as planned. Others want the extension.

"Senator Gore has in mind a combination of a tariff and consumption tax such as has been adopted by European countries, and has asked the Treasury Department to make a report showing the revenue which would be raised by a consumption tax of 1.20 cents a pound on domestic sugars and a tariff of 1.50 cents on foreign sugars.

"Such a tax would yield in the neighborhood of $130,000,000 and increase the price to the consumer about ½ a cent a pound more than the present tariff, which produces only $38,000,000 net. This is an indication of the amount that can be raised on sugar by adjusting the tax so that the yield goes into the Treasury.

"I have prepared and sent to Washington a series of calculations based upon production for 1916, which show in detail that the Government would receive $92,019,200 with a consumption tax exactly equivalent to the ruling tariff on sugar.

"The price of sugar, therefore, through this tax would not be advanced, while the Treasury receipts would be almost three times as large as at present. Under the tariff system, this excess is divided among the various domestic producers."

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bergensfjord, at Christiania, Dec. 15.
SS Teespool, at Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
SS Alcon, at Rotterdam, Dec. 19.
SS Amazonia, at Naples, Dec. 14.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, Dec. 20.
SS Frederik VIII., at Christiansand, Dec. 20.
SS Dalemoor, at Hull, Dec. 20.
SS Sama, at Teneriffe, Dec. 20.
SS Boynton, at Gloucester, Dec. 21.
SS Vasilefs Constantinos, at Piraeus, Dec. 20.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, at Genoa, Dec. 11.
SS Skipton Castle, at Vladivostok, Dec. 8.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Dec. 20.
SS Ardgryfe, at London, Dec. 21.
SS Anna Maarak, at Bordeaux, Dec. 14.
SS Corinth, at Huelva, Dec. 12.

Sailed.

SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, Dec. 19.
SS City of Lincoln, from Oran, Dec. 19.
SS Sverre, from Antofagasta, Dec. 20.
SS Randwyk, from Rotterdam, Dec. 18.

Passed.

SS Birkhall, New York for Savona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Gorbea Mendi, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Picton, New York for Catania, passed Malta.
SS Buenos Aires, New York for Cadiz, passed Sagres.
SS Nasent, New York for London, passed Prawle Point.
SS Marburg, New York for Freemantle, passed Ascension.
SS Parkhaven, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Christian Michelsen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 24, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 11:30 P. M. Dec. 22, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 10:30 A. M. Dec. 23, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 22, SS Shonga.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden—Close Dec. 31, SS Stockholm.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 3, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 12 M. Dec. 22, SS Lygenfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 22, SS Caserta, and at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 23, SS Europa.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Dec. 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Dec. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru (11:30 A. M.).....Dec. 26
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Matal .....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and British Columbia)—Empress of Japan...Dec. 27
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea

TRADE BALANCE SMALLER.

Fell Off Last Week $10,000,000 from Record of Previous Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The balance of trade last week in favor of the United States kept above the $50,000,000 mark, but fell off nearly $10,000,000 from the record of the previous week. The actual balance was $51,737,092. Exports were $84,939,437, and imports $33,202,345, with customs collections $3,522,739.

The exports at New York were $56,137,073, imports $18,416,855, and duties collected $2,458,709. New Orleans made the second highest mark in exports with shipments of horses, the total value of exports from that port being $5,772,210. Norfolk came next with $4,015,900.

Cotton was exported during the week to the amount of 141,057 bales, making the total exportation since Aug. 1, 1915, 2,126,609 bales.

Van Antwerp Firm to Reorganize.

The Stock Exchange firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co., expires by limitation on Dec. 31 and will be succeeded by a new house to be known as Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, 15 Broad St. The members will be William C. Van Antwerp, Harold L. Fish and Albert R. Fish, special, all three members of the board; Francis C. Bishop and Charles L. Hoffman. The new members, the Messrs. Fish, are at present with the firm of Halsted & Hodges.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22D, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
FOR ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATORS.
3 shs. Cumberland County Power & Light Co. Prefd.
19 shs. South Carolina Light, Power & Railway Co. Prefd.
5 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
10 shs. J. Spencer Turner Co. Prefd.
1 share Virginian Power Co. common.
$500 Portland Building Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1922.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
22 shs. Boro. Bridge Realty Co.
$1,000 Sea Coast Realty Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due April 14th, 1914.
200 shs. United States Ordnance & Projectile Co.
$45,000 Quanah Acme & Pacific Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due Oct., 1939.
$5,000 Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R., Cinn., Wabash & Mich. Div., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1991.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Rwy., Central Branch, 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
50 shs. American Racing Co.
50 shs. D. Appleton Publishing Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
1,200 shs. Consolidated Copper Mines.
8 shs. Hall Signal Co. Prefd. old stock.
125 shs. Alaska Telegraph & Telephone Co.
17 shs. Bank of America.
$6,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry., Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 1st 5s, 1926.
100 shs. Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.
$1,000 Lake Huron & Northern Ontario R. R. 1st 5s, 1943.
18 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
20 shs. Citizens Central Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Columbus Rwy. Light & Power Co. of Miss. common.
100 shs. Kirby Lumber Co. common.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES IN DISSOLUTION.
All the right, title and interest of the Petpeswick Mining Co. in Mining Leases of Province of Nova Scotia, Lake Catcha, Gold District, Block 2, Numbers 2477, 2478, 2631, 2623, 3012, 2771, 2809, 2934, and 2891, and Block 5, Numbers 1753 and 2891.
Also all of the machinery, tools, sheds, buildings, and other personal property of the Petpeswick Mining Company, on the premises leased, or used in connection with the said mines and mining operations. Full description and inventory are with the Auctioneers.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.
SALE OF
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
FOR STORAGE CHARGES.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1915,
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
539 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
ABOUT
120 Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Of Various Sizes and Makes.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
Today, Wednesday, December 22, 1915,
AT 2 P. M., AT
539 BROADWAY, New York,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Manufactured Furs,
Consisting of seasonable Fur Sets, Coats, Scarfs, Muffs, etc. This is an unusual opportunity. INSPECTION TUESDAY FROM 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M., AND ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. DEALERS INVITED.
HIGH-GRADE MAHOGANY
OFFICE
FURNITURE
25 Mahogany Roll-top Desks, 25 Cutler Oak and Mahogany Roll-top Desks, Typewriters, Carpets, Rugs, Chairs, Tables, Racks, etc. High-grade Office Accessories.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
Sells Today, Wednesday, Dec. 22d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., 1270 Broadway,
4th Floor, Wilson Building. No flag displayed. The entire contents of the most modern equipped office furniture of seven large offices. To be removed at once. Auctioneer's office, 23 Walker St. Phone Franklin 2488.

JEWELRY.
The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET
THIS DAY AT 3 P. M.
To Close an Estate
Diamond Jewelry,
consisting of Fleur-de-lis Pin, cost $5; Hatpin, cost $1.50; Chatelaines, Earrings, Bracelets, Rings, Brooches, Pins, &c., mounted in platinum.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BY ORDER OF THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Public Auction
To the Highest Bidder,
The Assets of the Bankrupt Estate of
JOHN W. RANSLEY & SON
34 Sterling St., East Orange, N. J.,
SALE TODAY AT 11:30 A. M.,
A Complete Mineral Beverage Plant
Consisting of soda fountains, faucets, coils, siphons, tanks, machinery, bottles and automobile truck.
Sale subject to confirmation of referee.
FREDERICK L. JOHNSON, Trustee,
164 Market St., Newark, N. J.
GEORGE FURST, Attorney for Trustee,
164 Market St., Newark, N. J.
HENRY KLINGER, Auctioneer.
PLAYER PIANOS
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct.,
Will Sell To-day, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1915,
AT 10:30 A. M.,
at 539 BROADWAY, New York,
FOR
Simpson Crawford Corporation,
5 Player Pianos, 1 Baby Grand Piano and 3 Pianos.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

COATS.—Jobber placing orders for snappy models. Call all day, fourth floor 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Looking at Spring coats. 40 West 28th, 1st floor.

COATS.—Looking Coats and Suits, 9 to 12 daily. 110 West 14th St., 5th floor.

COATS, better grade, looking at samples all week. 31 East 28th St., 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at Samples, 2 to 5 o'clock daily. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples. Call, 27 West 20th St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at samples all week. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring line. M. Rosen, 36 W. 28th, 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush, Winter coats, furs, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Silk, afternoon and evening dresses; jobber looking at samples; big users. Address R. L. M., 152 Times.

DRESSES, WAISTS and MIDDIES.—Jobber looking at samples between 9 and 12. Room 608, 37 East 28th St.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2050.

SEWING MACHINES.—Open to buy sewing machines suitable for manufacturing shirts. Spring 2985.

SUITS. — Fur-trimmed poplins, whipcords, jobs wanted; 10 A. M. tomorrow morning. S. Silverstein, 39 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Ready to buy snappy models; all week. Horowitz, 6 West 18th.

SUITS, COATS, (Spring.)—Jobber looking all week. 12 W. 31st St., 5th floor.

SUITS—COATS—Looking at better grade all week. 11 West 25th, 10th floor.

WAISTS—Large jobber looking at Spring lines all week. Room 1,500, 15 E. 26th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., is open to buy children's dresses, peticoats, kimonos, house dresses, waists, &c., for January Special Sales. Mail definite information—no samples; will call.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 455 B'way. Tel Spring 3558.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2050.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Plush, corduroy, and uralamb; positively last lot; to close out for January sales at very low prices. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS.—Nice lot of plush, corduroy, and mixtures, at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats; good styles at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 W. 20th St.

COATS.—Plush; final closing out, cheap. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, and SKIRTS—Jobs of same to be closed out very cheap. 109 W. 26th, 5th floor.

COMBINATIONS.—50 dozen Georgette combinations, laces, and crepe-de-chine waists to sell out; latest models. Nemoiter & Burger, 60 W. 15th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—40 inches wide, heavy quality; new Spring shades; pearl, grey, rose, Copenhagen, etc.; quantity for immediate delivery; 90c. a yard. Gould & Neubert, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk tailored dresses; 100 to close. S. Shulder Co., Inc., 138 West 17th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

FURS.—Ladies' and children's sets to close out. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

PARTY DRESSES.—100 party dresses to close out. Max D. Diamond, 314 7th Av.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line now ready for your inspection. Lesser-Roggen Co., 7 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Gave up manufacturing; will sacrifice 300 boys' suits. Schulman, Hicksville, N. Y.

SUITS AND COATS.—500 to close out for January sales. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 E. 33d St.

VELVETEENS—Large quantity of low-grade black, navy, brown, and red 22-inch velveteen at 22½c a yard net spot cash to close out for mill before inventory. Stoney & Starkey, 45 E. 17th; phone Stuyv. 3282.

WAISTS.—Hand-made silk waists; latest styles job, $3.75. White, 155 West 22d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Trunk Shapes Restricted.

A ruling has been made by a Canadian Railway Commission that all trunks must be rectangular in shape, and that, where the sides are too bulging, trunks will not be accepted for transportation. According to Consul General Frederick M. Ryder, Winnipeg, the decision followed the submitting of considerable evidence on the subject of restricting the shape of baggage containers. The limit of $100 as liability for damage to baggage was upheld by the commission, as was the $50 limit on children's baggage.

Raw Cocoa Prices Steady.

Notwithstanding the seasonal quiet in the local market for raw cocoa, prices show little sign of weakness. On the other hand, one of the most-used grades moved up a quarter of a cent a pound during the week, due principally to reduced stocks. The export demand at the moment is featureless. These were the prices quoted on leading grades here yesterday: Bahia, 16¾@17¾c; Caracas, 17@17½c.; Arriba, 19@19½c.; Grenada, 17@17½c.; Sanchez, 16½@16¾c., and Maracaibo, 20@22c.

Institutions Buy Lots of Goods.

Not the least of the trading in the local dry goods market these days is being done by institutions of one kind or another, especially those under Catholic patronage. Very recently representatives of forty Catholic organizations bought goods in a single day from one of the leading wholesalers, the total purchases amounting to a tidy sum. All sorts of merchandise is being taken by the institution buyers, but the great bulk of the purchases is made up of staple goods.

Obtain Large Export Order.

An order for 50,000 suits of wool underwear and 50,000 wool sweaters has been received by Wise & Whitlock, Inc., for delivery at once to two of the allied Governments. This is understood to be part of the quantity of similar goods which has been bought here for the English Government through the foreign department of a local department store. Large amounts of woolen underwear and sweaters have been purchased for spot delivery, and contracts given for additional quantities to be manufactured within stipulated periods of time. The construction of the underwear is said to be 60 per cent. wool and 40 per cent. cotton, and the price is put at $11 a dozen.

How to Turn Shoe Stock Fast.

"I had the pleasure of seeing actual figures last week," said a local shoe man yesterday, "of a specialty store where the shoe stock was turned thirteen times this year, whereas the best figures produced by any 'family' shoe store that I know of show a turnover of four times and a half. This specialty dealer uses the 'P. M.' system freely. Sometimes a new line that has just arrived and does not look as good as the day it was ordered is placed on the 'P. M.' list at regular prices. All short lines and left-over lots are placed on bargain tables at uniform prices, regardless of styles. I saw some good-looking $5 and $6 shoes, all this season's styles, priced at $2.95."

A New Skating Shoe.

A new skating boot of tan calf, eight inches high, and with a long tip running up to and forming the lace stays, is now being shown in this market, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin. It can be used for a storm shoe as well as for skating. The bulletin further says it was noticeable that the sale of white and light-colored shoes for women dropped only during the stormy days of last week. On Thursday and Saturday afternoon, when the weather cleared, they sold freely. The best-posted dealers are said to be paying a lot of attention to the demand for tan shoes for women, claiming that it is time for them to come in again, especially in view of the continued demand for men's tan shoes.

Hard Coal Getting Scarce.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the shortage of anthracite, previously spoken of as a possibility, has become real in the last ten days. Retail stocks have not yet been depleted to a point where household users are unable to get enough coal for current needs, but that stage will soon be reached in some localities unless the railroad situation changes for the better. The roads are unable to get cars through to destination, and the blockade has created a shortage of empties that is seriously interfering with the operations, colliery shutdowns being increasingly frequent. Last week's snowstorm, by throwing the entire system of rail and water transportation out of joint, added to the acuteness of the bituminous situation.

Means Higher Prices.

The withdrawal of crossbred wools from export by Great Britain will cause further advances in the price of woolen goods, according to the mill agents. This action on the part of England will more than counterbalance any weakness which might have developed through the inactivity of mills that were working on war contracts. Before the crossbreds embargo was announced, buyers were hoping that additional increases in the price of woolens would be staved off as a result of competition among the mills for business, but the situation created by the restriction on wools of this character will have its effect from the wool dealers to the buyer of the finished fabric. An agent said yesterday that the duration of the embargo will cut no figure in the conditions to be met. "Prices," he said, "will continue to advance. If the embargo is lifted there will be no recession."

Crude Rubber Prices Stiffening.

There has been quite some improvement in the price position of the local crude rubber market in the last few days, and as a result there has been better buying on the part of manufacturing interests. Until lately the bulk of the trading here, which has been fairly lively, has been between dealers, the manufacturers holding off in the apparent hope that prices would soften. The strength of the local market is due largely to the firmness of the London market, where recent buying, especially for Government account, is said to have been large. There are traders in this market who feel that the present rise will last for some time, and that dollar rubber is again in sight. In this belief some holders are already quoting about 2 cents a pound above the general market figures, which, for spot, are 77 cents a pound for up-river, fine, and 88½@89 cents for first latex crêpe and smoked sheets.

Gray Goods Demand Featureless.

This is not the time of the year to look for excitement in the gray goods market, so it was no disappointment when yesterday passed without importing any. Some business was put through during the day in a quiet way, but it ran principally to single and few-bale lots. Spot and near-by delivery goods supplied most of the little activity there was, neither buyers nor sellers being especially anxious to press contract business at this time. Odd lots are reported let out here and there at prices slightly under the market, the transactions being in the nature of mill clean-ups, but where there are little or no surplus goods on hand prices are held firmly enough. For instance, bids of 4 9-16 cents for 38½-inch 64-60s, for delivery in this month and next, are known to have been refused, and bids of 4 3-16 cents for spot 64-48s were taken in at least one instance only subject to mill acceptance. Closing print-cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¼c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Manufacturers' Prices Only Determine Dutiable Values.

It was decided yesterday by the reappraisement division of the Board of General Appraisers that, once a die has been included in the market value of show cards or other merchandise printed from the block, its value cannot again be added to the value of subsequent importations of printed matter. The case up for decision had to do with show cards printed by George Falkner & Sons of Manchester. There was no dispute with the local customs men regarding the value of the cards, which amounted to approximately $175, but the Appraiser added $85 to cover the cost in England of the die. The importers proved to the satisfaction of Judge McClelland that the die had been included in the dutiable value of earlier importations of similar cards. The Collector was accordingly reversed in taking duty on the die.

The Department of Justice lost yesterday in an attempt to have the board affirm advances made by the New York officials on importations of earthenware from Villeroy & Boch of Berlin. The handlers of the goods here introduced affidavits to show that similar goods were sold in the home market at the same prices as those shown on the invoices in the present case, but with a discount of only 10 per cent., and not 10 per cent. and 2 per cent. The Collector was reversed in advancing the market values.

Board 3 affirmed a decision of Judge Brown holding that the invoiced prices of fancy wool mantlings and fancy wool suitings from Briggs, Neumann & Co. of Bradford were correct. When the goods arrived here the customs officials raised the values and took exacted duty on the higher level. It appeared that the prices relied upon by the Government to prove its contention were jobbers' prices. These, the single General Appraiser held, could not properly be used as a basis for levying duty. The full board indorsed this action and ruled that the prices stated on the invoices represented manufacturers' prices which were the kind of values required by the law to be taken in determining the proper dutiable values.

Judge Waite decided that Felix Vaal of Rotterdam had correctly invoiced peppermint candy. The Dutch shipper invoiced it as having a market value of 3.75 florins per gross, but, when the merchandise arrived here, the importers were under the impression that the market had risen, and accordingly, in making entry, fixed the value at 5.90 florins. The appraising officers took duty on the latter price. Later the importers learned that the Dutch values had not gone up, and asked that the candy be allowed to enter at the invoiced price. The General Appraiser agreed.

The Board of Classification sustained the claim of A. H. Bringk & Co. that so-called mohair backings were properly entitled to free entry as a wool waste. The Collector was reversed in returning the merchandise at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Fred & Ben Lewenthal Company, Inc., importers and manufacturers of jewelry, will be located on the third floor of the Reed & Barton Building, 320 and 322 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-second Street, on and after Dec. 25. Fred Lewenthal will leave for the West soon on a business trip.

A. Simon, formerly general representative and office manager for Michael Holzman, has acquired an interest in the business, which will be known after Jan. 1 as Michael Holzman & Co. The new showrooms of the concern, which manufactures middy blouses and children's dresses, are at 32 West Thirty-second Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Lanim Bros.; J. C. Lanim, clothing; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros., Co.; A. Blumberg, cloaks, suits, underwear, white goods; 43 Leonard.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.: J. T. Hagan, white goods; E. Lahty, laces, embroideries; W. F. Varnum, boy's clothing; Mr. Conway, men's clothing; E. A. Brown, auto apparel; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, sweaters, gloves, shirts; Mr. Emery, women's cotton underwear, petticoats, sweaters; Miss E. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss E. O'Gorman, trimmings, braids, basement; Miss Spencer, girls' coats, dresses; Miss Armstrong, waists; Miss L. M. Robichean, women's coats; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Meyer Jonasson Co.: Mrs. A. Hogan, waists; 11 West 23th.
BOSTON—William Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' coats, dresses; Mr. King, machine made dresses; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses, basement; Mr. Levinson, dresses, furs; 116 W. 32.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; J. W. Little, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Stone & Tuck; J. S. Tuck, skirts, dresses; Grand.
BOSTON—Solomon, hats; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Baker, Jacobs & Co.; A. A. Baker, neckwear; Imperial.
CHICAGO—J. Cohn Furniture Co.; A. H. Cohn, carpets; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—The Fair; O. W. Lehman, dry goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—L. James, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Greene's, Ltd.; B. Greene, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th.
CINCINNATI—Tucking Garment Co.; W. E. Altomare, cloaks, suits; Broztel.
CHICAGO—Wolf's Furniture House; J. Wolf, furniture; Somerset.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Koblegard Co.; P. H. Koblegard, dry goods, notions; 75 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; A. H. ¾Canning; silk petticoats; 71 W. 23d St.
DALLAS—Frin Bros.; S. T. Frin, laces, embroideries; Wallick.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Fidler, Wicks Co.; S. W. Thompson, general mdse.; Breslin.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—Mrs. J. H. Howarth & Co.; Mrs. J. H. Howarth, furniture; Flanders.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; F. C. Budington, carpets, rugs; P. Master, draperies; 18 E. 35th.
LYNCHBURG—Watts Bros. Co.; W. S. Caskie, laces, ribbons; 258 Church.
LOS ANGELES—Hinz & Landt; A. L. Davis, millinery; 656 Broadway.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
NEW HAVEN—Strouse, Adler & Co.; F. M. Adler, corsets; 45 E. 17th.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss J. Kallaher, women's neckwear, hdkfs, umbrellas; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Eans, Mr. Schulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
OMAHA—Herzberg Women's Toggery; A. Herzberg, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—D. Yorish, Cloaks, suits; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Oppenheimer, Greenbaum & Gross; H. Gross, clothing; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA—G. Wood, Sons & Co.; G. Wood, dry goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Tutelman Bros. & Faggen; N. Faggen, men's, women's garments; Arlington.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. A. Behr, cloaks, 116 W. 32d St.
OMAHA—Herzberg Bros.; A. Herzberg, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; W. D. Lakeman, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; W. D. Lakeman, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Miss M. White, furs; B'way and 10th.
PITTSBURGH—J. J. Porter & Co.; Miss K. Wells, millinery; 21 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, Miss J. David, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 1,241 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Baxe & Co.; B. Hark, wash goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Shenkin Bros.; J. H. Brown, piece goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bahn, Leather goods; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Shamburg, furs; 361 Fifth Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein Block Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; Miss J. E. Upson, dresses; J. H. Maloney, sporting goods; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Gollufer Millinery Co.; J. Gollufer, B. Weisman, millinery; 22 W. 21st St.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; M. G. Wiener, silks, laces; 621 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hinz & Landt; J. C. Berendsen, millinery; 656 B'way.
SUMTER, S. C.—O'Donnell & Co.; M. O'Donnell, general merchandise; Park Av.
TROY—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; G. A. Cluett, piece goods; 385 4th Av.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, ready to wear, 75 Spring.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

DAVID LICHTMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Lichtman, in business as the Children's Store at 244 Sixth Avenue, with a branch store at Poughkeepsie, by Buchatski & Lewis, $400; Steiner Manufacturing Company, $225, and Frank J. Levy, $38. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,500.

MICHAEL J. SCOTT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael J. Scott, dealer in men's furnishing goods at Poughkeepsie, by Elizabeth Flood, $500; James Ryan, $500, and Elias Van Benschoten, $25.

MAX EILENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Eilenberg, manufacturer of quilts and pillows at 2,010 Third Avenue, by G. S. Power, $117; Louis Jacobson, $52; Norman C. Wimall, $297, and New England Manufacturing Company, $106. He made an assignment Monday. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

FRANK DUDKIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank Dudkin, grocer at 1,625 St. Nicholas Avenue, by Sol Adolph & Co., $102; Jacob Narzisenfeld, $104, and Byron C. Hawley, $804.

HARRY ALTMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Altman of 225 Stanton Street, a dealer in men's furnishing goods, by Alfred W. Wood, $365; Jacob Adler & Co., $99, and Dorfman Brothers, $59. Liabilities are said to be $2,000 and assets $800.

JOHN VIVIANO of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,400 and no assets.

LEON FICKLER.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Leon Fickler, dealer in dry goods at 1,776 Third Avenue, against whom a petition was filed on Jan. 8, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE COMPANY of 180 Grand St. has filed schedules showing liabilities of $23,005 and assets $9,500.

MORRIS GURIAN, shoe dealer, at 184 Monroe St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,351 and assets $5,452.

JOSEPH HONIG, dealer in furniture at 332 West 125th St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,115 and assets $1,533.

HYMAN DZEKOWITZ, dealer in men's furnishing goods, &c., at Port Chester, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,690 and assets $393.

BALDWIN & RITSERT COMPANY, manufacturer of feathers at 24 East 21st St., has made an assignment to Lester B. Freedman.

VICTOR KOCH HAIR INDUSTRY, INC., wholesale dealer in human hair goods at 128 East 16th St., has made an assignment to Solomon Hyman.

SMITH & MEYER, composed of Philip D. Smith and Samuel Meyer, manufacturers of silk waists at 32-36 West 18th St., have made an assignment to Archibald Palmer.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Dr. A. L. Nelden—City of N. Y.	$128.49
Koch, Frank—Same	238.71
Knickerbocker Realty Co.—Same	128.49
Lagill Commercial Photograph Co.—Same	128.49
Lawson, Geo. P.—Same	348.95
Leavens, Thomas J.—Same	238.71
Leary, John—Same	238.71
Mexican Commercial Co.—Same	1,120.71
Mercantile Securities Co.—Same	128.49
Mercer Automobile Sales Co.—Same	128.49
Miller, Catherine V. S.—Same	348.95
Mays, Julia—Same	459.16
Miller, Frances—Same	459.16
Meyerowitz, Michael—Same	459.16
Maguire Patrick H.—Same	348.95
No. 1,495 Broadway Co.—Same	106.42
O'Donnell, Edw. F.—Same	348.95
O'Connor, Daniel F.—Same	348.95
N. Y. Siberian Exploration Co.—Same	106.42
National Protective League—Same	128.49
N. Y. Auto Lamp Co.—Same	128.49
North American Music Pub. Co.—Same	1,084.30
Nozox Co.—Same	128.49
Noah's Ark Co.—Same	348.95
North American Selling Co.—Same	238.71
Osign Electric Co.—Same	238.71
Otto Motor Co. of N. Y.—City of N. Y.	238.71
Oakes Leather Co.—Same	128.49
Pearsons, Frank—Same	348.95
Prudential Pub. Co.—Same	128.49
Progressive Inventions Co.—Same	128.49
Penny Vending Co.—Same	141.56
Pastime Amusement Co.—Same	238.71
Astor Film Corp.—G. Ohmes	504.22
Herg, Louis—Page Belting Co.	273.65
Barrett, Wm. M., Prest.—H. Schlessel	238.07
Bradley, Florence—H. Simon	131.40
Benson, Lillian, as Foster—H. Simon	501.16
Brinckerhoff, Daniel D.—A. Brinckerhoff	173.01
Bonnano, Giulio—B. M. Kemps	261.80
Brandner, B. Warwick—Fifth Av. Coach Co., Assts	111.88
Brener, Samuel, and Oval Construction Co.—Germania Bank of City of N. Y.	2,012.65
Bratt, Rose—N. Y. Railways Co., costs	114.88
City of N. Y. and John T. Fetherston, Comr.—J. D. Dailey et al., costs	125.65
Colella, Assunta—J. P. Hoffman, costs	107.94
Clark, Martin—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs	116.38
Cort, John—Frances, Inc.	440.01
Cohen, Lena, and Abraham Simonson—L. I. Gerber	2,623.71
Charlop, Morris A., Joseph J. Charlop, and Bernet Ginsburg—I. Tonker	303.27
Dininny, Ferral C.—N. Y. Trust Co.	28,537.71
Distributing Importing Co., Inc.—Holbrook Co.	120.10
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—J. H. Hines	1,634.20
Frank, Isaac S.—W. E. Read et al.	1,092.50
Feldtmann, George—J. Wilson et al.	160.50
Fritz, Simon—A. H. Ball et al.	116.55
Franke, Oscar J.—J. H. Schreiner	133.21
Garrison, G. Blake—D. W. Calmon	501.91
Gitzelter, Nathan—S. Rosenblatt	106.00
Green, Benjamin, and Pauline Fischer—People, &c.	300.00
Green, Benjamin, and Daisy Brown—Same	300.00
Ginsberg, Samuel—P. Englander	127.43
Ginsberg, Abraham—M. Greenberg	114.65
Hayes, Thomas J.—Rivoli Silk Hosiery Co.	150.85
Imperial Curtain Co.—H. Cohen	356.41
Judge, James T.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs	111.88
Joseph Gordon, Inc.—A. Kelly	5,140.40
Jacobs, Jacob—H. Aldhous, agent	116.91
Johnson, Andrew—J. Jersky	115.01
Keefe, Walter F.—Mandel Bros.	321.14
Kamenetzky, Ralph, and Albert Sokol—S. H. Nordlinger	1,960.45
Lindemann & Co.—J. Harris Fountain Pen Co.	164.27
Le Bouteiller, Pierre, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	500.00
Liberty Storage & Warehouse Co.—I. Morez, (possession of chattels)	252.87
Lamina, Oscar B.—E. S. Samuels	107.42
Lubotkin, Herman—Geo. A. Fink	691.50
Musical Mutual Protective Union—H. Danziger	276.95
Mayer, Ida E.—E. H. Barrett	1,862.57
McGrear, Sarah, or Unterberg—I. Baer et al.	125.71
Mandelberg, or Handelbaum, Sam, or Samuel—B. Zitlinsky & Son	131.52
Nazzucci, Giovanni—M. Del Papa	233.21
Miller, Irving—M. Frost et al.	140.13
Matthews, Chas. S.—Orteg Motor Co.	174.94
Mostkov, Lesser—Excelia Vest Co.	110.22
Mason Seaman Transfer Co.—C. E. Thompson	1,136.82
Marshall, Chemical Co., Inc.—J. B. Marter	105.47
McDonald, Dorothy—D. Miller	107.50
Nadel, Harry—B. Abrams	363.71
Prager, Louis D. & Edw. B. Walton—L. Moll	344.16
Patton, Wm. M.—A. Nugent	252.77
Pease, Mabelle, F. A.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs	107.88
Peace, Frank C.—Same, costs	107.89
Reines, Morris—Aidel Co.	207.80
Rector Gas Lamp Co.—Hartford Pattern & Model Co., Inc.	192.76
Sinko, Joseph—North River Lumber Co.	133.15
Straub, Hirsch C.—Florman & Kresner	122.50
Stern, Jacob—440 4th Av. Corp.	139.36
Snow, Roscoe A.—H. McGrath	286.09
Sweetwood, Morris—M. Millman	119.50
Speer, Max H. & Frances—Hannis Distilling Co.	113.27
Su. 3rd St. Corp.—Hyman Halperin & Nathan Feldman—L. Greenberg	281.30
Silverstein, Max—H. Gordes	122.28
Silver, Wm. M.—J. E. Stafford	240.61
Tyler, G. Vere—S. P. X. Tull	134.81
Wilson, Maud Y.—A. Grusilich	686.11
Van Brunt, Wm. Ty—E. M. Parker	19,762.70
Heidler, Feather Co., Inc.—I. Goldberg	341.20
Wiegand, Charles—Lincoln Trust Co.	1,858.84
Wasser, David—M. Brook	163.72
Weiner, Harry & Lena—C. E. Byrne Piano Co., Inc.	206.72
Wilkenfeld, Morris—H. J. Scher	235.65
West, Henry L.—District National Bank of Washington	3,642.18

In Bronx County.

Building Association of the Woodlawn Club, Inc.—H. Rudolph	$327.22
Brown, Ralph J.—J.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Most Issues Sag—Increase in Railroad Earnings—Our Credit Trade Balance.

Traders about gave up hope yesterday of a Christmas boom in the stock market. The dealings fell off considerably, and that, rather than the fact that most stocks closed at a slight decline, gave the Street the impression that greater activity was not to be looked for immediately. Some special issues were notably strong, but the list as a whole was governed rather by the settling of long accounts than by the assumption of fresh trading positions. Mercantile Marine was two-thirds as active as United States Steel, and American Smelting was about as active as these two combined. In this was seen a reflection of the news of Villa's abandonment of his fight against the Carranza Government. Conditions in Mexico are expected to improve to the advantage of all American companies operating properties there.

Our relations with Austria were being talked of as a thing which might cause an upset in the market, but the concern on this score seemed much on the surface. It was used as a bear argument, but to no great effect. For the time being the market for the most part seems indifferent to news. Investment continues, and in no mean volume, as the ready absorption of the steady flow of bonds from Europe shows, but speculation for the time being is quiescent. No harm is likely to result from that, for one of the things which the market needs is the investment absorption of a part of the supply of stocks brought into the Street during the rise which culminated in October.

For that absorption the financial community is counting on the demand which it expects to be stimulated for stocks by the continued prosperity of trade and industry. It regrets that the excellent showing the railroads have been making has not led to larger buying of railroad stocks. The reports for November are led by the Baltimore & Ohio, which yesterday made a very gratifying report for that month. Cumulative effect is hoped for in connection with these repeated good statements. The prospect of labor demands upon the railroads is one of the offsets to the increased earnings, for if labor could obtain an increase in wages commensurate with the increase in earnings, the railroads might well be embarrassed seriously in the next period of recession unless meanwhile the rate structure had been adjusted to a level which would enable the roads to pay the higher wages in ordinary years as well as in extraordinarily good years. That is more than is presently hoped for, although note is being taken of what seems a friendlier attitude toward the railroads on the part of their regulators.

A further rise of nearly 3 cents in the price of wheat, making a total advance of close to 11 cents a bushel from the low point of last week, was mainly attributed to large demand, notably demand for export. Our agricultural exports bid fair to contribute their full share to the extraordinary balance which we are expected to realize on this season's exports. The credit balance for the week ended Dec. 18 exceeded $51,000,000. The balance so far this month on incomplete returns has been about $138,000,000. At a corresponding rate for the rest of the month the total credit balance for December would amount to more than $230,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1915.

Total sales ..... Stocks, (Shares.)
Same day last year 338,326
Year to date 121,775
Same period last year 168,464,401
Average price and change 50 stocks 47,294,094
Same day last year ..... 90.01 — .11
60.81 — .06

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.30	Jan. 31	67.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
129	132	50	Adams Express	131	131	131	131	...
25⅝	26	6,300	Alaska Gold Mines	26⅛	26⅛	25½	26	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	300	Alaska Juneau	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
81	81½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	81½	81½	81	81	— ½
82	83	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82	82½	— ¼
55⅝	59¾	3,800	Am. Can	59¼	59¼	58⅞	59	...
110	111	100	Am. Can pf	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	...
77	77⅜	6,400	Am. Car & Fdry	76½	78	76½	76⅞	— ⅛
116⅛	119	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116½	+ ⅛
54⅛	55	700	Am. Coal Products	156	156	154	154½	— ½
97½	99	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55	— ½
125½	128½	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¾
10⅜	10⅝	100	Am. Express	125½	125½	125½	125½	— ⅛
50	50½	300	Am. H. & Leather	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
26¼	27	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
22⅝	23¼	300	Am. Ice Securities	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
68½	68¾	300	Am. Linseed	23	23	23	23	...
101	102	1,400	Am. Locomotive	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	...
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
104⅝	104¾	10	Do., odd lot	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
110¼	111¾	59,970	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102¾	104⅞	102¼	104⅜	+ ⅜
88½	89	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114⅜	114⅜	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅛
85	86¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
60¾	61	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	84	84	84	84	— ¾
60¾	61	100	Am. Steel Fdries	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅜
117½	118⅝	33	Do., odd lot	61	61	61	61	...
128¼	128¾	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118¾	118¾	118	118	...
200¼	201	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅜	+ ⅝
47	50	3,300	Am. Tobacco	199	201	196½	200½	+ ½
47	48½	200	Am. Woolen	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
85⅞	86	200	Am. Woolen & r	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
62	64	6,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	86½	86¾	85⅝	86	— ⅛
105¼	105¼	100	Associated Oil	63	63	63	63	— 1
101⅜	101⅞	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	105¾	105⅝	105¼	105⅜	— ⅜
115⅝	116	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	...
92¼	92⅝	10,700	Baldwin Loco	117½	117½	115¾	115¾	— ⅞
77	77¼	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	— ½
...	...	100	Baltimore & O. pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛	— ½
3⅜	3½	28	Bank of Com. x d	179	179	179	179	...
87¾	88	800	Batopilas Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
94	96	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88¾	88¾	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Brown Shoe pf	95	95	95	95	...
83	88	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	...
65¾	65¾	100	Burns Brothers	83¾	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	— ¾
81	81½	1,900	Butte & Superior	63⅝	66¼	63⅝	65⅞	+ ⅛
59	60	2,900	California Petrol	31⅞	31⅝	30⅜	31	— ¼
179⅜	180	1,200	California Pet. pf	60½	60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	900	Canadian Pacific	180	180¼	179⅝	179¾	— ¼
109	109⅞	100	Central Leather Co	52¼	53	52½	53	— ⅛
61⅝	62	500	Central Leather pf	109¼	109¼	106¾	106¾	+ ½
14½	15	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	62¼	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	39¼	400	Chi. Great Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
93	93¼	1,100	Chi. Mil. & St. P	39	39	38¾	38⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	9,100	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	93¾	93¾	93	93	— ⅛
23⅜	24	1,900	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
53	53⅛	2,300	Chino Copper	24	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
50¾	51	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¼	53¼	52¾	53	— ⅛
47	49	100	Comp. Tab. Rec	51⅛	51⅛	51	51	...
144¾	145	800	Consolidated Gas	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	...
19	19⅛	900	Corn Products Ref	143⅝	145⅝	145	145	+ ⅛
72½	73	900	Crucible Steel	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
110½	111½	300	Crucible Steel pf	73	73	73	73	— ¼
95¼	96¼	400	Deere & Co. pf	111⅛	111⅝	111½	111½	...
151⅞	151⅞	600	Delaware & Hud	95⅞	96	95⅞	96	— ⅛
215	230	300	Del., Lack & West	150⅜	151⅝	150¼	151⅝	+ ⅜
26½	27	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
104	110	100	Diamond Match	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	47½	3,600	Distillers' Secur	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¼	— ⅝
28½	28½	200	Dome Mines	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
64⅞	64⅞	400	Elec. Stor. Bat. x d	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
42	42½	6,900	Erie	64⅝	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
53⅝	56½	500	Erie 1st pf	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
50	53	2,900	Federal M. & S. pf	56¼	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
174¾	175	1,100	General Electric	58	58⅜	58	58	— ⅛
510	530	4,160	General Motors	174½	175½	174½	174½	+ ½
123	124	1,500	General Motors pf	493	510	490	510	+ 15
122¾	123¾	300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	121	125	119	124	+ 3
112¾	112⅝	300	Goodrich pf. x d	72¾	73	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
125	125½	300	Great Northern pf	111¾	112	111¾	112	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	1,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	125¼	125½	125½	125½	+ ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	2,600	Greene-Cananea	48¼	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
78	78¼	4,600	Guggenheim Explor	48¼	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
107	107½	400	Illinois Central	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	78	+ ⅛
44⅛	44⅝	4,100	Inspiration Copper	107	107	107	107	— 1
21⅛	21⅜	100	Interboro Consol	45	45	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
77⅜	78¼	200	Interboro Con. pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
57	59	200	Int. Agricultural pf	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
110¾	111	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	— 1⅝
74	74¼	26,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	111	111	110½	110½	...
196¼	197	600	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	72⅜	74¼	71⅞	74¼	+ 2½
12	12¼	100	Int. Paper	197	197⅜	196	196½	— 1
49	49½	500	Int. Paper pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
81	81½	200	Kansas City South	49¾	49¾	49	49¼	— ⅜
80⅝	81	200	Lackawanna Steel	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅜
12⅝	13⅜	100	Lake Erie & West	81	81	81	81	...
81	82	100	Lehigh Valley	13	13	13	13	...
116½	...	100	Liggett & Myers pf	81⅝	81⅞	81¼	81⅝	— ¼
94	96¼	100	Loose-W.Bis.1st pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	— 1⅛
128	129	600	Louis. & Nash	96½	96⅞	96⅜	96⅛	— 2⅜
75½	75⅝	1,200	Maxwell Motors	129	129	129	129	+ 2
101	101½	1,400	Max. Motors 1st pf	75	76	74½	75½	+ ½
56	56½	300	Max. Motors 2nd pf	101¼	101¾	101	101½	+ ½
...	...	190	Mech. & M. Nat. B	55⅞	56¼	55⅜	56¼	+ 1
98⅝	98¾	21,100	Mexican Petroleum	270¼	270¼	270¼	270¼	...
94	96	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	99¼	99½	98	98	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅞	600	Miami Copper	96	96	96	96	+1
6⅝	7	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	...
3⅞	4	600	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	4½	300	do., trust rcts	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
72¾	73¾	100	Montana Power	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
126¾	127½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	...
109	112	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	127	127	127	127	+1
28	28¼	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	110¼	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
63¼	64½	200	Nat. Lead Co	28	28	28	28	...
...	...	100	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ½
87⅜	87⅞	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
15½	15½	200	Nevada Con. Cop	87⅜	87⅜	84	84½	— ⅛
105¾	106¼	4,700	N. Y. Central	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
120⅝	120⅝	800	N. Y. N. H. & H	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+ ⅜
116	116⅛	300	Norfolk Southern	74⅜	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅝
10¼	10¼	4,600	Norfolk & Western	25	25	25	25	— 2
11⅝	11⅝	400	Northern Pacific	121	121	120¼	120½	— ⅛
9⅞	10	1,000	Ontario Mining	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	1,440	Pacific Mail	10½	10½	10	10	— ½
58⅝	58⅞	3,700	Penn. R. R.	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
106¾	106¾	50	People's Gas, Chi	59	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	2,600	Philadelphia Co	108	108⅞	106½	106½	— ½
35¼	35⅝	300	do., odd lot	44	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
63¼	64	100	Pittsburgh Coal	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	...
165	166	100	Pressed Steel Car	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
43½	44	200	Pullman Co	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾	— ¼
24	24½	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	166	166	166	166	+ ⅛
81	81⅝	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	44	44	43¾	43½	— ¼
42	43⅜	200	Reading	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
54	54¼	1,600	Reading 2d pf. x d	81⅜	81⅜	81	81	— ⅛
5	5	300	Republic I. & S.	42½	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
18	18	1,000	Republic I. & S. pf	54½	54½	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	200	Seaboard Air Line	5	5	5	5	...
100⅝	100⅝	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
22⅜	23	1,000	Southern Pacific	62⅞	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
167½	168¼	7,350	Southern Railway	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
112	115	200	Studebaker Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
57⅞	58¼	2,000	Studebaker Co. pf	169	169	168½	168½	— ⅝
232⅜	234	4,600	Tennessee Copper	112	112	112	112	— 2
59⅝	59½	2,050	Texas Co	57⅞	58¼	57	58¼	+ ¾
98½	102	100	Third Avenue	234	235¾	232	232½	— 2½
92	97	10	Tob. Prod. pf. x d	60⅛	60⅝	59⅛	59⅝	— ⅞
3	8¼	200	Twin City Rt. Tr	100	100	100	100	...
29	31	100	Union B. & P. Co	94	94	94	94	...
136⅝	136⅞	2,800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	...
82½	83⅜	100	Union Pacific	29	29	29	29	—1
9¼	9¾	2,700	Union Pacific pf	136⅜	138⅞	136⅜	138⅜	— ¼
149	149½	1,250	United Cigar Stores	83½	83¾	83¼	83½	— ¼
21⅜	22½	200	United Fruit Co	94	94	94	94	— ¼
23	25	100	United Ry. Invest	150	150	149¾	149½	— ¼
123⅜	124	2,625	U. S. C. I. P.	21¼	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
4¼	4⅞	1,100	U. S. Red. & Ref	124	124	122½	122½	+ ⅛
54	54½	1,200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
108¼	108½	400	U. S. Rubber	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
85⅝	85½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54¼	54¼	54	54	— ¼
116⅜	116⅞	84,000	U. S. Steel	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	— ⅛
78⅝	78¾	500	U. S. Steel pf	85⅜	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	— ⅛
46	47	4,800	Utah Copper	116⅝	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	78⅝	78⅞	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	600	Wabash	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
28⅞	29⅛	2,200	Wabash pf. A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
31½	32	1,500	Wabash pf. B	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
86½	87	100	Western Maryland	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
68⅛	68¼	200	Western Union Tel	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
79	82	4,000	Westingh. E. & M	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
242	243	100	Westingh. 1st pf	68¼	69	68¼	68¼	— ¼
113	113½	600	Willys-Overland	80	80	80	80	...
118½	119	70	Willys-Over. pf. x d	238¼	242½	238¼	242½	— ⅜
		100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
				118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	...	4	4	4½
Chicago	4	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	...	4	4	4
Kansas City	...	4	4	4½
Dallas	...	4	4	4
San Francisco	5	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commercial. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	4	
Atlanta	5	3½	4	
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	4	4	
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	
Kansas City	5	4	4	
Dallas	5	3½	3½	
San Francisco	6	3½	4	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	3@2¾
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On Call	2¾	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2½	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days			

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.72375	$4.72375	$4.7275	+.00⅝
Cables	4.73625	4.73125	4.7356125	+.00⅞

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.7275	4.7356125
5.1826	Paris	5.83125	5.82375
95.28	Berlin	...	77.375
20.26	Austria	77.25	13.40
19.20	Greece	13.35	19.30
26.79	Scandinavia	19.25	37.60
19.29	Spain	37.60	18.82
5.1826	Switzerland	18.77	5.26
40.19	Holland	5.27	48.3125
5.1826	Italy	48.25	6.56
51.45	Russia	6.5675	82.00
	China—	...	
	Hongkong	...	
	Shanghai	45.75	45.85
	India—	61.00	61.125
32.44	Bombay	33.00	...
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	...
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.75	41.875
82.44	Rio	23.625	23.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.68⅝	$4.66⅝	$4.67⅛	$4.65⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $628,523,074; balance, $38,426,959; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,527,036.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 81¼@ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d, unchanged; New York, 54⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 42c.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Scheme for Mobilization of Our Securities Not Taken To by Public.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were more active today. American exchange was firmer at 4.73⅛ for cable transfers. Petrograd rates advanced sharply on the withdrawal of troops from the Gallipoli Peninsula, but later eased off.

That the scheme for the mobilization of American securities has not been thoroughly digested by the public is indicated by the continued sales of American bonds to New York through the Stock Exchange, where a demand exists for exchange on New York.

The stock market was quiet. Gilt-edged securities were steady, and copper stocks were firm in sympathy with the advance of 4s in the price of the metal. De Beers were weak and disappointing on reports that Mexican issues are inclined to revive, owing to the better political outlook in Mexico.

American securities were dull but firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 66 centimes.

War Bonds Illegal as Reserves.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Bank Commissioner Thorndyke ruled today that the Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds were not legal investments for trust companies of Massachusetts. A few trust companies which hold a small part of the $500,000,000 issue will dispose of the bonds immediately.

RAILWAYS CASES SETTLED.

Second Avenue Co. to Get $548,352 from Metropolitan by Agreement.

Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday permitting settlement of the claims of the Second Avenue Railroad Company against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on the basis of an agreement reached between the late George W. Linch, receiver of the Second Avenue Company, and the New York Railways Company. The agreement has been concurred in by John Beaver, the new receiver, and the New York Railways Company.

The agreement provides for the payment of $548,352 to the Second Avenue Company, the money to be turned over to the court and used in paying off the company's indebtedness. The payments cover three claims, that of $111,787, damages for a breach of a lease, the amount being fixed by the Federal courts; a similar claim for $594,727, which was compromised for $267,627, or 45 per cent. of the claim, and third, a claim of $168,988, based on an interreceivership accounting.

The action was begun by the Guaranty Trust Company and was to foreclose. Its settlement disposes of the intricate legal problems arising out of litigation, begun about six years ago.

It was said the money to be paid would enable the Second Avenue Company to clear off all indebtedness, and assist it in developing the property. The company did not begin earning any profits until June 30, 1913. Individual damage claims against the corporation have been settled for a total of $66,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

That Erie Rumor.

Every month the report is circulated that the Erie Railroad will forsake its present terminal in Jersey City and occupy the old Pennsylvania Terminal. The reports usually are accompanied by statements that all the commuting lines will run into the new home under electric power. The report is out again. This time is was started by a real estate man, according to information available, and it was said that this man had seen all the papers by which the Pennsylvania Railroad leased the station to the Erie. There is only one thing wrong about this report. Erie officials say that the rumor is interesting but not true. Whenever an Erie official is approached by a newspaperman he holds up his hands and says: "I know what you want, but it isn't true yet." Those who are in a position to know say that the move is not even contemplated. The reports have received wide circulation among Erie commuters and there are many who would be more pleased to learn that the reports were true.

***

Baltimore & Ohio.

November gross earnings for the Baltimore & Ohio were $9,233,682 and net earnings $2,749,840, representing increases of 34 per cent. in gross and 74.7 per cent. in net, compared with November, 1914. The gross earnings were only $800,000 behind those of October, the banner month in the history of the road. It was not expected, of course, that November earnings would approach the October earnings, for October is the peak in the fi

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DURANT AGAIN HOLDS CONTROL OF MOTORS

'Wizard of Automobile,' Ousted in 1910, Now Holds Majority of Stock.

SHARES WORTH $50,000,000

Chevrolet Company Will Take Over General Motors, Becoming One of the Largest in Country.

W. C. Durant, who was practically ousted from the General Motors Company in 1910, when a committee of bankers took over control of the company as part of an agreement under which they financed it through difficulties, has turned up in control again. He and his friends now hold more than half of the capital stock, and they will demonstrate it tomorrow, when ownership of a majority interest will be transferred to the Chevrolet Motor Company.

Mr. Durant is called the wizard of the automobile, and he has lived to see predictions which were laughed at five years ago come true. When his combination of motor companies, formed in 1902, got into difficulties in 1910 he told bankers that if he obtained a little time the General Motors Company would prove to be a big money maker. As recently as 1914 the stock of that company sold at $37 a share. It closed yesterday at $510 a share, with a net advance for the day of 15½ points. A cash dividend of $50 a share was deducted a few days ago, bringing the price from $558 down to $508.

A new Board of Directors was put into General Motors in 1910, when Lee Higginson and J. & W. Seligman agreed to purchase $23,000,000 of the company's five-year notes to enable it to pay its debts. Mr. Durant was the only one of the old board to be retained, the new members being named by the banking interests. The notes matured on Oct. 1, last, and before that date they had all been paid off out of earnings. Soon afterward the company justified the predictions made by Mr. Durant by declaring a cash dividend of $50 a share. The affairs of the company were administered by voting trustees during the life of the notes.

It has been known that Mr. Durant not only retained his original stock in General Motors, but had been increasing his holdings. It now develops that he and his friends hold more than 100,000 shares out of 165,000 shares of common stock. The Durant stock is valued at present market prices at more than $50,000,000.

Competes with Ford Car.

After relinquishing control of the General Motors Company, Mr. Durant turned his attention to a project to make a low-priced car to compete with the Ford. The result was the development of the Chevrolet, which is now being made in one model to sell at $490. The Chevrolet Company is capitalized at $20,000,000, of which a public offering of $6,800,000 was recently made at $85 a share. Yesterday the stock sold from 140 down to 120, and closed at 135. It has sold above 150. Mr. Durant is supposed to hold 90,000 shares of the 200,000 shares of Chevrolet stock, and through his friends he controls enough more to give him a majority.

A special meeting of the Chevrolet stockholders has been called for tomorrow to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock. It is expected that the increase will be from $20,000,000 to $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. Of the new stock, $50,000,000 will be exchanged for the Durant holdings in General Motors common. After the sale it is expected that the General Motors Company will declare another large cash dividend to go into the Chevrolet treasury.

A man in close touch with both companies made the following statement yesterday, when asked for confirmation of the reported sale:

"It is stated on good authority that a syndicate formed for the purpose has acquired a large amount of preferred and common stock of the General Motors Company, which will be offered to the Chevrolet Motor Company on the basis of one share of General Motors common for five shares of Chevrolet, and one share of General Motors preferred for one share of Chevrolet.

Control of Stock Assured.

"A meeting of stockholders of the Chevrolet has been called for Dec. 23 to consider the offer and to authorize an increase in the capital stock. The amount of General Motors preferred and common acquired by the syndicate is limited, but sufficient to insure control; not less than 100,000 shares of General Motors common (in excess of $50,000,000 at the present market value) will be included in the transfer.

"The acquisition of this interest will make the Chevrolet Motor Company one of the largest, if not the largest, in respect to value of business and earning power in the country. This is in no sense a consolidation, both companies being operated independently and with no contemplated change in the policy or management. The present capitalization of the Chevrolet Motor Company is $20,000,000, on which it is earning better than 25 per cent. at the present time.

As the Durant syndicate holds a majority of stock in both companies, no opposition is expected to develop at tomorrow's meeting. Some of the Directors in General Motors are against the transfer, but the matter is outside of their hands. It is probable that a new Board of Directors will be chosen for the General Motors Company to bring about closer relations with the new Chevrolet company.

The General Motors Company is making some of the most popular cars on the market, and its profits are said to be running at the rate of $22,000,000 a year. Among other models it makes the Buick, the Cadillac, the Oakland, the Oldsmobile, and G. M. C. trucks.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Askd.
American Gas Co.	121	123
American Light & Traction	385	390
American Light & Traction pf	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf	70	73
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Power & Light	71	71½
American Power & Light pf	86½	87½
American Public Utilities	38	42
American Public Utilities pf	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	93
Cities Service	95	98
Cities Service pf	74	76
Colorado Power	25	25¼
Colorado Power pf	95	98
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	59½	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	100	102
Consumers' Power (Mich.) pf	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 6s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	85
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s pf	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	42	48
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	85
Great W estern Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	53	58
Northern States Power	40	47
Northern States Power pf	94	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	56½	57½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	80	92
Republic Railway & Light	20	23
Republic Railway & Light pf	70	73
Southern California Edison	88½	89½
Southern California Edison pf	99½	100½
South. P. & L. pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	42½	45
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	72	75
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17	18½
Western Power pf	53½	55

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange during most of the session was more or less of a holiday character, the approach of Christmas evidently exerting an early influence. The dealings in odd lots were on a good scale and distributed over a broad list. Transactions took place in seventy-five issues. American Smelting and Refining sold on the Consolidated Stock Exchange as high as 105, which was 2⅞ points above its closing quotation on Monday. This was the best price touched by the stock in Wall Street.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
610	Alaska Gold	26⅜	26½	25½	25¾
50	Allis-Chalmers	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
80	Am. Beet Sugar	60⅝	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝
1,290	Am. Can	59½	59⅝	58¾	59⅛
720	Am. Car & F.	76¾	78	76	77
110	Am. Hide & L.	11	11	10⅜	11
30	Am. H. & L. pf.	50½	50½	50⅛	50½
30	Am. Linseed	23	23	23	23
210	Am. Locomo.	68½	68⅞	68	68⅞
16,800	Am. Smelting	102⅜	105	102¼	104⅞
40	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128½	128½	128½	128½
30	Am. Woolen	47½	47½	47¼	47½
1,680	Anaconda Cop.	86⅝	88¼	85⅝	88⅛
650	Baldwin Loco.	117¼	117¾	115⅝	116
20	Balt. & Ohio	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼
130	Batopilas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	B'klyn R. T.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
90	Butte & Super.	65¾	66½	65⅝	65⅝
380	Cal. Petroleum	31½	31½	30⅝	31
20	Cent. Leather	52⅜	53	52⅜	53
420	C., R. I. & P.	16½	16¾	15⅝	15⅝
70	Chile Copper	24	24	24	24
110	Col. Fuel & I.	51	51½	51	51½
50	Consol. Gas	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
90	Corn Products	19½	19½	19	19
10	Crucible Steel	73	73	73	73
50	Den. & R.G.pf.	27	27	27	27
150	Dist. Secur	47⅜	47¾	47¼	47½
40	Dome Mines	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
870	Erie	42¼	42⅝	41⅝	41⅞
60	Gen. Electric	174½	175	174½	175
160	Goodrich Co	72⅜	73½	72⅜	73
80	Gt. North. Ore	48½	48¾	48	48
90	Guggenh'm Ex.	78	78¼	77⅞	77⅞
510	Insp. Copper	45	45	44½	44⅝
50	Interboro Con.	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½
10	Inter. Con. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
60	Inter. Paper	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
40	Inter. Paper pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜
30	Kan. City So.	31½	31½	31½	31½
60	Lehigh Valley	81½	81⅞	81¼	81⅞
40	Max. Motors	71¾	75½	74⅝	73½
2,520	Mex. Pet.	99⅜	99½	97⅞	98⅝
80	Miami Cop.	33⅜	32⅞	33½	33⅜
120	Mo. Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
40	Nat. En. & S.	28	28	28	28
90	N. Y. Central	105¼	105½	105	105¼
40	Norf. & West.	121	121	121	121
30	Nor. Pacific	116	116	116	116
150	Ontario Mining	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
40	Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞
80	Pitts. Coal	35⅝	36	35¼	35⅝
40	Pr. Steel Car	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
90	Ray Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½
250	Reading	81⅜	81⅝	80¾	81
210	Rep. I. & S.	54½	54½	53⅞	54
170	So. Pacific	100⅜	100⅞	100¼	100⅝
80	Southern Ry.	23	23	23	23
470	Studebaker	168⅜	168⅜	166	167⅞
30	Tenn. Copper	57⅝	58	57⅝	58
80	Texas Co.	274	234	233	233
30	Third Av.	60	60	59½	59½
270	Union Pacific	137	137	136¼	136⅝
30	United Fruit	150	150	150	150
20	Un. Rys. Inv.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
40	U. S. C. Ir. P.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾
20	U. S. Ind. Al.	124	124	124	124
50	U. S. Rubber	54	54	54	54
5,300	U. S. Steel	85⅞	83⅞	85¼	85½
30	Utah Copper	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
30	Va.-Car. Ch.	47	47	47	47
10	Wabash	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
40	Western Md.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
620	Westingh. El.	68⅝	69	68½	68½
27,230					

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	Atlanta	.21⅛	.22	.21⅛	.22
400	Cons. Virginia	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Goldf. Cons.	1.07½	5.07½	1.07½	1.07½
700	Goldf. Flor.	.38	.40	.38	.40
600	Jim Butler	1.02½	1.05	1.02½	1.05
200	Mexican	.28	.28	.28	.28
500	Montana	.33	.33	.33	.33
600	Tono. Ext.	3.87½	3.95	3.87½	3.95
400	West End	.76	.76	.76	.76
5,200					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	94	94	94	94
1,110	Alaska	26⅝	26¾	25⅝	26
50	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
225	Allouez	57	57⅝	57	57⅛
2,750	Am. Zinc	68¾	68	66⅝	67⅜
140	Anaconda	86½	86⅝	85⅝	86⅜
50	Ariz. Com'l	7½	7½	7½	7½
60	Butte A.*S	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
455	Butte & Bal.	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
1,472	Butte & Sup.	65½	66¼	65¼	65⅜
1,023	Cal. & Ariz.	68	68⅝	67½	68¼
38	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
50	Centennial	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	Chino	52½	52½	52½	52½
100	Cop. Range	57¼	*57½	57	57
201	East Butte	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
231	Granby	80	80½	80	80½
874	Greene Can.	47½	48⅜	47½	48⅜
405	Island Creek	50	50¼	50	50¼
20	Isl. Creek pf.	90½	90½	90	90
30	Isle Royale	27	27¼	27	27¼
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
640	Lake	19	19	18½	18½
10	La Salle	5	5	5	5
20	Mohawk	80	80½	80	80½
20	New Arcadian	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
19	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜
185	North Butte	31⅝	31⅝	31	31
51	Old Col. Min.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3	Old Dom.	57½	57½	57½	57½
15	Osceola	85	85	85	85
1,400	Pond Creek	16⅜	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
10	Quincy	85½	85¾	85½	85¾
85	Ray Con.	24⅛	24⅛	24	24
40	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
105	Shattuck	34	34	33⅜	34
350	South Lake	6¼	6¼	5⅛	6
600	South Utah	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
50	St. Marys	57	57	57	57
25	Sup. & Boston	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Superior	25¼	25¾	25	25
6	Tamarack	48	48	48	48
185	Trinity	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝
100	Tuolumne	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
425	U. S. Smelting	48	48¼	47½	48
304	U. S. Smel. pf	48⅞	49	48⅝	48⅝
80	Utah Apex	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
127	Utah Con.	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
20	Utah Copper	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝
51	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
29	Wolverine	58	58½	58	58
300	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

1	Bos. & Alb.	190	190	190	190
20	Boston Elev.	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼
35	Boston & Me.	33½	35½	33¼	33½
37	Fitchburg pf.	71	71	71	71
10	Mass. Elec.	7	7	7	7
10	Mass. Elec. pf	35	35	35	35
2	North. N. H.	97½	97½	97½	97½
5	Nor. & W. pf.	150	150	150	150
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	74½	74½	73¾	74
20	Old Col. R. R.	150½	150½	150½	150½
45	W.E. St. R.R.	64½	64½	64½	64½

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. A. Ch. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5	Am. Fn. S. pf.	13	13	13	13
39	Am. Sugar	116½	116½	116	116
41	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝
290	Am. T. & T.	128⅝	128⅞	128½	128⅝
608	A., G. & W. I.	32	32½	31¾	32
178	A., G. & W. I. pf	46	46½	45½	45½
100	E. Boston Ld.	9	9¼	9	9¼
184	Edison	243½	245	243½	245
418	Gen. Electric	175	175	175	175
116	Mass. Gas	84	84	84	84
3	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	McElwain pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
11	Merg'nthaler	167	167	167	167
10	Miss. R. Pwr.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
15	Pullman	106	106	106	106
10	Reece Fold	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
90	Swift	125½	125¾	125½	125¾
130	Torrington	35½	35½	35½	35½
7	Torrington pf.	28	28	28	28
183	United Fruit	150	150	149	149½
1,527	Un. Fruit rts.	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
237	Un. Sh. Mach.	51½	51¼	50½	50½
10	U. S. Mach. pf.	29	29	29	29
237	U. S. Steel	85¼	85¾	85¼	85⅝
95	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅜	116⅝	116½	116½
405	Ventura Oil	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼
20	West. Union	87	87	87	87

BONDS.

$2,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½
12,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s	95	95	94½	94⅞
5,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
19,000	Miss. R. F. 5s	81	81	81	81
1,000	N.E. C. 5s	74	74	74	74
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101⅝
2,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98	98
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Radiator	387½	387½	387½	387½
55	Chi. P. Tool	78½	78⅝	77¾	77¾
11	Com. Edison	144¼	144¾	144	144¼
90	Dia. Match	106	106	104½	104½
85	Deere pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
215	Illinois Brick	84⅞	85	84½	84⅝
25	K. C. Ry. ctfs.	25	25	25	25
152	People's Gas	108⅜	109	108½	109
5	Qua. Oats pf	110	110	110	110
193	Sears-Roe	183	183	182	182¼
227	St. Warenge	88	85	84	85½
65	Swift & Co.	126¼	126¼	125¾	125¾
245	Union Carbide	168	168	168	168

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼
1,000	Chi. Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	C. Rys. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
1,000	C. Rys. B 5s	75	75	75	75
40,000	Edison 5s	102¼	102¼	102⅜	102¼
2,000	Com. Elec. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
30,000	People's Gas 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Analysis of the Daily Treasury Statement by the author of the form which Secretary McAdoo replaced with another now a bone of contention between accountants as well as politicians. See this week's Annalist. Ten cents on all news stands. Times Square, N. Y.—Advt.

RECORD JOB FOR A TRUST CO.

The Bankers Will Handle $500,000,000 Anglo-French Loan.

The Anglo-Fhench Commission which arranged for a loan of $500,000,000 in this country has designated the Bankers Trust Company as registrar for the long-term 4½ per cent. bonds into which the 5 per cent. five-year bonds are convertible at the option of holders. With the exception of the Great Northern's $600,000,000 mortgage and the Baltimore & Ohio's mortgage for the same amount, this is the largest issue for which a trust company was ever made trustee. In point of fact, the two-Government loan is larger, for the railroad mortgages only contemplate ultimate issues of $600,000,000 and only a small part has been put out to date.

By naming the Bankers Trust Company as its agent the commission is spared the necessity of maintaining an office in this country. The trust company's services will include receiving and safeguarding the original issue of bonds, delivering 4½ per cent. bonds in exchange for the 5s, registering as to principal the 4½ per cent. coupon bonds and transferring them, exchanging coupon bonds for registered and vice versa, keeping records, and working out the matter of exchanges.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼
Atlantic Refining	685	690	685	690
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	113	116
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	275	280	275	280
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	48	51
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	265	275	260	270
Galena Signal Oil	165	167	165	167
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	183	186	185	188
Indiana Pipe Line	113	116	113	116
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
National Transit	34	35	34	36
N. Y. Transit	233	237	233	237
Northern Pipe Line	103	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	185	187	183	186
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	69	71	69	71
Prairie Oil & Gas	438	441	435	438
Prairie Pipe Line	237	240	239	242
Solar Refining	320	325	320	325
Southern Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
South. Penn. Oil	377	382	377	382
Southwest. Penn	133	137	133	137
Standard Oil of Cal.	389	392	390	393
Standard Oil of Ind.	545	548	545	548
Standard Oil of Kan.	475	485	475	485
Standard Oil of Ky.	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	353	365	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	555	558	555	558
Standard Oil of N. Y.	232	284	232	284
Standard Oil of Ohio	555	565	555	565
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	87	89	87	89
Vacuum Oil	235	238	237	240
Washington Oil	50	55	50	55

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s	Sep., 1916	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
6s	Sep., 1917	103⅝	104	103¾	104
4½s	June, 1965	105¼	105⅝	105¼	106
4½s	Mar., 1963	105¼	105⅝	105¼	106
4½s	Nov., 1957	105	105⅜	105⅛	106⅛
4½s	May, 1957	105	105⅜	105⅛	106⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅜	101	101⅜
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅞	..
4½s	May, 1964	100⅜	101¼	101	101¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	100⅜	101⅛	101	101¼
4½s	Sep., 1960	100⅜	101⅜	101	101¼
4½s	Mar., 1930-60	100⅜	101¼	101	101¼
4s	May, 1959	97⅞	98¼	98	98⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	97⅞	98¼	98	98⅜
4s	May, 1957	97⅞	98½	98	98⅜
4s	Nov., 1956	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	97⅝	..	97⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	87	87	87	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	87	87¼	87	87⅝
3½s	May, 1954	87	88	87	88

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alabama Co.	10½	13½	10½	13½
289	Arundel S.&G.	41½	41½	40⅝	40⅝
10	Balt. Elec. pf.	45	45	45	45
490	Chalmers Oil	5	6	5	6
30	Con. Coal	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
133	Con. Power	115	115	115	115
120	Con. Pow. pf.	116	116	116	116
2,125	Cosden Oil	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
50	Cosden Oil pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
20	Dav. Chem. pf.	198	199⅞	198	199⅞
11	Fidelity & D.	138½	138½	138½	138½
4,860	Houston Oil	23½	24¼	23½	24¼
176	Houston O. pf.	65	66	65	65½
10	Md. Trust	112½	112½	112½	112½
20	M. & M. Bank	29	29	29	29
60	Northern Cent.	89½	89½	89½	89½
70	Poole Engineer.	117	117½	115½	115½
2,100	Sapulpa Oil	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
745	Sap. Oil pf.	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
107	Un. Ry. & E.	25½	25⅝	25½	25½
390	Wayland Oil	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$4,000	Ala. Co. g. 6s	58½	58½	58½	58½
4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
13,000	City Bal. 4s,'61	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
6,000	City Bal. 4s,'58	98¼	98¼	98	98
5,000	C. & P. Tel. 5s	98	98	98	98
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Equit. Tr. 5s	100	100	100	100
14,000	Elk. Corpn. 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
2,000	Hous. O. div. cfs.	81	81	81	81
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Canadian Car & Foun. 1st 6s, 1939
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Int'l Navigation Co. 5s, S. F., 1929
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular on More Active Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 306,675 shares of stock and $97,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 78,282; oils, 84,603, and mining, 193,810. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Ajax Rubber, Inc., w. i...	69⅝	69⅝	69	69⅛
500	Am. Int. Corp., w.i., 10% pd.	16¼	16¼	16	16
25	American Zinc.	67	67	67	67
400	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	31¾	32¼	31½	32¼
100	‡Can. C. & F...	92	92	92	92
4,700	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
2	‡Carbon Steel..	65	65	65	65
500	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
8,000	‡Chevro. Motor Car Co.....	*134	140	122	139
100	Cp. of R. & H.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
110	‡Cramp Ship..	85	*87	85	87
115	Driggs-Seab'y..	143	143	140	142
1,900	Driggs-S. rts..	28	28	25	26
850	Emerson Phon.	14	14¼	13⅝	14¼
200	Fed. Dye. & Chem., w. i..	46¼	46¼	46	46¼
100	‡Hall Signal...	22	22	22	22
100	‡Hall Signal pf	40	40	40	40
10	‡Hendee Mfg...	29	29	29	29
14	‡Hop's & Allen Arms	57	57	57	57
10	Inter. Arms & F. Corp.	29	29	29	29
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	16⅞	17	16½	17
6,200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	72¾	74	71½	74
1,285	‡Int. Motors...	31½	*31¾	25	25
15	‡Int. Motors pf	52	52	52	52
1,700	‡Inter. Nickel, new	50	50	49⅞	50
2,710	Inter. Rubber.	13	*13⅜	13	13½
100	Jewel T., w. i.	64	64	64	64
446	J. Tea pf., w.i.	99¾	99½	99¼	99½
15,000	Kath. Br. pf.(85-37)	*37¼	25	25	81
800	‡K. Sp.T., w.i.	72½	73	72¼	73
300	K. S.T.,n.lst pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
925	‡Keyst. Ord....	11	11¼	11	11¼
100	‡Lake T. Boat	12¼	14	12¼	13½
700	Lee Tire	49¼	49½	48	48
850	Man. Transit..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Maro. of Am..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	‡Maxim Mun..	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞
7,000	‡Midvale Steel	73½	73½	71½	72¾
2,000	‡Nevins Elec..	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	P. Tr. & M. C.	89	89¼	87½	88
200	Penn. M. O. & C. Co., w. i..	60⅝	60¼	60⅛	60⅝
745	†P. E. & M. C.	117	119	116¾	116½
900	‡St. Jos. Lead	15¼	15¾	13⅝	15¾
2,600	‡S. S. Kr., w.i.	15⅝	17	15⅝	16⅝
3,300	S. Bt. v.t. ctfs.	45¼	45¾	44½	44½
400	Tri. P., v.t.ctfs.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,800	‡Un. Pr. rts...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,100	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
900	‡U. S. L. & H. Cp.	3½	3½	3¾	3⅝
150	‡U. S. Lt. & H. Cp. pf...	5	5	5	5
3,500	W. M. Co., w.i.	53¼	53⅝	52⅜	52⅝
800	World Film ..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20	Buckeye P. L..	115	115	115	— 2
2	Chesebr'gh Mfg.	730	730	730	..
5	Galena-Sig. Oil	166	166	166	..
60	Illinois P. L..	186	184	185	..
100	Nat. Transit..	35	34	34½	— ½
110	Penn. Mex. Oil.	71	70½	70½	+ ½
225	Prairie O. & G.	489	480	489	+ 3
150	Prairie P. L..	241	237	237	— 4
90	Rocky M. Oil...	385	375	380	+ 3
4	Southern P. L.	236	236	236	— 3
5	S. W. Pa. P. L.	135	135	135	..
380	Std. Oil, Cal..	394	388	390	+ 9
50	Std. Oil, N. J.	559	556	557	+ 3
50	Std. Oil, N. Y.	234	233	233	— 1
2	Swan & F. Co.	130	130	130	..
50	Vacuum Oil...	235	235	235	—1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

4,200	x‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	12½	12	12¼	— ⅜
12,700	‡Houston Oil..	24¼	22	24¼	+ 2¼
200	‡Inter. Petrol..	13	13	13	— ⅛
1,500	Metro. Petrol..	21½	20	21¼	+ 1
11,400	Sul'pa O. & R.	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
2,000	Sul. O. & R.pf.	9	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
200	‡Ventura C. O.	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
1,100	†Victoria Oil..	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	††Alta-Con. M.	14	15	14	15
8,500	††Atlanta	21	22	21	21
800	Big Ledge D...	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
9,000	Braden Copper.	16	16¼	16	16⅛
400	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	6¼	6¼	6	6
200	‡Calaveras C..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,500	†Caledonia	85	85	84	85
1,500	‡Canada Cop..	2½	2½	2	2
8,700	†Cashboy	7	7	6¼	6½
300	Cer. de Pasco.	37	37	36½	36½
8,000	††Comstock T..	10	10	9	9
1,700	C. Ariz. Sm...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡C. Copper M..	2	2	2	2
1,000	†D. Bl. Butte..	4	4	4	4
5,000	††Emma Cop..	18	19	18	19
6,200	††Fed. Res. M..	18	18	18	18
2,500	First Nat. Cop.	5¾	6¼	5⅞	6
500	Goldfield Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,000	††Goldfield M.	15	15	14½	15
500	‡Hecla Mining.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
4,100	Howe Sound...	4¾	5	4⅝	4⅞
2,000	††Int. Mines..	20	20	20	20
700	††Iron Blossom	1	1⅛	1	1
700	††Jim Butler.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	Jumbo Extn..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
19,200	Kenn. Copper..	52⅜	53⅝	52½	52⅝
800	††Kewanaa	21	21	21	21
525	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	½	½
200	Magma Copper	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
500	††Majestic M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	††Marsh Min...	33	33	33	33
1,500	††McKinley-D...	53	53	50	51
1,500	M. of Amer...	*3½	3⅝	*3½	3⅝
1,400	††Montana Ch..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22,000	††Mother Lode.	28	28½	27	28
450	N. Utah Bing..	5½	5½	5	5½
1,500	Nipissing Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
500	N. Butte Dev...	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,500	††Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
10,000	Peterson Lake.	37	39	32	38
1,000	‡Ray Her. Min.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,400	††Rex Con. M..	83	83	83	84
14,000	†Rochester M..	70	74	71	71
20,000	†San Toy.....	17	19	17	19
2,200	S. T. Coalition.	48	48	46	46
1,800	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛
500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	††Success Min.	*61	63	61	62
3,200	‡Superstit'n M.	32	33	31	33
700	†Tonopah Bel..	3½	3½	3½	3½
875	†Tonopah Ext..	8⅛	4	8⅛	8⅛
2,000	Ton. J. Butler..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
110	Trinity Copper.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
4,500	††U. S. Con.M.	15	17	14½	16
1,150	†U. Verde Ext..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,500	†W. End Ext...	2	3	2	3
700	†W. K. Cop.pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	†Yankee G. M..	15	15	15	15

BONDS.

$49,000	‡B. & O. n.5s.	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
18,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	119	119	118	118
80,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	210	211	210	211
1,000	N. Y.C.4½s,'60.	101	101	101	101

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

NOTE.—Not reported Dec. 18, Carbon Steel, 50 sold at 65.

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INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Dec. 20. Asked.
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord...	14½	15½	14½	15½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. br.	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive	23	25	23	25
Mutual P. Sharing..	9	9½	9	9½

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus C. M. Co. (a prospect)	.02	1⅛	1⅛
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜ ½

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	.250	300	250	300

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....	103	107	135	145
Aetna Explos. pf.....	89½	92	89½	92
Atlas Powder	250	260	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	97	100
Baker & Wilcox....	125	135	125	135
Bliss, (E. W.).....	385	405	370	390
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	73	83	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	225	235	230	235
Canadian Explosives.	380	415		110
Can. Explosives pf....	105	108	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	870	900	860	880
Du Pont Powder..new.	380	390	380	390
Du Pont Powder pf..	99	101	99	100
Hercules Powder	375	390	375	390
Hercules Powder pf...	112	116	112	116
Marlin Arms Co.....	38	40	35	38
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	84	88	85	90
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	105	102	185	192
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	485	495	485	495
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	470	500	440	450
W'chstr. Rptg. Arms.	2,425	2,550	2,425	2,550

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.00	....	39.50	....
Lead	5.40	....	....	5.40
Spelter	17.25	....	17.80	....
Antimony	38.00	39.00	38.00	39.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$126.00	....
Aluminium	*56.00	58.00	*56.00	58.00
Iron, 2X fdy....	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 20¼@20⅜c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	84	5	0	82	17	6
Copper, futures	84	5	0	83	2	6
Tin spot	167	5	0	168	10	0
Tin, futures	168	5	0	169	0	0
Spelter	90	0	0	90	0	0
Lead	29	0	0	28	17	6

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty-two roads.	$11,073,449	+ $3,210,586
One road	646,702	— 11,779
Total (23 roads)...	11,720,151	+ 3,198,807

BALTIMORE & OHIO for November—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	9,233,652	8,879,269	8,073,888
Net	2,749,840	1,874,057	1,527,780
5 mos. gross..	46,875,542	40,404,869	45,603,873
Net	15,575,475	11,256,555	12,242,171

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for November—

Gross	954,705	879,047	980,110
Net aft. taxes.	331,061	277,682	360,571
5 mos. gross...	4,441,382	4,449,165	4,505,223
Net aft. taxes.	1,639,769	1,373,143	1,540,970

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY AND LIGHT for November—

	1915.	P. C. Gain Over '14.
Gross	$1,323,673	11.61
Net earnings	718,231	12.14
Surplus after charges.....	244,899	16.37
Balance after pf. divs.....	194,899	20.41
11 months' gross.....	12,979,439	2.42
Net earnings	6,761,147	3.81
Surplus after charges.....	1,906,446	2.35
Balance after pf. divs.....	1,106,446	4.30
12 months' gross.....	14,317,036	1.50
Net earnings	7,492,904	3.56
Surplus after charges.....	2,289,302	2.80
Balance after pf. divs.....	1,329,302	4.91

CONSUMERS' POWER OF MICHIGAN for November—

	1915.	Gain Over 1914. Per Cent.
Gross	$377,190	24.29
Net earnings	244,431	23.93
Surplus after chgs.....	138,650	34.61
Bal. after pfd. divs.....	105,150	51.30
11 months' gross	3,484,029	13.12
Net earnings	1,323,225	16.62
Surplus after chgs.....	1,264,974	32.32
Bal. after pfd. divs.	896,474	41.74
12 months' gross.....	3,819,528	12.13
Net earnings	2,547,986	15.90
Surplus after chgs.....	1,398,170	35.25
Bal. after pfd. diva....	996,170	45.90

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$190,557	$152,398	$38,159
Net after taxes	75,613	56,733	18,880
Total income	87,771	67,340	20,431
Sur. aft. chgs.	34,408	14,333	20,075
12 mo. gross..	2,056,875	1,869,006	187,870
Net aft. taxes	852,489	718,351	134,138
Total income..	988,634	841,299	147,335
Sur. aft. chgs.	323,388	208,121	115,267

NEW ENGLAND SYSTEM for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	189,623	83,741	55,882
Net aft. taxes	92,542	34,293	58,249
Bal. aft.bd.int.	55,296	6,506	48,691
Sur aft oth in	46,171	3,978	42,193
Bal. aft pf div	19,160	*16,572	35,732
11 mos. gross	1,305,362	885,545	419,817
Net aft. taxes	836,300	478,229	358,071
Bond interest.	311,192	234,310	76,883
Oth. interest..	75,027	24,538	50,209
Divs. pf stock	191,331	151,250	40,081
Divs.2d pf stk.	92,933	74,800	18,133
Balance	85,807	*77,458	178,260

*Deficit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French.	5	Oct., 1920	94⅝	95	6.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	101	101¼	5.55
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.82
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99½	6.50
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.35
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅜	98⅜	5.40
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97⅛	5.65

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.80
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	4.20
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101⅛	2.55
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.40
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.85
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.50
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101⅜	101⅝	2.75
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.75
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103	5.50
Cnes. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96⅝	98⅝	5.45
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100¼	3.50
Chi. Elev. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95½	97	10.50
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	99½	100⅛	5⅝
Gon. G. Balt.	5	May, 1917	99½	100⅜	5.67
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	101¾	102⅛	5⅝
E. Pow. & Lt.	5		1918	93	96½ 6⅝
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.30
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.10
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.30
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅛	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	4.25
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.85
L. Gas & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99¼	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅜	5.45
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	6.50
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	91½	93¼	40.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¼	99½	6.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	100	100	5.30
Penn. Co	4½	June15,'21	101	101¼	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.35
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	100	100⅜	4.65
U. S. Pub. S.	6	Apr., 1918	97⅜	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'18	98½	99¼	14.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.65
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.70
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	99	100	6.00
W. Power Co.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100½	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
W.V.T.& E.Co.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.15

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.45
Car., Cl. & Ohio.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.60
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & Alt. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.15
Chi., Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	4.65	4.45
C., St., L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.55
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.45	4.30
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.70	4.50
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.60	4.40
Illinois Central.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.25
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.55	4.40
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.60	4.90
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.45
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.88	4.20
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.50	4.80

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	Justice	.04
Andes	.17	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.24
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.17
Challenge Con.	.01	Overman	.05
Confidence	.23	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Seg. Belcher	.05
Con. Imperial.	.02	Sierra Nevada.	.32
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.24
Hale & Norcross.	.08	Jacket Con.	.15

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45	Comb. Fraction.	.06
Halifax	.55	Diamond'd R. B.	.08
Jim Butler.	1.02½	Diamond'd Dalay.	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.44
Midway	.14	Goldfield Con.	1.05
Mispah Extn.	.22	Goldfield Kewanas	.19
Montana	.30	Goldfield Merger.	.15
North Star.	.14	Jumbo Ext.	1.20
Rescue Eula.	.08	Lone Star.	.03
Tonopah Ext.	8.90	Silver Pick.	.05
West End.	.75	Spearhead	.11

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.21	Nevada Hills.	.16
Booth	.59	Nevada Packard.	.45
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines.	.69
		Round Mountain.	.39

OTHER DISTRICTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Burke Elec Co<Inde-pendent Pn Tool Co.
Burke Elec Co<Nord Deutsche Ins
Co.
Cc<Hart.
Rjud M'f'g Co<Beler Water Heater Co.
Re N Y Com'l Co (2).
Braudiron<Robertson.
Edwards<Keith.
Lovell-McConnell Co<Oriental Rubber & Supply Co.
Lee Law Tou<U S. Hamm Pon<Sisson.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
USG S Johnson Co.
Fox<Goelet.
Simowsky<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Smith<Tailer.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Chargman<Desure.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Ottenberg<N Y C & H R R.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. m., in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.
Orvig Dampskibsel-skap, &c<New York & Bermudez, &c.
Neptune Actiesselska-bet<same.
Dillon<Steam tug P RR No 22.
Dodd<Steam yacht Kajer-jana.
Stenger<British Ribston.
Wayne Transportation Co<Steam tug Baltimore.
Huus<SS Bayamon.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.—Motion calendar.
M Cambridge<CNY.
National Ltg Co<Cleary.
Shewan<Olympia et al
Wright & Cobb<CNY.
Neptune<N Y & Bermudez et al.
Orvig<same.
Lougheed Ronald et al.
Nauyaha Philadelphia & Reading C & I.
Herman<same.
American Cone & Wafer Co<Consolidated W Co (2.)
Scheurer<Katzoff (2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Babe<Baldwin.
Kent<Duffy.
Kaufman<Reich.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Re Walker (Magee<Cram.)
Heiperahauer<Mork.
N Y Inv Corp<Cohn.
Re Jesse H Jacobs Co.
Re Grossman (Hoffman.)
Re Wechsler Woolen.
A W Duckett & Co<Carpenter.
Re Rosenberg (Kuea.)
De Marsico<Egan.
Harber<Barber (2.)
Hupfirman<Muhlstein.
Re Wick<Bd of Education.
Leslie<Baggott.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Warkman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Lowe<Leary.
Lurin<Lurin.
Comstock<Waitt Inv.
Lyons<Bernhardt.
Buckley<Buckley.
Linsberg<Perez.
Seligman<Seligman.
Providence Wash Ins Co<Goelet.
Polansky<City R E Imp Corp.
Barkowsky<Penn RR Co (2.)
Lynch<Mott.
Wilson<Gray.
Green<Jobson & Gifford Co.
Siegel<Siegel.
Thompson-Starrett Co<Federal Huber.
(NY)<John Burke Imp Co.
Buchanan<Spadaro Cont Co.
Pfleger<Duffy Const Co (2.)
Re Williamsport Radiator Co<Agnew.
Javalle<Barrett.
Re Kaufman Costume Co, &c.
Bruno<Schmidt.
Rich Assets Collecting Co<Mercantile Natl Bank.
Nassau Assets Collecting Co<same.
Weinz<same.
PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Assets Coll Co<Gross (4.)
Harned<Hobby.
Loeser<Loeser.
Robinson<Robinson.
Prefer'd cause:
Weier<Martin.
General calendar:
Case on—Kassel<Kaeg.
Frazer<Walter.
Carulli<Carulli.
Cohen<Bruere.
Margolis<Cuba.
Maerburger<McEntee.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Links<Comyns.
Priedel<G East Cas Co
Masterson<Masterson.
Tanzer<Tanzer.
Barber Asp Co<Gayley
Kramer<Kramer.
Wagner<Wagner.
At 2 P. M.:
Costea<Uniuena Solcetatilor Romine de Ajutor et al.
Middleman<City Real Estate Imp Corp.
Van Tuyl, Jr<Ammerman.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman.
People ex rel Ruman<Nat Savonni Socy.
McNaboe<Berardsley.
Rainhardt<Thompson.
Borken<Pullman.
Hess<Hess.
Chiodi<Tafedgis.
Cuyler<Cuyler.
Ziegler<Wadler.
Banks<Banks.
Berger<Sterling.
Neher<Neher.
Engalitcheff<Engalitcheff.
Tesser<Tesser.
Greenberg Const Co<Trigg.
May<Dietterick Bros.
Millbrook Co<Gambier
Bostwick-Goodell Co<Theriault.
Greenberg<Freibrun.
Thompson<Thompson.
Sprayregen<D. L. & W. RR.
Lasky<Coverdale & White.
Cameron<Cameron.
Hays<Israel.
Furze<CNY.
Stand Blue Stone Co<same.
Reichstein<Reichstein
Rubenstein<Miller.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Equitable Life Assur Socy<Wallach.
Field<Field.
Herrschaft<Bedford.
Withers<Mills.
Mills<Withers.
Walk<Walk.
Geissenhainer<Geissenhainer.
Schumann<Schumann.
Kage<Odell.
Nahm<Humphrey.
Mautner<Weiler.
Manheimer<Manheimer.
Abrahams<Braunstein.
Krotosky<Krotosky.
Smith<Smith.
Innovation Ingenuities Co<Ster Bros.
Matusoff<Glinsberg.
Einstein<Kaye.
Hall<McCully.
Well<Illinois Surety.
Allen<Allen.
Mmn Irene<Vulcan Metals Co. Inc.
Isaacs<Isaacs.
Rohrey<Rohrey.
Lawyers Realty Co<Sinn.
Butler<Butler.
Critz<Rocke.
Keck<Szabo.
Hamill<O'Neill.
Stroock<Friedman.
Wells<Wells.
Fnstein<Anglowitz.
Whitson<Whitson.
Webb<Byrd.
Frank<Frank.
Rezzano<Rezzano.
Gregorio<A B S Co.
Rope<Fellows.
Kirner<same.
Sussel<Siefel.
Harris<Harris.
Otis Elevator Co<Waller Const Co.
Dreitzer<Dreitzer.
Madison Real Property & Security Co<Werner.
Martin Min & Power Co, Inc<Condr.
Leff<Leff.
Dickey<Mutual Film Corpn.
Herbert<World Film Corpn.
Shaw<Ansaldi Co.
Happe<Wilson.
Riddle<Dunham.
Dime Sav Bank of Bklyn<Butler.
Ford<Heaney.
Hellinger<CNY.
Bischofsky<Munter.
Berney<Berney.
Stem<Warren & Wetmore.
Tobruk Const Co<Lamberti Const Co.
Strachstein<Strachstein.
Glickman<First Ind Bilgureler Banev Soc Coe<Freedman.
Gerli & Co<Daniel Frazon Co.
W A Ives Mfg Co<Smith & Hemenway.
Cohn<Cohn.
Moses<Salomon.
Mundlak<Singer.
Robinson<Textile Pub.
Neumeyer<Hayes.
Scheffler<Scheffler.
Warner<Warner.
Wanamaker<Coyle (2.)
Brescia<Campiglia.
Liebowitz<Ushkow.
Nat. Nassau Bk.<French.
Case on.
Leberheim<Ehret.
Ladno<Theodora.
Murphy<Re. Carvel Co.
Case on.
Goldman<Kaufman Bros.
Zimmerman<Sweeney.
O'Neil<Melchner.
Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Cassel<CNY.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Adjourned for term.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wilson<Webber.
Goodman<Hajek Bros & Co.
Kleinman<Tepfer.
Wiener<Oliver.
Costello<Bonwit, Teller & Co.
Walsh<NY, N H & H.
Dorier<Kaufman.
Fay<Star Co.
Hurley<Muller
Philip<Edelstein.
Kessler<North River Rty Co. (2)

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fleischman<Lieberm'n
Wein<Un Elec L & P.
Mayer<42 St Mann Ry
Samarsky<same.
H Miller<Inkelas.
S Miller<same.
Kilcomans<Marman.
Field<Monjo.
Bass<Rea.
Blumenfeld<A. Silz, Inc.
Johnson<Hedden Const. Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Lawry<D., L. & W RR.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—Rosner<Mandel.
Limeball<Levy Dairy Realbuto<N Y Rys.
McBride<Howes Transp & Const
Duan Wheel Co<N. RR.
Katz<CNY.
H Aaront<CNY.
Aaron<same.
Milligan<CNY.
Switz<CNY.
Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rubino<Eighty 5th Av
Rappaport<White.
Hurley<Hall.
Sawyer<Snell.
Debasque<Hillard
Hotel Co.
Grankofsky<Met Tobacco Co.
Bogen<Mendol.
Paplinger<Constable.
Webb<Connors.
Bardenga<Smith
Cont Co.
Waldelich<Speedwell Const. Co.
J. Zakalyk<Mason Seaman Transp.
D. Zakalyk<Same.
Clear.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hogan<Kaplan.
Kettle<Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co.
Backman<Blank.
Donohue<Brady.
Fahey<same.
Rega<Union Rty.
Deutsch<Berkowsky.
Mekki<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Schulz<CNY (2.)
Aretakis<CN Y Rys.
Smulowitz<CNY.
Stelf<Fifth Av. Coach Co.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Settino<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Belais<Mallett.
Crawford<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Guggenhime & Co<Wood & Selick.
Judeo<Ocean Accident & Guar Co.
Farquarharson<Peabody.
New Brunswick Iron Works<Kaufman.
Broadway Photo Play Co<World Film.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Neiman<Keiser.
Muehling<Maffiodo.
Lee<Maguire.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bannister<Murray.
Falk<Boston Store of Chicago.
Padell<Janes.
Lesser<Mhss Bldg Co.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Brizse<Lisman.
Lowenfeld<US F &G.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Brosius<Palmer L&C.
Spencer<Williams.
The White Tar Co<N Y Graves Co.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hayes<Sheridan.
Fadem<Siegel.
Levy<Copland.
Rich Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bond Ins Co.
Morningstar<Spiegel.
Rower<Williams.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fitch<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Mann<Ferdinand Munch Brew.
Wyoming Lodge No 492, F & A M<CNY.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Wills for probate:
Henry Siegman, Mary F Place,
Mary A Quinn,
Catherine Selleducato,
Mary Campbell,
Herbert H Alberts,
S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Abram Smith,
Della R Cassidy,
Abraham Schwenk,
Maiston R Cockey,
Clara Meyer,
William Diestel.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, Estates of:
Frederick S Waite,
S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Katherine Neuser.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Reid<Breitung.
Kraut<Monarch-Standard M M Co.
Epstein<Shapiro.
McGrath<Kelly.
Butler<Ulman.
U S Cas Co<Wagner.
Nat Nassau Bank<Whitney Warren Co.
O'Brien<Colaizzi.
Meyers<Louis.
Kobler<Herts.
Billboard Pub Co<Kinetophote Corp.
Lack<Holzner.
Stern<Sydney.
Christian<Ward Baking Co.
Cutrofotis<D Auerbach & Sons.
Schmidt<Wolbaum.
Reid<Breitung & Co.
Burke<Westcott Exp Co.
Coutal<Burke.
Watson<C, R I & P R R.
Neldert<same.
Keasbey & Mattison Co<Holtje-Shorrock Co.
Potter & Field Co<N Wayburn's Productions.
Pearl<People's Realty.
Zitter<Greenfield.
Gordon<Kronorch.
Kaufman<Weinberg & Co.
Rauch<Siegel.
Homme<Goldie.
Mangoana<Hedden Iron Const Co.
Sozio<Adelson.
Keenan<Godwin Const Co., (2.)
Signorino<Elditz.
Strand Structural Erecting Co.
Gliet<Held.
Bass<Reiper.
Abbate<Dvalda Asph Pav Co.
McMahon<Eldlitz.
Glantz<Mergentime.
Goldstein<Lurie.
Gresco<Gillespie & Son.
Salyer M R Mach Co<P A B Model & Mfg Co.
Springer<Dixon.
Bothner<Vernon.
Barr<Hepner, Lamber.
Lowenthal<Feinstuck.
Pearsall & Rycroft<Spain.
Bimbom<McCormack.
Hecht<United Cigar Stores Co.
Jorgorian<United Elec, &c., Co.
Molasky<Greenberger.
Sulkess<Public Bank.
Etkin<Silver.
Houghton<Ill Surety.
Case on.
PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Knipe<Wheelehan
Schwartz<Cohen.
Grey<N Y Ry.
Jurson<P. Ryan Const.
Perron<Frehard.
Edelman<Samuels.
Lana<Ryan.
Rose<Realty Business.
Grannis<Temple.
Stevens & Co<Politzer Ivory Mfg Co.
Dwyer<Schramm.
Trent<Rosenthal.
Chubrutsky<Cantor.
Cohen<Wilder.
Collins<Kraft.
Ryan<Goldberg.
Capell<Topping.
Pollack<Simon (2.)
Laxer<NY Rys.
Neuman<Schwartz.
Fessner<Oltenberg
Barbarisee<Biancacio.
May<N Y Edison Co.
Waweine<Dock Const. Co.
Dubovie<Marcus Const. Co.
Dubro Const. Co.<Van Schaick Rty Co.
Rothschild<Felbel
Speyer Co<McCreery<Carnegie Hill &c. Co.
Henke<Lowie.
Christie<Maroney.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.
India Wharf Brewing Co<Wasser (2.)
Steinberg<Sherr.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Forschbaum<Goldberg
Feidman<Feldman.
Interstate Fur Co<Levy.
Jackers<Weiss.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—City N Y<Todd—James M Donohue. Dalton<White-head—Phoenix Ingraham. City R E Co<Wood—Edward D. Dowling. Re Roslyn Dress Co—Edward A. Hickey.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Johnston<McCarroll—Edgar J Nathan.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Rosenblum<Paige—Orson A. Raynor. Re Radio Ray Light Co—Myron Sulzberger.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Singer<Singer, Israel—Josiah T. Newcomb. Mut Life Ins Co<Matthews—Roy M Robinson. Williams—Adolph Bangser. Commonwealth Ins Co<Garofel—B G Kopelman. U S Trust Co<Kremrur Realty Co—Edmund Hurley. Terry<Gallo—Jay Rosenberg.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Adolph Rusch<Jacob Israelson—William J Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—John J Brady<David Osterweis—Henry Brady.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar 11 A. M.
Breslin<Star Co,
Dutcher<J Wanamaker.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Mardos<Phila & Rdg C & I Co.
Montgomery<Montgomery.
W Lustgarten & Co<Woods.
Lynch<Strickland.
Graburn<Graburn.
O'Hanlon<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Schoenfeld<same.
Burke<same.
Kislock<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Wendel<Lasher & Lathrop, Inc.
Fuzo<Fuzo.
Weisbard<C I & B RR
Kuhling<Armour Packing Co.
Farley<Krause.
Middle Lehigh Coal Co<Heinsch.
Re Mafeo, (Hilton.)
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Tafel<Tafel.
Ronko<Cashopheco Transporters, Inc.
Atkins<Haupt.
Minvielle<Minvielle.
Wonder-Mist Co<Marvel Mist Mfg Co.
Hendrick<Hendrick.
Landesman<N E R R.
Sixth<Sixt.
Miles<Splogle.
Erickson<Tidewater Paper Mills Co.
Fogarty<Fogarty.
Rudin<Berdrian Rty.
Moses<Moses.
Re McKenna
Cooperstein<Doepper.
Cunningham<Mulligan.
Peoples Trust Co<Singer.
Same<same.
Anderson<same.
Peoples Trust Co<Cleary.
Same<Chappmann.
Peoples Trust Co<Cleary.
Same<Munson.
Voelk<Ehrhart.
Gutkowitz<Gutkowitz.
Levy Brothers Rty Co<Kremer.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Kapalowitz,
Friedman,
Levy.
Dunne,
Cooper,
Sandalls,
Reisman,
O'Brien,
Friedman,
Tabachnick,
Baker,
Meyer,
Boyle,
Tinkelman,
Williams,
Gutzeit,
Brod,
Landau,
Jurow,
Bauby,
Terry,
McConnichie.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.
Stubing<Seld.
Albert<Albert.
Finamore<Finamore.
Gross<Polish Merch & T Assn.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2717. Including all cases on the December, 1915, calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI, Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Re Goss, (alleged incompetent.)
Frank<Frank.
Barzilay<Transit Dev Co.
Rawlins<Bassett et al.
Rumpf<Nassau RR.
Bennett<CNY.
Kocius<Samison.
Hider<Shimaier et al.
Glynn<Fargo.
Duke<same.
Levine<B H RR.
Welsh<Lamb.
Gundel<C I & B RR.
Briggs<Di Benedetto.
Bellock<England.
Fishbeck<Koster.
Katz<CNY.
Katz<Schwartz.
Schulz<Adelson.
Keenan<Godwin Const Co., (2.)
Signorino<Elditz.
Strand Structural Erecting Co.
Gliet<Held.
Bass<Reiper.
Abbate<Dvalda Asph Pav Co.
McMahon<Eldlitz.
Glantz<Mergentime.
Goldstein<Lurie.
Gresco<Gillespie & Son.
Salyer M R Mach Co<P A B Model & Mfg Co.
Springer<Dixon.
Bothner<Vernon.
Barr<Hepner, Lamber.
Lowenthal<Feinstuck.
Pearsall & Rycroft<Spain.
Bimbom<McCormack.
Hecht<United Cigar Stores Co.
Jorgorian<United Elec, &c., Co.
Molasky<Greenberger.
Sulkess<Public Bank.
Etkin<Silver.
Houghton<Ill Surety.
Case on.
Dipalo<C I & B RR.
Feinstein<B H RR.
Harlow<B H RR.
Wasguiza<same.
Jensen<same.
Taft<same.
Selleck<General Garage Co.

Rawlins<Bassett et al.
Rumpf<Nassau RR.
Bennett<CNY.
Kocius<Samison.
Hider<Shimaier et al.
Glynn<Fargo.
Duke<same.
Levine<B H RR.
Welsh<Lamb.
Gundel<C I & B RR.
Briggs<Di Benedetto.
Bellock<England.
Fishbeck<Koster.
Martinson<Nathan.
Heinzer<Leopold.
Same<Coyle.
Herd<Reinhardt.
Somer<Amer.
NY Rys.
NY, (Houghton Av.)

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Wrenn<Babcock.
Hansen<N Y Rys.
Jorgansborg<Lumber Oper & Mfg Co.
Farino<McGrath Con.
Givany<N Y Rys.
Cable<Lieh Val RR.
Cathrail<Valley Yarn & Woolen Co.
Moran<Patterson & an
McCormack<CNY.
Harden Con Co<Donlon Con Co.
Heicks<CNY.
Cewieska<Dexter.
Behrer<Rustin.
Conklin<Schmadeke.
Adamanska<Monday & Sons.
Levy<Miller.
Fox<Nassau RR.
McDonnell<R T.
Hahn<Hahn
Wiener<N YR
Grillo<Emery & ano.
Heiss<Union Shirt Co.
Barrett<C I & B RR.
Benjamin<B H RR
Bender<Arbuckle Bros.
D'Ambra<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.

Highest number reached on regular call 2,417.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Joseph A Babbington,
Ellen Babbington,
Henry M Smith,
Michael Eagan.
Administration of:
Patrick Holland.
Account ing of:
Herbert Parker,
John J Hayes,
Abby J Evans,
John Conroe,
Joseph Mayer,
Lulu Cross,
Heyman Hendler,
Louis Levy,
Jocob Guthey,
S.—Day calendar at
Catharine Cohen,
Selina Cocks,
Mark Trauntfield,
Chas E Winant,
Ellen Haslam,
Madeline Curry,
Holso Van Sinderen,
Johanna Luinlan.
Estates of:
Katharine M Sharkey,
Eliza Flanagan,
Maria Barnes,
Richard Stainton,
Thomas Leonard,
Wm Barnes,
Henry Sands,
Giuseppe Cavagnaso.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Civil calendar called in Part V.
Strong<Campbell (held ready. Part IV.)
Korkowski<B H RR.
McCormick<Hazeldine
Sulsky<I H RR.
Regan<same.
Sheehan<NY Con RR.
Flynn<Ingold.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Lawyers Title & Tr Co<Swezey.
Mitchell<Guidone.
Re Gross.
O'Neil<Butler, Inc.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Birkmire.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.
Brady, J. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Simon J Canan,
William H Osborn,
Mary E Tierney.
Motions:
Charles Lowen,
Isaac Shlanowsky.
Accountings:
Joseph Reinberg,
Peter Nove,
Charles Lowen,
Charles C Baake,
Phebe Willis.
Guardianships:
Michael Curtin,
Catherine Curtin.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Kobrin<W & J Bldg. Adison<Mahler.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Rapoli<So Blvd Ry.
Same<same.
Platzman<Finger.
Daumn<Helburn.
Same<same.
Salva<Atlantic Reedoring Co.
Yonge<Rosen.
McEnaney<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Pinkerton<Nassau RR
Macumber<Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co
McLellan<United Cork Co.
Bachman<Burns.
Sovinck<Stevens Co.
Wyckoff<B H RR.
Evers<N Y Con RR
Hamerschlag<B H RR.
McKearney<Higgins.
Rosa<Hogan & Sons.
Schoeched<Rader et al
Falange<Clark
Grice<N Y RR Co.
Manne<Havemeyer Theatre Co.
Chasin<Schroeder.
Miller<Reid et al.
General Motors Truck Co.<Lang et al.
Abramson<Cohen.
De Garay<I R T
Calder<CNY.
Conroy<Standard Mail Order Co.
Wilson<Waite's Motor Vans & Stor Co.
Schulman<Gordon.
North<Eastchester Con Co (2.)
Gable<Malcolm.
Deegan<same.
Gable<Roberts.
Deegan<same.
Levine<West St Mfg.
Carpenter<Wagner.
Smith<White Plains(2)
Barrella<West St RR.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Kellogg Struct Co<Lawson M C & G Co.
Knowles<NY, NH & H
Hackenburg<Duffy.
Thomashoiski<NY Cent RR.

Commercial Leases.

The Beck Engraving Company of Philadelphia has leased, through M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, 15,000 square feet from the E. W. Bliss Buildings Corporation in building 304, 306, and 308 East Twenty-third Street. The lease, which involves two entire floors, is for a term of years. A new plant will be installed.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company to the Chase Motor Truck Company the store and third floor of 239 and 241 West Fifty-sixth Street, and to the Chalmers Motor Company the building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street.

The Ogden Mills Clarkson Corporation has leased a floor in the Geisha Building, 16 and 18 West Twenty-second Street, to George Mandel and Hofman & Ellrodt, Inc.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have rented the first floor and basement at 139 and 141 Spring Street to the American Three-Way Prism Company and the first floor and basement at 64 Leonard Street to the Leonard Sales Company.

Realty Notes.

The transfer of the former Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company's properties, including the Sixth Avenue stores and Bronx plots, was recorded yesterday in conformity with the sale in bankruptcy by Peter B. Olney on Aug. 17 last, to Walter C. Noyes, William A. Marble, and Alfred A. Cook, trustees in bankruptcy.

Julius Scott was the broker in the sale of 7 Manhattan Street, reported yesterday.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

47th St, 258 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat and stores; Samuel Wacht against Dora Nadel et al.; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due, $3,287.73; taxes, &c., $689.05; subject to prior mtgs of $29,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

117th St, 61 East, n s, 227 ft e of Madison Av, 32.6x100.11, five-story tenement; M. L. Wight against Murray estate et al.; Nash & J., attorneys; W. Allen, referee; due, $23,210.36; taxes, &c., $528.60; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hughes Av, 2,274 and 2,278, e s, 49.10 ft n of 183d St, 50.2x50, 3 two-story dwellings; G. C. Marvin against Ann McGuire et al.; Martin & H., attorneys; H. C. Botty, referee; due, $11,852.64; taxes, &c., $485; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Prospect Av, 2,062, e s, 217.4 ft s of 180th St, 83x150, two-story frame dwelling; adjourned to Jan. 11.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES,

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

36th St, 72 to 76 West, s s, 62.6 ft e of 6th Av, 62.6x98.9x irregular, two-story store, three-story tenement and stores, and five-story loft building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against 72-74-76 West 36th Street Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. B. Butler, referee; due, $161,106.94; taxes, &c., $4,100.

By Henry Brady.

6th Av, 364, e s, 74.1 ft n of 22d St, 24.7x61, four-story tenement and store; New York Life Insurance Co. against 364 6th Av et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $107,609.32; taxes, &c., $1,485.50.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

111th St, 28 East, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25.3x100.11, five-story tenement; 128th St, 244 East, s s, 101 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11, five-story tenement; Lulu Lewis against Sragow Realty Co. et al.; Boudin & L., attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $6,119.87; taxes, &c., $516.29.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

167th St, 818 to 822 East, s s, 140 ft w of Prospect Av, 80x100, two five-story flats; Jenny Courrier et al. against Anthony Deutsch et al.; Pressinger & N. attorneys; J. Earley, referee; due, $62,636.90.

Whitlock Av, 910, e s, 275.2 ft s of Baretto St, 25x134.2x132.6, three-story dwelling; L. T. White against Mary Magerle et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $8,276.71; taxes, &c., $276.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Carpenter Av, s s, corner of 237th St, 114x105; H. von der Hyde against George Walker et al.; E. L. Brisach, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $4,438.03; taxes, &c.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, w s, 161 ft n of 184th St, for a one-story store, 56x89.8; Winnie Realty Co., Maurice Muller, 935 Intervale Av, President, owner; William Kopper, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

41st St, 23 East, n s, four-story store, &c; M. C. Marshall, Orange, Va., owner; E. B. Chester Smith, 181 Woodruff Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,293, e s, 75.11 ft s of 124th St, 25x100; Ottilie Realty Co., Inc., to August F. Schaefer, 417 Main St, New Rochelle, N. Y., b. and s., Dec. 20; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 31 Nassau St.
BROOME ST, 73, s s, 104.5 ft s of Columbia St, 24.9x100; Abraham Berkowitz to Emma J. Allen, 254 Decatur St, Brooklyn, all liens, Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$400
CANAL ST, 533-541, n e s, 101 ft s e of Washington St, runs w 41x n w 17.8x w across end of alley 3x n w 15.6x8.6x 17.6x w 70 to e s of Washington St, x s 22.2; Canal St x s e 10 to beginning; Canal Realty Co. to Kobre Assets Corporation, 61 Broadway, all liens, mtg $72,00, Dec. 16; Banking Department, 61 Broadway.....$1
CANAL ST, 47, s s, 21.10 ft w of Ludlow St, 21.10x50; Max Kobre to Kobre Assets Corporation, 61 Broadway, B. & S., Dec. 17; Banking Department, 61 Broadway.....$1
CANAL ST, 100, s s, 25 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x75; George T. Raab to Joseph H. Mullin, 1,666 83d St, Brooklyn, mtg $23,500, Dec. 16; attorneys, Forster, H. & H., 59 Wall St.....$100
CHERRY ST, 384, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x121.10; Annie Silverman to Rebecca Richard, 230 West 113th St, ½ right, title and interest, all liens, Dec. 17.....$100
CONVENT AV, 26 to 30 and 34, s s, 24 ft s of 129th St, 136.11x71.10x133.8x90.8; Leonidas Realty Corporation to Lawrence Holding Co., 223 Wooster St, b. & s., Dec. 20; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 B'way.$100
JUMEL PLACE, e s, 288.9 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 74.10x90; James T. Barry to Catharine Darling, 1,280 Washington Av, mtg $9,500, all liens, Oct. 26; attorney, Alex. J. Barry, 2,804 3d Av.....$100
RIVINGTON ST, 235, s s, 25 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; Samuel and Bessie Weiser to Mary Weiser, 188 2d St, quitclaim; address, 1,101 1st Av.....$1
STANTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 30x81.3; Samuel and Bessie Weiser to Mary Weiser, 188 2d St, quitclaim, Dec. 20; address, 1,101 1st Av.....$1
WOOSTER ST, 69-71, w s, 185.8 ft n of Broome St, 55x200.1 e s of West Broadway, (388-385); Leonidas Realty Corp'n to Lawrence Holding Co., 223 Wooster St, b. & s.; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 B'way.$100
1ST AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 112th St, 25x100; Gaetano Rossano to Magdalena Trapani, 2,131 1st Av, Dec. 21; attorney, A. Ruggiero, 225 West 115th St.....$5,000
2D AV, 924, n e corner of 49th St, 25x100; Jacob Isenberg to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, mtg $54,000, Dec. 18; attorneys, Weil & Beekman St.....$100
2D AV, 1,840, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Louis Gold et al. to Leonidas Realty Corp'n, 223 Wooster St, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway.....$1
3D AV, 253, s e s, 82 ft s w of 21st St, 18.2x75; 3d AV, 255, s e s, 64 ft s w of 21st St, 18x75; Charles H. Cotting to Katharine A. Fitzpatrick, 141 East 47th St, mtg $26,000, all liens, Dec. 17; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 35 Liberty St.....$100
3D AV, s e corner of 88th St, 18.7x75; Owen McCoey to Arthur McCoey, 940 3d Av, Dec. 20; attorney, Michael H. Rose, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1
6TH AV, n e corner of 18th St, runs e 510 x n 92 x w 50 x n 90 x w 460 x s 182 to beg; 400 to e s x s 184 to beg; the following portions of the foregoing are leasehold: 6th Av, n e corner of 18th St, 67.0x45 x irregular; 18th St, n e cor of 6th Av, runs e 64.11 x n 67.6 x w 26 x s 77.11, to beg; 6th Av, s e corner of 19th St, runs e 160 x s 92 x w 62 x s w—x w 85.8, to Av x n 116.3 to beg—freehold and leasehold subject to mtg $1,750,000; 6th Av, n e corner of 19th St, runs w 303.8 x s 100 x w 171.2 x s 84 to n s of 18th St x e 475 to Av. x n 184 to beg of which the following are leasehold: 6th Av, n w corner of 19th St, runs w 152.10 x s 122.6 x e 153 to Av, x n 115.9 to beg; also, 6th Av, n w corner of 18th St, 65.3 x 100 x 62.9 x 100, subject to mtg, $1,200,000; 17th St, 240 West, n s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, runs w 97.7 x n 102 x w 78.9 x n 26.4 x w 3 x n 73.10 to St x e 181.9 to beg; also the following in Brooklyn: St. Marks Av, 269-71, n w corner of Underhill Av, 50x31irregular; also property in Jamaica, L. I., State of New York, New Jersey; also the following in the Bronx: Park Av, e s, 208 ft s of Mott St, or 209.4 ft s of 176th St, 1.4x150; Park Av, e s, 208 ft s of 176th St, 58x100; also merchandise, the good will

HOPES RISE AND FALL FOR NEW HAVEN MEN

Judge Hunt's Comments from Bench on Arguments First Please, Then Alarm Counsel.

THINKS SOME LESS GUILTY

May Differentiate Among Defendants and Not Hold All to Face the Jury to the End.

Hope was expressed yesterday by counsel defending the former New Haven Directors on trial in the Federal District Court that when the argument to dismiss the indictment has been completed, Judge Hunt will see his way to differentiate among the eleven defendants. While listening to counsel yesterday the Judge took occasion to remark that Henry K. McHarg and Frederick F. Brewster had apparently taken less part in the alleged conspiracy than some of the others, and if he should see fit to quash the indictment with regard to these, counsel contended that he must also acquit Robert W. Taft, D. Newton Barney and Charles M. Pratt and perhaps one or two more.

All these men became members of the New Haven board at a comparatively recent date, and according to the evidence did little beyond attend the meetings, while the active planning was in the hands of Charles S. Mellen, as President, and a few leading Directors.

If Judge Hunt gave some defendants comfort, a remark of his yesterday, while Goldthwaite H. Dorr was continuing his argument, suggested that he had not been impressed by the contention that New England was a great terminal yard for the trunk lines of the country, and consequently it was to the benefit of all to have a concentration of facilities, so that they might be systematized.

"I don't think that is indisputable," remarked Judge Hunt. "If that were so there could be no monopolization in any centre in the country."

Then he went on to instance copper shipments from Butte, Mont., and fruit shipments from California, and said:

"There is great force in Mr. Mellen's argument that if New England was to be industrially supreme she must enjoy rates and service that would prevent the competition of other centres, but we come back to the question whether these facts should not be submitted to the judgment of the jury."

Thomas D. Thacher continued his argument that to show the New Haven's acts to be illegal they must be shown to have been prejudicial to the public interest.

"Suppose," asked Judge Hunt, "we have a combination with the power to affect the public prejudicially, although it does not do so?"

"If you own a powder factory," replied Mr. Thacher, "you do not necessarily intend to blow up the town."

The last attorney to make his argument yesterday was Royal Victor, who asserted that to try to show that the unbuilding of the New Haven was a violation of the Sherman law, just because it was formed by the amalgamation of a number of small railroad companies, constituted an attack on the entire railroad system of the United States. Other great systems, such as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, had been brought into being by the same process, and their Directors might be charged with precisely the same offenses as the New Haven management, he said.

Then Mr. Victor quoted a decision by the present Chief Justice of the United States, who cited the New Haven and the New York Central as examples of railroad mergers not in violation of the Sherman law.

Mr. Victor also asked how it was possible to convict men of violating the Sherman law from 1890 on, when not even the Supreme Court had held that the law applied to railroads until 1897.

Argument will continue at 10:15 this morning.

INVESTIGATE WATER POWER.

Legislative Committee Assigned to Task Visits Edison Co. Plant.

Following a short session yesterday in the Hotel Biltmore, the joint Legislative Committee investigating the undeveloped water power of the State, with the object of turning it into a taxable asset, paid a visit to the Edison Company plant, where the members spent most of the afternoon.

Only two witnesses were examined at the session, one of them being Reginald Pelham Bolton. In the absence of Senator George F. Thompson, the Chairman, who was busy with the Public Service investigation, and Assemblyman William S. Coffey, Vice Chairman, who was detained on personal business, Senator George W. Simpson was in charge. The investigation is expected to last several days more.

OFFERS TO PAY 15%.

C. S. Rich Seeks to Take Over A. D. Matthews' Sons Store.

Trustee in Bankruptcy John J. Kuhn, who is handling the affairs of A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., the Brooklyn department store firm, which failed some time ago, has notified the United States District Court, that he has received an offer from Charles E. Rich, to pay 15 per cent. in cash for all claims of creditors allowed by the court, to pay all fees and costs of administration, and to continue the business if the offer is accepted by the creditors.

The offer will be made known to the creditors at a special meeting which has been called for Dec. 31, the last day granted by Judge Van Vechten Veeder for the final settlement of the bankruptcy proceedings. The offer was accompanied by a certified check for $25,000 as a guarantee of good faith.

MISS BOOTH TO MAN KETTLE

Commander of Salvation Army Will Solicit Subscriptions.

Owing to the fact that collections for the annual Christmas dinner to the city's poor given by the Salvation Army are about 40 per cent. behind those of last year, it was announced at the army headquarters yesterday that Commander Evangeline Booth will tomorrow take charge of a kettle stand at the busiest corner in Manhattan and solicit subscriptions from passersby.

It was also stated that in response to a number of invitations from members of the Stock Exchange Miss Booth would pay a visit there. In addition to Miss Booth the wives of several of the officers have also volunteered their services to solicit funds and will be stationed at various corners throughout the city.

In consenting to lead in the work of soliciting funds, Miss Booth said:

"If any legitimate action on my part, no matter how sensational and spectacular it may appear in the eyes of the public, will result in bringing relief to needy souls, you can count on me."

So far Brooklyn has done better than Manhattan in the contribution of Christmas and Winter relief funds. It was announced that there was a decided improvement in collections yesterday everywhere.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The storm that was off the East Florida Coast Monday night passed rapidly northeastward a considerable distance off the coast, and Tuesday night its centre was approaching Nova Scotia. The only unusual weather produced by this storm was the snow on the Georgia and Carolina Coasts. At Wilmington, N. C., the snowfall was 7.5 inches.

Another storm of considerable intensity has moved inland from the North Pacific Coast to Alberta, attended by rain and gales on the North Pacific Coast and local snow in the Northern Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures have risen over the great central valleys and the West, while they continued unseasonably low in the East and Southeast.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with probably local snow in the region of the great lakes and generally fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature will rise generally but gradually during the next forty-eight hours east of the Mississippi River. Moderate temperatures will prevail throughout the East and South until the end of the week.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, mostly west and southwest; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Western New York and Northern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	31	28	4 P. M.	39	36
6 A. M.	33	27	6 P. M.	39	33
9 A. M.	47	29	9 P. M.	37	30
12 M.	40	34	11 P. M.	36	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 30; maximum temperature, 37½ degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:55—99 Suffolk St.; — Wasserman.	Not given
8:15—318-324 E. Houston St.; M. Zimmerman	Slight
10:30—262 W. 125 St.; United Cigar Stores Co.	Slight
10:35—3,000 B'way, (Auto truck;) Park & Tilford	Slight
11:25—19½ Pitt St.; Anna Zack	Slight
P. M.	
12:50—750 E. 239 St.; Antonio Loturpo.	Slight
2:20—100 E. 85 St.; Louis Morris	None
3:40—127 E. 100 St.; Patrick Sullivan.	Slight
3:45—113 E. 120 St.; Mrs. F. J. Mott.	Slight
4:00—341 E. 41 St.; Nicholas Casanassina.	None
5:05—532 Madison Av.; Murphy & Flint.	Slight
5:30—611 Crescent Av.; Ernest Gallow.	Slight
7:05—211 W. 60 St.; B. Matthews	Slight
10:07—2a E. 125 St.; Philip Suntoff	Slight
11:45—556 W. 52 St.; Robert Wick	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. Brown, Traffic Div.; Sergt. S. Sullivan, Traffic and Marine Divs., in addition to his other duties, 4 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 27.

Patrol. T. F. Malone, 10, and F. F. Mallon, 42, to 8 Insp. Dis., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 18, temporary assignment to 26 discontinued.

G. W. Simerlein, Bridge, to 3 Insp. Dis., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 18, temporary assignment to 28 discontinued.

To 3 Insp. Dis. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 21: H. Deal, 7; D. O'Connor, 6; P. B. Burdick, 23; J. Adams, 62; C. J. Aichman, 154; W. T. Wagner, 283.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector T. Myers, Traffic and Marine Divs., 4 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 21, balance of vacation. Without pay: Lieut. J. Leonard, 17, 1 day, 12 P. M., Dec. 31; Sergts. P. J. Clarke, 17, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 24; E. A. Masterson, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 22; Patrol. R. S. Duffy, 7, 2 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; J. T. Regan, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; W. F. Regan, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; M. A. Cannon, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; J. L. Hunter, 14, 1 day, 12 P. M., Dec. 31; M. Connolly, 17, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; C. E. Kirk, 18, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; M. A. Leahy, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; E. Maguire, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; T. Lyons, 36, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; O. T. Wanzer, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 26; B. Sears, 32, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; J. McGrady, 38, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; P. Murtaugh, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; A. Kolson, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; L. Spamer, 283, 2 days, 8 P. M., Dec. 24.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. C. Lang, 167, 90 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 23.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. J. G. Stephenson, 74, 2:10 P. M., Nov. 22, to 12 P. M., Nov. 26, and 7:10 A. M., Dec. 9, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 18; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; F. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214. F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; J. C. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; H. Brenner, Eng. 286; J. W. Colley, Eng. 287. (2d Sec.) A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. Miller, No. 8, H. & L. 144; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. Black, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves without pay: Fire 1st gr. J. F. Conlon, Eng. 66, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; Fire, 2d gr. G. Kohlenberger, Jr., H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 12 noon, Dec. 26.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Orders of Dec. 16, detailing Major W. L. Little, M. C., as member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for Lieuterants of Coast Artillery, revoked.

2d Lt. G. H. Brett, 2d Cav., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

1st Lt. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as member and recorder of the board appointed Feb. 20, 1912, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon such matters as may be referred to the board relating to the organization, equipment, and instruction of engineer troops, vice Capt. J. J. Kingman, General Staff, relieved as recorder of the board only.

A board is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it to determine fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Corps of Engineers—Lt. Col. F. H. Rees, Majors R. R. Raymond and L. H. Rand; M. C.—Capts. W. H. Tefft and F. W. Weed.

2d Lt E. R. Kimble, Corps of Engineers, will report to Lt. Col. F. H. Rees, President of the examining board, at San Francisco, for examination for promotion.

The board appointed to meet at San Francisco, in orders of Oct. 21, 1914, for examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers, is dissolved.

Leaves: Capt. S. M. De Loffre, M. C., one month, and Capt. L. R. Dice, C. A. C., 12 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. B. V. Meade, the Connecticut, Dec. 28, to the Tallahassee, Dec. 30.

Ensign J. W. Dubose, retired.

Midshipman R. M. Fortson, Naval Academy, to duty connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned.

P. A. Paymas. J. S. Wainwright, Naval Academy, Jan. 1, to Norfolk Yard, and I. D. Coyle, Norfolk Yard, Dec. 30, to Naval Academy.

Chief Boatswains T. Macklin, from command of the Osceola, to Naval Academy, and K. Rundquist, to the Maine.

Boatswains W. K. Bigger, Naval Academy, Jan. 8 to command the Osceola; O. R. Thomson, the Maryland to the Iroquois, and J. E. Armstrong, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Alabama.

Gunners J. W. A. Eaton, Atlantic Fleet Cruiser Squadron, to the Washington; O. E. Anderson, the Vermont to Norfolk Yard, and E. A. Whited, Rec. Ship at Norfolk, to Atlantic Fleet Cruiser Squadron.

Chief Pay Clerk J. E. Reed, the Missouri, to Washington Yard.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, retired, died at New York, N. Y., on Dec. 9.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Arkansas, Powhattan, and Wyoming, at New York Yard; Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia, at Boston; Proteus, at Honolulu, and Wilmington, at Manila.

SAILED—Baltimore, Norfolk, for Charleston; Jason, Boston, for Norfolk; New Orleans, Mazatlan, for Topolobampo, and Uncas, Port Royal, S. C., for New Orleans.

The Justin was placed out of commission at Mare Island Yard, Dec. 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has granted the request of the Fire Commissioner for an examination for promotion to third-grade clerk in the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

The request of Secretary Palmer of the Education Board for an examination for promotion from stenographer and typewriter, second grade, to second-grade clerk has been granted.

The request of the Finance Department that an examination be ordered for promotion from second to first grade clerk in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears has been granted.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 18 an examination for entomologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. The duties will consist of research in economic entomology in the Philippines. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. Applicants must show that they have graduated from a four years' course in a college or university of recognized standing and that they have had at least three years' subsequent practical experience in economic entomology. They must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Examinations for licenses to teach in evening schools will be held at the Education Hall Building on Jan. 20 and 24. On Jan. 20 the examinations will be for Italian and Spanish in the evening high schools, men and women, on Jan. 24 the examination will be for common branches in the evening elementary schools, men only.

Three hundred dollars has been added to the school fund of P. S. 83, the Bronx, from the four performances of the entertainment by home talent. The fund will be used to publish the monthly bulletin of the school and to pay the running expenses of the Parents' Association.

The meeting of the Association of Teachers Holding Licenses No. 1 Awaiting Appointment will be held tomorrow at P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue. By mistake it was said that the meeting would be held yesterday.

The current school term will end on Jan. 31. Promotions will be made on that day.

The annex of P. S. 2, 157 Henry Street, will be made an annex to P. S. 75.

District Superintendent Perry will attend the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association on Feb. 20.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

IERE JOHNSON, Jr., CO., AUCTIONEERS,
187 B'way N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A BARGAIN.
Private house, 20x100, Seventies, near Park Av., if disposed of at once.
EVERETT M. SEIZAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d.)

Private garage, 178 East 75th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau Street.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St.
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau Street.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Owner, 60A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate.
Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

87th, 102 West.—Parlor, adjoining one or two rooms; all improvements; telephone; suitable doctor or any light business.

Madison Av., 220, (cor. 38th,) large dancing and music studios for lessons, classes, recitals; sub-renting.

A—51 West 3d St., three lofts unrented, size 25x100, at low rent; attractive building.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Allerton, 501 Fifth av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Entire or half of nicely furnished office. 47 West 34th St., Room 450.

Part office with furnishings; rent reasonable. Room 901, 171 Madison Av., (33d.)

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six, seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

High, prominent acreage site, most commanding view; sell at a sacrifice; future increase in value assured; suitable for $100,000 mansion. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor, 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of the corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Palm Beach, Fla. — Fronting on ocean, 10 minutes' walk from the "Hotel Breakers," handsome modern cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, rooms, attractively furnished. Phone Chelsea 3019.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on in the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

To Let—Furnished.

JAMAICA, B. W. I.
For Rent.—Furnished bungalow for the season, January to May; beautifully situated, overlooking the Caribbean Sea; on private grounds of a Winter resident. Address 790 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
Wanted, within 30 miles, Bergen Co. farm, 15 to 25 acres, up to $5,000; all cash.
Wanted, within 150 miles, 100-acre farm; modernized house; macadam road; under $10,000. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS.
Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished housekeeping apartment in new modern building, 4 rooms and bath, rent $200 per month. Apply 6th floor west, 27 East 62d St.

West Side.

Furnished apartment to sublet for 4 months, from Jan. 10; desirable location, West End Av.; 9 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; references required; inspection by appointment. C 11 Times Annex.

Beautifully furnished modern 8-room housekeeping apartment; cleanliness, refinement, completeness; worth investigating; $47 monthly. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

81st, 158 West, (The Wesley.)—5-room front apartment, richly furnished,

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
Ninety-five per cent. of apartments offered in desirable residential sections, $100 upward. Phone me your requirements; get on my MAILING LIST.
RECEIVE DAILY BULLETINS
describing all new furnished private apartments offered for short and long terms; prompt, efficient, and courteous service; absolutely no charges.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

82d, 137 West, (Oceanic Apartment.)—3, 4, 7 rooms; modern conveniences; handsomely furnished; linen, silver, with Victrola; reasonable. Coyle.

Furnished. Unfurnished.
Apartments of Quality.
EVERETT M. SEIZAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d.)

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Magnificently furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, 8th floor, facing river, eighties, short lease, $200 month. Murray Hill 8422.

214 Riverside Drive.—Nine rooms, 2 baths, corner apartment, 3 months, longer; immediate possession. Murray Hill 5392.

Near Park Av.—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment, modern; sacrifice $100. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Riverside and 135th St., (630 West 135th, Apt. 44.)—6 light rooms; telephone; view Hudson; sublet, $55; immediate possession.

8 Rooms, 2 baths, either furnished or unfurnished, at sacrifice. Riviera, 790 Riverside. Odell.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

SUBRENT SPACIOUS BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 VERY LARGE ROOMS, TILED BATH, IN EXCLUSIVE BUILDING WITH FULL CLUB SERVICE, 48TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.; LEASED AT $1,500 YEARLY; ASKING $100 PER MONTH. HERBERT GULICK CORP., INC., 402 MADISON AV., NEW YORK CITY.

414 Madison Av., 2 rooms, bath; new bldg. Douglas L. Eillman & Co., premises, Tel. 5600 Murray.

47th, 9 East.—Studio apartment; two elegant rooms, bath; improvements; $50. Janitor.

West Side.

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 16 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

21st St., 234-8 West.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4, 5, 6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

For rent, unusually sunny apartment southwest exposure, 7 rooms, bath. 67 West 12th. Chelsea 8755.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

202-4 West 96th.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—To May 1, well-furnished six-room apartment, modern building, west side, below 100th St.; three adults; references; $150. M 251 West 96th.

Refined Christian couple, best references, no children, want cosily furnished four-room apartment for Winter; Washington Heights preferred; $35 to $40 monthly. L 165 Times.

For three months from Jan. 1, family of three adults; rent not over $200 a month; west side, below 96th St., preferred; best references. C 266 Times Downtown.

Young man desires furnished room and bath or furnished apartment at very moderate rental. L. Glaser, 203 Irving Pl.

Couple with maid desire 5-6-room furnished apartment, west side, 6 months, $100 month. Creighton, 37 Times.

Furnished, 116th to 121st, near Riverside, 3, 4, 5, or 6 rooms. Tel. Morningside 5271.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large and single sunny rooms; excellent table; reasonable; parlor dining.

LEXINGTON AV., 658, (55th St.)—Large heated rooms; running water; table board; reasonable.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room with private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large rooms with bath; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; running water; every facility of high-class elevator house; board; 72d subway express. Hubbell.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor, parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

72D, 157 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; near subway, elevated, surface; well appointed house.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well furnished single, double room, $10 up; superior table; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Pension Luquelle. Handsome, suite, twin beds; attractive front rooms; private baths; single room; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive front room, single; cooking of unusual excellence; gentleman; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out-of-the-ordinary, large, small rooms, 2d floor, front, beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; telephone.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST, 48 WEST. — Newly furnished, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent table; moderate.

100TH, 238 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; modern, comfortable furnishings; best home cooking; small American family.

100TH, 253 WEST. — Unusually attractive rooms, with bath; modern and comfortable throughout; superior home cooking; small American family.

120TH., 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated.

122D, 158 WEST. — Attractive rooms, refined house; home cooking; telephone; moderate.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.) — Warm, sunny room; refined surroundings; good home cooking. Jantzen.

MANHATTAN Av., 865, (cor. 115th St.)—Cosey rooms, good board, every comfort; social surroundings; $8 up. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 78d.)—Handsome, private corner house; elevator; continuous hot water; will rent handsomely furnished second-floor room; also single room; single, en suite.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young college woman wishes pleasant room and board with exclusive private family, within 15 minutes of Columbus Circle; references exchanged; state particulars. L 255 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements now; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated rooms.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Elegant south front room, $8; single room, $5.50; baths adjoining.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; open-grate fire; private bath; telephone.

45TH, 211 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Front parlor for rent; private bath.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large room and bath; quiet, well kept house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen or couple, tired of hotel life, may find suitable accommodations; 1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath. Apt. 9.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant rooms; bath, gas, electricity; refined private house.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, hot water constantly; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful double room, exclusive apartment; meals optional; subway; gentlemen. Steel.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 209 WEST.—Large and medium sunny rooms; bath; abundant hot water and heat; references; reasonable. 3974 Columbus.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful room, 2nd floor front; southern exposure; near Park.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; also other room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH ST., 48 WEST.—Newly decorated medium and large rooms; twin beds; $5, $9.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent large floor, front rooms, newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 132 WEST.—Parlor; also room; twin beds; running water; transients accommodated.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent large floor; front rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

84TH, 254 WEST.—Two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; privilege kitchen; steam, phone, piano; separate entrance. Kibbe.

86TH, WEST.—Convenient subway and "L"; most superior rooms; high-class elevator apartment; couple, men, or business women; home surroundings; references. Phone Schuyler 6359.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Two front rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance; reasonable. Morgan.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Rooms, $5.50-$10, with, without private baths; electricity; newly furnished.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST. (Broadway.)—Desirable bright room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Copeland.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished rooms, southern exposure, single, double, $6 to $12 week; front suite with large alcove, $12; other rooms, well lighted, single and double, $4.50 to $7; single rooms, $2.50 to $5.50; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephone; parlors for callers; room reserved for dancing; Broadway subway; two surface lines. Chaperons: At 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large sunny front room and two single rooms, beautifully furnished; near Columbia, subway; quiet. Apartment 4R. east.

122D, 187 West.—Private house; front room; twin beds; continuous hot water.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; medium, river, $6; convenient location. 4B.

BANK ST., 27, (near West 11th St.)—Nicely furnished large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 8903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—Two well furnished outside rooms; private family. Apt. 44.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; private family; board optional. Tel. River 1068.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620, (Corner 139th St., Apartment 40.)—Nicely furnished room with all modern conveniences, $5 weekly.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C

MORE THAN ENOUGH GIVEN FOR NEEDIEST

Responses Are So Generous Many Besides the 100 Cases Can Be Relieved.

THE FUND NOW $25,071

The Surplus, with Givers' Consent, Is to be Devoted to Additional Charity Work.

Instead of just the 100 neediest cases among the poor, in whose behalf THE NEW YORK TIMES appealed to the prosperous of this city, it looked yesterday as if many more destitute homes and desolate individuals would gain by the sympathy with poverty and want which the 100 cases have stirred in the hearts of the generous.

So bountiful, so generous has been the response to THE TIMES appeal for help for the neediest, there is now more than enough to relieve not only the 100 cases but also to bring Christmas cheer to a host of others.

The four great charity organizations which selected and are caring for the 100 neediest cases announced yesterday that contributions already received were adequate for the immediate requirements of every one on the list published in THE TIMES. Thus the 100 neediest cases have proved to be a wonderful blessing to the city.

Not only have they been cared for but also they have enabled a large company of the more fortunate to know the delights of Christmas giving, and they have brought Christmas radiance into the dark lives of many others among the poor by arousing kindly, practical interest in human misery wherever it exists in this crowded city.

Since it became evident that gifts for THE TIMES 100 neediest cases would exceed the total amount needed, many inquiries about the intended use of the surplus have been received. Here is one letter:

Dec. 20, 1915.

I have this day contributed a very modest sum for the 100 neediest cases. What I would like you to explain in your columns is this: THE TIMES of Dec. 20 states that over $16,000 has been contributed, and that thereby forty-one cases have been relieved. Does this mean that an average of $400 per case is required? Why does it not mean that each one of the cases will be relieved to some extent at least? I, for one, am willing that my contribution should be used toward any of the cases.

As is shown in the accompanying table, more than the needed sum has been received for a number of the cases. The surplus, with the consent of the givers, will be used for those of the 100 cases not specifically provided for in full by contributors. After the needs of the one hundred have been filled, what money still remains will be used (again with the consent of the contributors) to satisfy the wants of outside cases which are in urgent need.

THE TIMES, in selecting the 100 cases, realized, of course, that they were only a small proportion of those who deserved help, and the charity organizations have emphasized that fact. It is evident that THE TIMES appeal, with results even more successful than in former years, will yield succor to many besides the 100 originally selected. Contributors are assured that the surplus will be used, every cent of it, where it will relieve suffering and want that ought to be relieved.

All of the officers of the four charity organizations in charge of the relief work expressed surprise and unbounded pleasure as a result of the magnificent response to the call for relief of suffering.

The total receipts up to yesterday were $25,071.93. Of the total the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $8,782.34; the Charity Organization Society, $7,981.03; the State Charities Aid Association, $5,010.33; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $1,800, and THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1,496.23.

Contributions yesterday were $3,595, almost as large as on the preceding day, when over $4,000 was received. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor got $1,089; the Charity Organization Society, $1,185; the State Charities Aid Association, $691; the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $388, and THE NEW YORK TIMES received contributions of $242.

A careful estimate by the societies of the amounts actually needed for the most pressing wants of the 100 neediest cases showed that a total of $18,372 was absolutely required. Counting the amounts sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES to be turned over to the four societies, the amount needed has already been oversubscribed by $6,699.93.

In some instances cases among the 100 require more than was asked for originally. One such case is that of the woman who was threatened with blindness. Her eldest daughter, 12 years old, died in Bellevue Hospital last Sunday morning from burns received accidentally. The father has been in the hospital, and the family now is utterly destitute.

Another case is that of Mrs. P., Case 93, who only asked for work, but who has since become so ill that she will require careful medical treatment and attention for several months.

One of the noteworthy contributions sent direct to THE TIMES was the $240, noted yesterday. The sender, a woman who did not wish her name disclosed, specified Case No. 4, a little boy recovering from meningitis; No. 21, a boy of 17 years needing artificial legs; No. 41, a penniless cripple with a wife and small son, and No. 53, a little girl whom nobody wants to adopt. She added that she would be glad to help with Nos. 40, 54, and 61 if necessary.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday got $25 from Washington, the gift of the officers on the United States ship Mayflower. The employes of the Columbia Trust Company sent $15, to be used "where it would do the most good." Another thoughtful offering was $10, to go to the family which had received the smallest amount.

All contributions should be sent to the societies in direct charge of the relief work. They are: The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, all at 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Besides these contributions, which were for specified cases, or were applied to particular cases, there has been accumulated an additional fund yet to be apportioned.

GIFTS TO THE 100 NEEDIEST.

The Table Here Given Shows Contributions Each Case Has Received.

Contributions for the relief of the 100 neediest cases received up to Dec. 20, by the four charity organizations in charge of the relief work, were as follows:

Case.	Needed.	Received.	Still Needed.
*1	$75.00	$97.00	....
2	150.00	245.00	$55.00
*3	360.00	365.50	....
*7	240.00	289.33	....
9	700.00	230.34	469.66
11	420.00	45.00	385.00
14	100.00	65.00	35.00
*15	270.00	276.00	....
*17	90.00	108.57	....
*20	120.00	122.00	....
*22	96.00	126.00	....
29	300.00	124.00	176.00
30	36.00	10.00	26.00
32	405.00	94.50	310.50
35	300.00	65.00	235.00
36	72.00	62.00	10.00
*38	220.00	224.00	....
40	108.00	91.00	17.00
*41	90.00	87.00	....
46	300.00	54.00	246.00
*47	50.00	63.00	....
*49	50.00	62.00	....
51	600.00	112.00	488.00
54	210.00	80.00	130.00
*55	75.00	81.00	....
*57	240.00	297.00	....
59	350.00	77.00	273.00
*61	24.00	32.00	....
*63	50.00	53.00	....
64	144.00	32.00	112.00
*67	150.00	151.00	....
69	150.00	82.00	68.00
79	300.00	73.00	227.00
82	300.00	101.00	199.00
90	720.00	304.00	416.00
97	480.00	56.00	424.00
	$8,285.00	$4,437.24	$4,282.16

In case 2 the sum of $150 was asked for and this was quickly oversubscribed. Meanwhile the oldest daughter, 12 years old, died from severe burns. The expenses have been increased greatly and neither father nor mother can assume work as soon as had been expected. It is estimated that $300 will be needed to care for the family, and $55 is still needed, although the present amount subscribed is $95 above the sum originally asked for.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Case.	Needed.	Received.	Still Needed.
*5	$75.00	$149.00	....
*6	100.00	122.00	....
8	600.00	273.00	227.00
*12	78.00	681.20	....
*19	100.00	232.00	....
*21	130.00	335.50	....
*23	150.00	336.00	....
24	100.00	70.00	30.00
26	250.00	210.00	40.00
*28	100.00	110.00	....
42	240.00	229.00	11.00
44	240.00	79.00	161.00
*45	150.00	218.00	....
*50	300.00	304.33	....
58	180.00	120.00	60.00
*65	150.00	158.00	....
*71	132.00	260.00	....
73	300.00	115.00	185.00
*77	125.00	130.00	....
78	300.00	215.00	85.00
80	250.00	181.00	69.00
*87	135.00	178.00	....
88	300.00	46.00	254.00
*89	100.00	205.00	....
*92	168.00	177.00	....
94	275.00	204.00	71.00
*99	175.00	182.00	....
	$5,096.00	$5,520.03	$1,195.00

STATE CHARITIES AID.

Case.	Needed.	Received.	Still Needed.
*4	$150.00	$150.00	....
*10	320.50	320.50	....
*13	100.00	100.00	....
*16	66.00	106.00	....
*18	126.00	126.00	....
25	300.00	47.00	253.00
27	200.00	54.00	146.00
*33	50.00	65.00	....
34	150.00	58.00	92.00
37	100.00	31.00	69.00
*39	Work asked, has been given.		
*43	95.00	95.00	....
48	75.00	18.50	56.50
52	300.00	217.00	83.00
*53	100.00	118.50	....
*56	85.00	85.00	....
*60	67.00	67.00	....
62	75.00	17.50	57.50
*66	35.50	35.50	....
68	150.00	110.00	40.00
*70	147.50	147.50	....
72	200.00	8.00	192.00
*76	12.50	12.50	....
*83	226.00	226.00	....
85	200.00	87.50	112.50
93	250.00	34.50	215.50
95	150.00	41.00	109.00
*96	25.00	25.00	....
*98	110.00	110.00	....
100	200.00	156.50	43.50
	$4,066.00	$2,670.00	$1,469.50

Cases 10, 25, and 53 have received a total of $73.50 more than the sum first asked for, and it is being held for other cases.

BROOKLYN BUREAU.

	Needed.	Received.
*31	$200	$250
*74	100	160
*75	150	200
*81	100	140
*84	150	250
*88	125	200
*91	100	150
	$925	$1,350

*Cases wholly provided for.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges contributions of $242 from the following: W. A. G., $5; I. B. W., $2; E. R. and S. W. P., $15; M. E. Ludlaw, $2; Louise S. N., $5; H. C., Case 31, $1; C. B., $5; Mrs. Voorhees, $3; N. J. P., Cases 42 and 92, $2; M. Untermeyer, $10; E. C., $15; Cash, $50; Miss A. S., $5; "Alansten, $100; Miss Augusta E. Sandman, $10; Florence W. T., $10; total, $242.

MOTORMEN COLLECT FARES.

Jitneys Force Atlantic City Car Line to Retrench.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Atlantic City Traction Company, recently forced into receivership by jitney bus competition, operates its cars after midnight until 6 o'clock in the morning without conductors in its latest move of retrenchment. The motorman collects and registers the fares as well as performs his regular duties.

Automobile drivers are continuing to bid successfully for favor with the public. The association has warned members to provide every courtesy to forestall any possible opposition in case of another fight.

It is thought the next move will bring three-cent fares or at least transfers.

DR. O'HANLON DENIES HIDING DEATH CAUSE

Former Coroner's Physician on the Witness Stand in Dr. Stapler's Case.

IS REPROVED BY JUDGE

Witness Says Assistant District Attorney Has "Nothing on" Him, and Rebuke Follows.

Having insisted that he be given a chance to clear his name, Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, formerly a Coroner's Physician and now a Police Surgeon, had an opportunity to take the witness stand before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last night and denied charges made against him by Assistant District Attorney Train in the trial of Dr. Andre L. Stapler, charged with manslaughter.

In his opening to the jury last week Mr. Train asserted that Dr. O'Hanlon concealed the real cause of the death of Mrs. Louise Heinrich, who died in August, 1910, of an illegal operation alleged to have been performed by Dr. Stapler at the home of Vivian Buffum, a nurse, at 500 West 111th Street.

Late yesterday afternoon, when the defense called him to the stand, Dr. O'Hanlon at once admitted that his memory was very hazy as to whether or not he had performed an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Heinrich after it was removed from the Buffum home to an undertaker's shop. The records showed he had certified to Coroner Holtzhauser, whose physician he was, that he had performed such an autopsy and that he had found the woman's death to have been caused by acute gastritis.

He denied, however, that he had been influenced by any one in making out his report to the Coroner. He insisted that the certificate, as presented to the Coroner, spoke for itself. If it reported the cause of death to be acute gastritis, then his examination of the body must have justified such a conclusion, he said.

"Did you receive any money for your opinion as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Heinrich?" asked Attorney Dyer for the defense.

"I certainly did not," replied Dr. O'Hanlon.

"Were you ever asked to certify a fake cause of death?" the counsel continued.

"Never," answered the witness.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Train, Dr. O'Hanlon admitted that the thoroughness of autopsies he performed as a Coroner's physician depended largely on how he "felt."

"If I felt tired I would reach a conclusion as to the cause of death as soon as possible, without making a complete autopsy, and let it go at that. If, on the other hand, I had plenty of time and was not very tired, I would make a thorough autopsy," the witness said.

Dr. O'Hanlon denied that he was socially intimate with Mrs. Vivien Buffum, the nurse in whose home Mrs. Heinrich died. Later in the examination Assistant District Attorney Train asked again if it was not true that he was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Buffum.

"No, it is not true, Mr. Train," replied the witness. "You may go as far as you like so far as I am concerned. You have nothing on me. I have nothing to be ashamed of."

Justice Weeks interrupted Dr. O'Hanlon and said he would not allow argument with the prosecutor. The witness was ordered to answer questions without comment.

Although he said he had performed between 6,000 and 10,000 autopsies during his career as a Coroner's physician, Dr. O'Hanlon refused to answer such questions as would tend to qualify him as an expert pathologist. He insisted that he had no acquaintance with doctors who made a practice of illegal operations.

The trial continues today.

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SEARCH FOR JERSEY SLAYER

Posses Scour Mountains—$1,000 Offered for Him, Dead or Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 21.—The search is still going on for Antonio Federici, who shot and killed Policemen William F. Mertz of Bloomfield and Robert J. Shannon of this town on last Saturday morning and at the same time wounded William F. Higgins of Glen Ridge and David J. Wendel of the local police force.

Mayor Worrall F. Mountain, a huntsman who takes annual trips into Canada after big game, and Recorder Francis A. Nott, who is known as a crack shot, are leading the search. They have abandoned practically everything else and day and night are in the mountains west of West Orange, where, the rumor persists, Federici has been seen. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for Federici, dead or alive, and an additional $500 will be paid if he is brought in a prisoner.

But the offer of the reward was not needed to spur the search for the slayer, as most of the men engaged in it were friends of the dead men. Even the son of Federici, Frank Federici, who lives in Bloomfield, has assisted in the hunt for his father. He says his family lived in constant terror of the fugitive, who recently took from his two daughters their savings of $1,000.

A posse is on duty constantly at Police Headquarters here, ready to go the instant word of Federici's discovery is received.

Sends Child to Ellis Island.

Among passengers in yesterday from Cuba on the United Fruit steamer Metapan, was Miss Blanche Medina, 11 years old, who came to New York accompanied by William F. Runaton, her brother-in-law, to be educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in this city. Although she had been to the United States before the Inspector sent her to Ellis Island to pass a board of special inquiry to comply with the immigration laws.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. Extra Matinee Tuesday, Dec. 28. MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN" Jan. 10, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Phone 3963 Bryant. MATINEE TODAY at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT AROUND THE MAP. Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. Under Fire. SPECIAL MATS. DEC. 27-28-30-31. RUTH ST. DENIS

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15. FAIR and WARMER

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. 3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD. Abe and Mawruss. A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last LAST Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. WEEK ROLLING STONES

Fulton Thea., 46 St., W. of B'way. Beg'g Xmas Eve (Friday) Seats now. Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty, W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily. Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. LAST 3 WEEKS. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Last 5 Days. CONTINUOUS 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Seats 25c & 50c. OFFICIAL PICTURES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. TODAY (Pop.), Sat. & Dec. 30. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Mts. TODAY (Pop.), Sat. & Dec. 31. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Dec. 28. The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. First Night. Next Sat. At 8:15. Seats Now. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Hippodrome. Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People. SOUSA & HIS BAND Sensational Ice Ballet Seats Up to 1916. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Extra—Special Sunday Night Xmas Festival—Farewell N. Y. Appearance AND ALL THE BOSTON OPERA CO. STARS. Pavlowa with SOUSA AND HIS BAND. SEATS NOW—SPECIAL BOX OFFICE OPEN.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. NAZIMOVA, ADELAIDE & HUGHES, PRINCESS IDE QUON TAI, WINSOR McCAY, WILLARD SIMMS & CO., KRAMER & MORTON.

COLONIAL B'way & 62 St. MAT. DAILY. ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th. MAT. DAILY. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE & THE BEST BATTLE MOVIES YET. "GERMANY AT WAR" Taken by Imperial Order.

Atop 44th St. Thea. AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE. Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din. Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant.

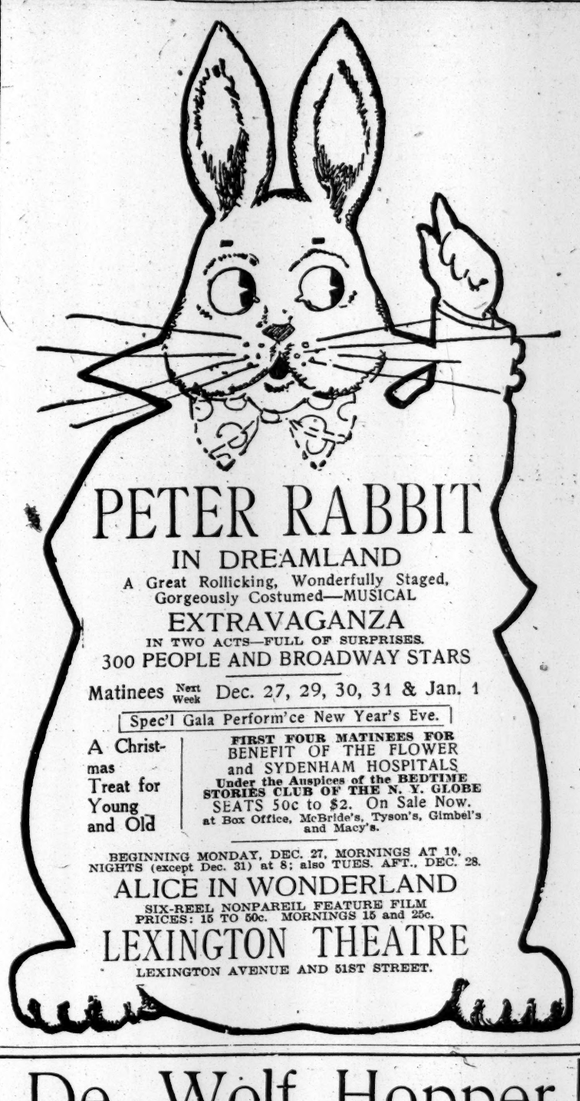
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Edward Abeles & Co. and 7 other acts. Every Eve. at 8:15. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. Valeska Suratt in "The Immigrant." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Pauline Frederick, "Lydia Gilmore."

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 15c, 25c & 50c. MAY ROBSON "A Night Out" and Others. 1 to 11 P. M. Prices

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. SAM HOWE & HIS KISSING GIRLS. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Tonight 8:15, "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer." Thurs., "Ein Volksfest" (Iffland). Tonight and Thursday "DENISE" Matinee and Every Fri. Mat., "The Gendre de Mr. Porier" Fri. Eve., "Le Voyage de Mr. Perrichon" Sat. Mat. and Eve., "L'Abbe Constantin"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Cort Theatre. PrincessPat. W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT TONIGHT. With ELEANOR PAINTER 100TH PERFORMANCE. VICTOR HERBERT WILL CONDUCT ORCHESTRA

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25 & 50c. "SOME BABY" with Jefferson de Angelis

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THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30.

DR. SCOTT NEARING. Tonight 8:15, "Industrial Democracy." WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL. Admittance by Membership Card from RAND SCHOOL, 140 E. 19th St. Phone 1022 Gram.

ICE SKATING St. Nicholas Rink 69 WEST 66 ST. 3 Sessions Daily.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. Phone 906 Greeley. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15. SEASON'S SUCCESS. "THE WEAVERS," with EMANUEL REICHER. "The Weavers' notable triumph."—Mail.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. TREASURE ISLAND. Telephone, 1866 Circle.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel; Damasco, De Luca, Tegani, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli. Thurs. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel. Cond., Polacco. Fri. Mat. at 2:30, (Prices 50c to $2.50) Hansel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; follo by Ballet. Galli, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet. Cond., Scuri. Fri. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Bloch. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. Mat. at 2, Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Scotti, Scott. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. Wed. at 7:45, Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat., Dec. 25, at 8, Barber of Seville. Hempel; De Luca, Damasco, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39th St., nr. Broadway. Success Extraordinaire. YVETTE GUILBERT. SECOND SERIES. Next Sunday Eve., Dec. 26, at 8:30. FOLLOWING DATES. Tues. Afts., Dec. 28, Jan. 4, at 3. Friday Afts., Dec. 31, Jan. 7, at 3. Sunday Evgs., Jan. 2, Jan. 9, at 8:30. Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Catherine A. Bamman.

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Paderewski Concert Postponed. On account of a sudden attack of Myalgia Mr. Paderewski is compelled to postpone his recital today.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 26, at 3. PIANO RECITAL by HAROLD BAUER. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th Street. ANNUAL HOLIDAY RECITALS—KITTY Cheatham. Monday Afts. Dec. 27 & Jan. 3 at 3 Sharp.

BEATRICE de HOT THOIR reciting her famous "Bergeretes" at Biltmore Morning Musicales. Cosmopolitan Club, Jan. 16. Actors' Fund Benefit, 44th St. Theatre, Jan. 28. Now booking Xmas and Spring. 115 West 71st. Col. 4131.

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